

CONSUMER INFORMATION RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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HEARINGS BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES NINETIETH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION

JUNE 27, 28, AND JULY 25, 1967

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CONTENTS

	Page
Hearings held on—	1
June 27, 1967-----	47
June 28, 1967-----	63
July 25, 1967-----	
Statement of—	
Abersfeller, Heinz A., Commissioner, Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration; accompanied by George W. Ritter, Assistant Commissioner for Standards and Quality Control; and Charles Travis, Director, Standards Division-----	31
Brady, Dr. Dorothy S., professor of economics, University of Pennsylvania (former member, President's Consumer Advisory Council)-----	106
Jensen, M. W., Manager, Engineering Standards, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce; accompanied by Allen J. Farrar, Bureau Legal Adviser; and C. N. Coates, Assistant to the Director-----	47
Kaplan, Morris, technical director, Consumers Union-----	4
Ross, Arthur M., Commissioner of Labor Standards, accompanied by Arnold Chase, Assistant Commissioner for Prices and Living Conditions-----	63
Letters, statements, etc., submitted for the record—	
Abersfeller, Heinz A., Commissioner, Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration:	
Federal specifications for wringer-type washing machines-----	36
Letter to Chairman Rosenthal dated July 21, 1967, re specifications for coiled cords and wringer-type washing machines-----	35
Brady, Dr. Dorothy S., professor of economics, University of Pennsylvania (former member, President's Consumer Advisory Council):	
Statement of-----	115
Jensen, M. W., Manager, Engineering Standards, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce: Statement of-----	60
Kaplan, Morris, technical director, Consumers Union:	
Report to Senator Warren G. Magnuson from Consumers Union on products tested and rated so hazardous as to be unacceptable for the 10-year period 1956-66-----	5
Statement of-----	13
New York City Council on Consumer Affairs: Statement of-----	116
Ross, Arthur M., Commissioner of Labor Standards:	
Consumer Price Index (revised January 1964)-----	85
Estimated retail food prices by cities, May 1967-----	99
Mailing list for distribution of the Consumer Price Index-----	75
Statement of-----	82
Wydlar, Hon. John W., a Representative in Congress from the State of New York: Statement of-----	3

APPENDIX

Exhibit 1.—Collection of abstracts of Federal specifications for various consumer-type products-----	117
Exhibit 2.—Qualified products list-----	124
Exhibit 3.—Cleaning, waxing, and maintenance of soft floors-----	230
Exhibit 4.—Resilient floor coverings-----	234

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CONSUMER INFORMATION RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1967

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SPECIAL STUDIES SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m. in room 2203, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Benjamin S. Rosenthal presiding.

Present: Representatives Benjamin S. Rosenthal, John W. Wydler, and John T. Myers.

Staff present: James A. Lanigan, general counsel, full committee; Peter Barash, legal assistant; I. Warren Harrison, legal assistant; and William H. Copenhaver, minority counsel.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. The subcommittee will come to order. This marks the first hearing during the 90th Congress of the Special Inquiry on Consumer Representation in the Federal Government of the House Committee on Government Operations. We are particularly indebted to Chairman Dawson for constituting this subcommittee and taking a lead in the area of consumer responsibility and consumer needs.

The consumer inquiry, which is functioning through the Special Studies subcommittee, is charged with examining the extent to which Federal departments and agencies are carrying out their responsibilities to protect the American consumer.

It is difficult to conceive of a more vital aspect of this responsibility than the dissemination of product information in the Government's possession which is of potential use to consumers. In a recent report to the President entitled "Consumer Issues '66" the Consumer Advisory Council concluded that the consumer needs much more information about products if he is to buy wisely in today's complex marketplace. It is difficult to challenge the validity of that conclusion. Moreover, this need was recognized by President Johnson in 1964 when he directed his Committee on Consumer Interests to develop as promptly as possible effective ways of reaching more homes and more families—particularly low income families—with information to help them get the most for their money. The President's committee found after extensive study that certain Federal agencies possess vast amounts of information on the performance characteristics and price stability of consumer-type products which could be of enormous benefit to the consumer, if systematically and properly disseminated.

The Federal Government, because of its considerable experience in procuring consumer-type items for Federal use and its position of leadership in the field of scientific and technological research, may

be uniquely qualified to advance the cause of consumers and the efficiency of the marketplace. It now provides consumers with useful information on a broad range of subjects including infant care, nutrition, credit guides, family food budgeting, health frauds, house planning aids, and insect control, to name but a few. But very little information is available from Federal sources which relates directly to the consumer's essential function and responsibility of purchasing safe products and getting the most for their money. We intend, therefore, to examine the nature and extent of product information now in the possession of the Federal Government, its potential usefulness to consumers, and the feasibility of having the Federal Government expand its consumer information activities to include safety, performance, and price information on consumer-type products.

We do not advocate a program whereby any Federal agency would undertake to tell the American consumer that one brand product is superior to another or what he should or should not buy. Nor are we unmindful of the fact that in purchasing consumer-type products, the Federal Government's requirements are sometimes different from those of the average consumer. We do believe, however, that the Government's needs and those of private consumers are sufficiently parallel and the consumer's role is so important to the success of our free enterprise economy, that a governmental program calling for the systematic screening and release of product information is more than justified.

Our first witness this morning is Mr. Morris Kaplan, technical director of Consumers Union.

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Chairman, I have a short statement which I would like to put in for the record. I don't have to read it at this time. I would just like to comment on some of the possible offshoots of these hearings and I want to say I fully support them because it would be an important service to the people of the country if we could determine to what extent information presently available within the Government could be made available to the general public and to aid them in the efficient management of their income.

Of course, there are certain—and I mention these before the hearing starts because I would like some of the witnesses to think about it and possibly direct some of their testimony to it—certain serious problems arising from this. In particular, there might be some legal implications, for example, in the Government making statements available to the general public as to the safety of a particular item because if that information was made public and the item proved unsafe or someone was injured in using it, we might find we established a new form of liability for the Government.

This is something to think about. Somebody would then claim he had been misled by the Government into believing this item was safe for a particular use. These are the types of things we will have to think about when we talk about making available information that the Government has, or having the Government express an opinion.

Inevitably, it seems to me, when the Government makes information available, by the very size and stature of the Government, people are impressed by that information. For example, if there were 10 competing products and the Government issued a report about one of them and stated that it thought it was a good product it would seem to me it would give that product a tremendous market advantage and that

too indicates a tremendous and serious problem that might result from this type of dissemination of information.

Finally, it seems to me that as in all Federal matters once we start down this road of making information that is already available within the Government, making that available generally, you are going to enter into a situation in which there are going to be increasing calls not only to make more information available but to start to obtain information to make available and very possibly you could start an entire new Federal program of an information-gathering type and dissemination-type and then the question arises really how far the Government is going to go into the marketplace and make decisions for the consumers.

So with these thoughts in my mind as to some of the problems we might have as well as some of the benefits, I am looking forward to listening to the testimony with great interest.

(Statement of Hon. John W. Wydler follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN W. WYDLER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF NEW YORK

The American economy is founded upon the system of free enterprise. Through this freedom of the marketplace, the Nation's economy has grown to unparalleled heights in wealth and vitality.

For this system to work, two conditions are required. Producers must be relatively free to enter the market and to compete without undue hindrance. And, consumers must be sufficiently informed and alert to purchase the myriad of goods and services offered for sale at the lowest price and at the highest quality.

Today, there is concern that many segments of the marketplace are becoming unduly concentrated, that a few large companies—frequently of a conglomerate nature—are gaining too much control, and that entry by potential competitors is being shut off. To some extent this seems to be occurring. In fact, it has been going on for some time in some lines of industry. But, on the whole, the prospective purchaser continues to have a wide variety of products to choose from in most instances. In fact, as barriers to international trade ease, as product substitution increases, and as means of financing new businesses—especially small businesses—improve, competition may, in many respects, be on the rise.

The plight of the consumer is another story.

To an increasing extent, the consumer seems to be buying blind. Increased technological innovation of products, proliferation of new, and frequently exotic products, expanded reliance upon advertising as a form of competition—these and other factors have caused consumers to know less and less about more and more.

This breakdown in consumer information can have the effect of undermining the operation and effectiveness of the free enterprise system. If consumers are not intelligently informed or lack the means of obtaining accurate information about products and services, they can be induced or forced by necessity to purchase items of higher price, lower quality, or of lesser utility than comparable items. If this continues over a long enough period, competition among producers is damaged and the marketplace is given over to a concentrated group of wish-and-dream merchants.

In the affluent society of today, this problem is becoming increasingly acute. As individuals acquire greater disposable income, their aspirations and desires rise. With such a rise, less attention is given to conserving resources and to meeting only utilitarian needs. As a result, this heightened desire to consume causes a disregard for caution and careful buying practices. "Let the buyer beware" no longer is as meaningful a restraint on the consumers' buying habits as it should be.

For those who are in a reasonably sound financial condition, the purchase of inferior or overpriced goods or services generally is not too serious. But, for those in the poverty strata of society, misguided and uninformed buying practices can have serious consequences. And, even in our affluent society, this can have serious consequences since it is estimated that between 20 and 35 million persons fall below the poverty line. Buying without knowledge can, for the poor, lead to deprivation, loss of employment, ill-health, despair, and violence.

For these many reasons, then, it seems essential that we do all we can to assist the citizen in becoming an intelligent and knowledgeable consumer.

Many private institutions, organizations, and individuals are endeavoring to properly inform consumers. But, lack of resources means that their efforts can only have limited effect. Government has also undertaken some programs to protect and inform the consumer, but so far results have been minimal. The Federal Government, in particular, with its multitude of programs affecting the consumer has done less than is necessary to help the consumer. This is especially so in the case of the poor.

I do not mean or imply that the Federal Government should engage in the wholesale regulation of business. To do so would only destroy the free enterprise system that has made the Nation strong. Nor do I intend that the Federal Government should treat consumers as adolescents who must be sheltered and guarded. This can only lead to welfare statism and a loss of freedom and dignity. What I do believe is that we in the Government can do more to assist the consumer in becoming a better informed and more intelligent purchaser. And, we can do this without conferring any greater authority upon the Government or taking away any independence of action from producers.

Today, the Federal agencies engage in many activities which have been conferred upon them by Congress. Some of these activities are undertaken as a part of running the Government, such as purchasing goods and services. Others are undertaken to assist or protect citizens such as establishing rates or preventing the sale of flammable products.

The problem is, however, that so many activities are engaged in, by so many different agencies, each surrounded by walls of expertise and procedure, that the consuming public receives little usable information which may be profitable for their own purchasing needs.

I, therefore, welcome these hearings in order that we might be able to determine what areas and types of information are presently being obtained by agencies of the Government which, if released in layman's language, might assist the citizen in becoming a better consumer. If the consumer can become better informed, he will be in a better position to make a wiser and freer choice in his purchases. This, to me, is the essence of our market economy.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Kaplan.

STATEMENT OF MORRIS KAPLAN, TECHNICAL DIRECTOR, CONSUMERS UNION

Mr. KAPLAN. My name is Morris Kaplan. I am technical director of Consumers Union of the United States, a nonprofit membership organization, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1936. We publish the monthly magazine, *Consumer Reports*, and have a circulation approaching one and a quarter million copies per month. Our purposes are "to provide consumers with information and counsel on consumer goods and services * * * to give information and assistance on all matters relating to the expenditure of the family income * * * and to initiate and to cooperate with individual and group efforts seeking to create and maintain decent living standards."

I am grateful to the committee for the opportunity you have offered me to present my views on the desirability of making available to the American consumer product information in the possession of the Federal Government. So that you may place these views in the proper perspective, it may help you to know that I have been technical director at Consumers Union since 1946; that before that I spent 16 years in the Federal civil service doing research for the Navy Department and administering and working in laboratories of the Bureau of Customs, Alcohol Tax Unit and happily in the "dear, dead days beyond recall," the Bureau of Prohibition. One consequence of these associations was contact with the work of a number of Government organizations, both directly and through their publications.

It would seem that 5 years after President Kennedy's consumer message to Congress, it would hardly be necessary to argue the consumer's need for information. It is true that some progress has been made to guarantee the consumer's right "to be protected against the marketing of goods hazardous to health or life." But more, much more, remains to be done. The market still has many hazardous electrical and mechanical products against which the consumer has no protection.

In connection with Senator Magnuson's investigation of this subject, we prepared a list of products which we found presented hazards. This list will be submitted for your information.

(The list referred to follows:)

REPORT TO SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON FROM CONSUMERS UNION ON
PRODUCTS TESTED AND RATED SO HAZARDOUS AS TO BE UNACCEPTABLE FOR
THE 10-YEAR PERIOD 1956-66

PRODUCTS RATED NOT ACCEPTABLE
SUMMARY

Year	Electrical hazards		Mechanical	Fire	Other	Total
	Electronic	Appliance				
1956	3	3	3	-----	26	35
1957	12	8	8	-----	-----	28
1958	9	21	3	-----	-----	33
1959	3	17	31	5	34	51
1960	-----	8	-----	8	10	47
1961	8	4	4	-----	-----	34
1962	16	7	4	-----	3	27
1963	1	21	15	-----	2	40
1964	-----	4	25	7	8	6
1965	-----	14	10	-----	1	54
1966	4	6	-----	-----	-----	21
Total	56	113	103	20	84	376

ELECTRICAL HAZARD

Product	Hazard	Issue
ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS		
TV sets (2)	Excessive leakage current	February 1956.
AM-FM table radios (2)	do	November 1956.
Portable phonographs (7)	do	August 1957.
Home intercoms (1)	do	September 1957.
Hobby kits (4)	do	November 1957.
AM clock radio (1)	do	June 1958.
AM table radios (4)	do	Do.
AM portable radios (4) (when used on house current)	do	July 1958.
TV set (1)	do	January 1959.
Radio kits (2)	do	February 1959.
Table radios, AM-FM (3)	do	May 1961.
Table radios, AM (3)	do	August 1961.
TV set (1)	do	January 1962.
Do	do	March 1962.
Home intercoms (5)	do	Do.
Portable phonographs (2)	do	June 1962.
Stereo amplifiers (2)	do	September 1962.
TV set (1)	do	October 1962.
Do	do	November 1962.
Electronic science kits (3)	do	Do.
TV set (1)	do	April 1963.
Table radio, AM (1)	do	July 1966.
Table radio, AM-FM (1)	do	October 1966.
Automobile battery charges (2)	do	November 1966.

PRODUCTS RATED NOT ACCEPTABLE—Continued
ELECTRICAL HAZARD—Continued

Product	Hazard	Issue
APPLIANCES, TOYS, AND TOOLS		
Toasters (3)	do.	
Clothes dryer (1)	Inadequate strain relief	May 1956.
Waffle irons (2)	Long terminal pins	July 1957.
Waffle iron (1)	Worn insulation	September 1957.
Blenders (4)	Liquid entered base	Do.
Coffeemakers (3)	Excessive leakage current	November 1957.
Coffemaker (1)	Liquid entering base	January 1958.
Frying pans (2)	Long terminal pins	Do.
Frying pan (1)	Excessive leakage current	May 1958.
Toasters (7)	do.	Do.
Frying pans (2)	Long terminal pins	December 1958.
Frying pan (1)	Excessive leakage current	Do.
Griddle (1)	Long terminal pins	Do.
Griddles (2)	Excessive leakage current	Do.
Saucepan (1)	Long terminal pins	Do.
Vaporizer (1)	do.	Do.
Do.	Excessive leakage current	January 1959.
Tabletop oven (1)	Long terminal pins	Do.
Do.	Excessive leakage current	April 1959.
Sanders (2)	do.	Do.
Fan (1)	do.	May 1959.
Food mixers (4)	do.	June 1959.
Coffemaker (1)	Long terminal pins	November 1959.
Coffeemakers (5)	Excessive leakage current	December 1959.
Heating pads (22)	Inadequate strain relief and excessive leakage current	Do.
TV set (1)	Excessive leakage current	January 1960.
Travel iron (1)	do.	
Portable heaters (4)	do.	March 1960.
Portable heater (1)	Inadequate strain relief	June 1960.
Blender (1)	Liquid entered base	October 1960.
Outdoor grilles	No grounding provision	Do.
Dehumidifier (1)	Exposed terminal	November 1960.
Clothes dryers (2)	do.	June 1961.
Dish drier (1)	Excessive leakage current	July 1961.
Steam cooker (1)	Liquid entered base	August 1961.
Electric toothbrush (1)	Excessive leakage current	September 1961.
Toasters (4)	Inadequate strain relief	May 1962.
Electric toothbrush (1)	Excessive leakage current	Do.
Vaporizers (5)	do.	June 1962.
Immersible water heater (1)	do.	August 1962.
Faucet water heaters (2)	do.	January 1963.
Broilers (6)	do.	February 1963.
Broilers (5)	do.	June 1963.
Garage door opener (1)	Long terminal pins	July 1963.
Hair dryer (1)	Pinched wire	Do.
High-oven range (1)	Excessive leakage current	August 1963.
Frying pans (2)	Exposed terminal	November 1963.
Electric toy (1)	Excessive leakage current	March 1964.
Humidifier (1)	do.	June 1964.
Do.	Inadequate strain relief	November 1964.
Broiler (1)	Exposed terminal	January 1965.
Kitchen ranges (2)	Exposed element	Do.
Kitchen ranges (4)	Exposed terminal	April 1965.
Portable heaters (3)	do.	September 1965.
Portable heater (1)	Excessive leakage current	October 1965.
Blenders (1)	Exposed terminal	Oct. 1965.
Drills (3)	Excessive leakage current	Do.
Heating pads (3)	Pinched wire	November 1965.
	Excessive leakage current	July 1966.
		October 1966.

MECHANICAL HAZARD

Electric fans (3)	Inadequately guarded blades	July 1956.
Lawn mowers (5)	High discharge	June 1957.
Lawn mowers, rotary (3)	Rearward discharge	Do.
Food waste disposers (2)	Chunks thrown out	August 1959.
Plastic-bag toy (1)	Exposed blade	Do.
Lawn mowers (19)	Rearward discharge	July 1960.
Lawn mowers (6)	High discharge	Do.
Lawn mowers (4)	Loose blade	Do.
Lawn mowers (2)	No guard under blade	Do.
Drill attachments (4)	Rigid axles	February 1961.
Toy cars		March 1961.
Wringer washing machines		May 1962.
Electric fan (1)	Inadequately guarded blades	July 1962.
Toothbrush (1)	Lip and gum irritation	August 1962.
Radial arm saws (2)	Could be started inadvertently	November 1962.
Lawn mower (1)	High discharge	July 1963.
Lawn mowers (5)	Exposed blade	Do.
Lawn mowers (9)	Rearward discharge	Do.

PRODUCTS RATED NOT ACCEPTABLE—Continued
MECHANICAL HAZARD—Continued

Product	Hazard	Issue
APPLIANCES, TOYS, AND TOOLS—Con.		
Lawn mowers (4).....	High discharge.....	June 1965.
Lawn mowers (10).....	Rearward discharge.....	Do.
Lawn mowers (5).....	Exposed blade.....	Do.
Do.....	Poor handle.....	Do.
Blender (1).....	Inadvertent start.....	November 1965.
Food waste disposers (3).....	Chunks thrown out.....	March 1966.
Lawn mower (1).....	Exposed blade.....	June 1966.
Do.....	Unshielded belt.....	Do.
Do.....	User in path of discharge.....	July 1966.
Garden sprayers (2).....	Top may blow off.....	October 1966.
Seat belt retractors (2).....	Frayed seat belts.....	

FIRE HAZARD

Travel irons (3).....	No thermostat.....	June 1960.
Portable heaters (2).....	Failed drape test.....	October 1960.
Carpets.....		Do.
Paint removers (8).....	Flammable.....	October 1961.
Masonry waterproofer.....	do.....	January 1964.
Baby blankets.....		May 1964.
Regular blankets.....		October 1964.
Portable heaters (7).....	Failed drape test.....	October 1965.

OTHER HAZARDS

Auto seat belts.....		May 1956.
Auto seat belts (34).....		February 1960.
Auto seat belts (10).....		October 1961.
Oven cleaners (2).....	Pressurized and alkaline.....	August 1963.
Children's sleds (1).....	Sharp points.....	November 1963.
Electric toys (2).....	Hot surfaces.....	November 1964.
Oven cleaner (1).....	Pressurized and alkaline.....	February 1965.
Bubble bath.....	Irritation.....	August 1965.
Slip preventive (1).....	Corrosive chemical.....	September 1965.
Portable heater (1).....	Hot surfaces.....	October 1965.
Shotgun (1).....	Unsafe "safety".....	Do.
Chemistry sets (4).....	Inadequate caution labels.....	November 1965.
Stuffed toys.....	Sharp "eyes".....	February 1966.
Toy gun (1).....	Deafening.....	June 1966.
Beads.....	Poisonous.....	Do.

Mr. KAPLAN. It is also true that some advances have been made in giving the consumer "the facts he needs to make an informed choice"—the Government Printing Office's Consumer Information Catalog lists some of the evidence. But it might be noted parenthetically that the progress has been uneven. In some agencies, in fact, there has been retrogression under the pressure of producer groups who feel that consumer information is not the Government's business.

The National Bureau of Standards used to be far more active in the 1930's in this area than it now is. The Home Economics Branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which used to publish very helpful material on household appliances, clothing and textiles, and other consumer products, had its wings clipped to the stubs a few years ago. On the other hand the same Department of Agriculture now publishes a very useful newsletter called Service which contains much valuable information for consumers.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. You say they had their wings clipped. Can you tell us when and by whom or anything beyond that bald statement?

Mr. KAPLAN. The appropriations were seriously cut and also the views of the then Secretary of Agriculture were that this kind of activity is unsuitable for a Government agency. I believe these views

became prominent as a result of some serious criticism both from producers and Members of Congress.

Perhaps I should also add parenthetically that all of this testimony was prepared under very great pressure of time and a lot of the details weren't possible to obtain in the short time available. However, if the committee has any questions, I would be glad to try to get the details. Much of it is from memory.

I think it would be useful and interesting to compare what is done in the Government now with the need and with the potential. With our burgeoning technology consumer products are becoming increasingly complex in manufacturing. Consumer products from foods and clothing consisting almost entirely of synthetic materials, to electric drills and washing machines and color television sets that use solid state components, modern-day producers are taking advantage of our electronic and space-age technology. In such a marketplace the consumer is an innocent babe in the woods. He couldn't make a rational choice to save his life or even his economic well-being. The very fact that many products last a long time and that the state of the art changes rapidly makes it impossible for him to build a body of experience to draw on when he has to make his next purchase. The consequences are not inconsequential.

It has been estimated by Professor Oxenfelt of Columbia University School of Business, in a paper entitled "Consumer Knowledge, Its Measurement and Extent" published in the Review of Economics and Statistics, that if consumers purchased products on the basis of objectively determined values, savings of as much as 50 percent could be realized.

Perhaps even more important is the role of an informed consumer in acting as a balance wheel to keep a free economy viable. Classical economic theory assumes an informed consumer, rewarding the producer of a better quality, or equal quality but lower priced product and punishing his less competent competitor.

Mr. WYDLER. I can't help wondering, you make quite a bit here about the complicated nature of some of the items that we have to buy today. Of course I agree with you, taking things such as TV sets, yet quite frankly I am more relaxed and at ease when purchasing a television set where I really feel at least I understand the nature of the whole problem than I would be if I had to go in and select oranges or bananas, because there I really don't know how to pick them out and I might find I am much more at a loss to know how you make a good buy or how to use your money most wisely in something as simple as that than I would in something as complicated as the things you mention, such as electric drills and so forth.

I don't think it necessarily relates so much to the complexity of the products as it does as to the experience of the buyer.

Mr. KAPLAN. Yes. The point I was trying to make is this: In the case of oranges and bananas, the housewife develops over a period of time a vast body of experience. She buys these products repeatedly and after a while a competent housewife will be able to distinguish a good banana from a bad one, a ripe one from an unripe one, one type of orange from another, one that has pits and one that doesn't, one that is juicier and one that is not as juicy.

In the case of a TV set there is a far more difficult problem. The fact of the matter is that it is possible, with all due respect to your con-

fidence, to buy a set which is an absolute lethal hazard. I think that is something that one ought to be greatly concerned with.

In the list of material we submitted for Senator Magnuson's committee which concerns itself with the problem of product hazards, we list a substantial number of TV sets—substantial number is an exaggeration—we list a few TV sets we found on the market that you might have bought that could have presented a lethal hazard, so if you touched some accessible part of this set inadvertently or if your child with a probing finger touched some accessible part of this set and at the same time was touching a radiator or water pipe of some sort, he could have been electrocuted. This, it seems to me is a matter of great concern.

There is no law in this country which will prohibit a producer from putting such a set on the market. There are such laws in most European countries which prohibit putting such a set on the market. In fact, the producer is required in advance to have his set tested to certify that it is in fact safe before he is permitted to market that set.

So that in the case of the complex products where the possibility of developing a body of experience doesn't exist, the need it seems to me is even greater.

Far be it from me to denigrate the importance of teaching newlyweds how to buy a good banana and how to buy a good orange. There is much one needs to learn about this. Much of it already exists in Government publications, by the way, which are available to the consumer.

I think part of the problem this committee might want to concern itself with is how better to publicize this information, how better to get into the hands of the consumer that information which already exists. The fact that it exists in a GPO catalog is not enough reason to believe that people will read it. The other part of the problem is to put it in language and in a form which would be of interest to people.

I will proceed with the prepared testimony.

Without good information about the product, the consumer gives his patronage to the wrong producer. I am now concerning myself with the problem of consumer information as an appropriate balance wheel to insure that a free market works most effectively in a competitive economy. The consumer doesn't have good information, he may reward the wrong producer, namely, the one who produces the inferior product. The reward often goes to the clever advertiser, the ingenious packager, the wily "motivational" researcher, the most seductive credit plan, and not to the most efficient producer of the best product. The consequences to our economy are waste of natural and human resources to the detriment of all.

I do not want to leave the impression that the consumer's need for information is completely unsatisfied. Much is available.

In addition to the Federal Government information I have already mentioned, the States and even local governments have many programs to help the consumer. Your own committee's studies, published in 1961, provide the most definitive descriptions of these activities. In addition, information is available from private publications such as our own consumer reports, *Changing Times*, the women's and so-called shelter magazines, the specialized product magazines dealing with photography, "hi-fi" equipment, automobiles, and others. Also disseminated but somewhat more biased, is material from trade organizations like the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, American

Gas Association, and others. Advertising, whose avowed reason for being is to inform consumers about a product or service, fulfills this mission only occasionally, but rarely in a useful way for the consumer.

And the word of mouth sharing of experience, though sometimes extremely effective, also often falls into the "old wives' tale" category, and so a concerned consumer can never really know when to believe it and when not to.

In sum, it seems clear that the gap between the demand for information and the supply of it is large. Every day a new magazine joins the ranks of product information disseminators. Legislators say their mail on consumer problems is heavy and increased Government concern—manifested among other ways in hearings like this—is evident.

Many suggestions have been offered, both long term and short, for reducing the consumer's areas of ignorance about the products he buys.

And this brings me to the heart of today's inquiry.

Many Government agencies have in their files, as a spin-off from their normal day-to-day activities, a great deal of information that would be directly useful to consumers. It is my belief that a systematic review of the activities of Government agencies for purposes of learning which of them develop information on consumer products by type and/or brand name would reveal a mine of such information which, when tapped, would prove of inestimable value in helping the consumer improve his buying effectiveness. My belief is based on the tip of this iceberg we can see even now from a cursory survey of this kind that has already been done. In Senate Report 2216, "Price of Hearing Aids—Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, 1962," appendix A contains a summary of precedents for Government product testing and publication of comparative and/or evaluatory data on various brands of a product. A portion of this material is submitted as an appendix to my testimony for your ready reference.

I won't take the time to read it here. You will note references to tests and evaluations done by one or another agency of the Federal Government on such important consumer products as hearing aids, batteries, tires, floor waxes, lamps, various building materials, washing machines, detergents, home freezers, and others. The Senate study makes clear that these are only examples. The shortness of notice of this hearing today has not allowed me to search the files at Consumers Union for additional examples they may contain. From memory, however, subject to check of detail, I can add that the Bureau of Fisheries of the U.S. Department of Agriculture does tests on frozen fish products in consumer packages, at the behest of the producer and keeps the information for the use of the producer but does not make it available to consumers even when asked to do so by Consumers Union, and that the U.S. Department of Agriculture has information on the effectiveness and toxicity of insecticides, that the Federal Drug Administration tests such important consumer products as clinical thermometers and condoms, that the laboratories of the quartermaster evaluate many consumer items of clothing and textiles, the Navy laboratories used to evaluate paints, detergents, and other consumer products and the General Services Administration and/or the National Bureau of Standards test many consumer products including tires, seat belts, brake fluids (seat belts and brake fluids have been transferred to the new Department of Transportation and I have no idea what they will do about that) auto antifreezes, batteries, and others.

Would a search of the regulatory agencies reveal information on the comparative performance of companies whose activities they regulate—information that would be of great value to prospective patrons of those companies? For example, is there information on the accident records of various transportation companies, railroad companies, airlines, bus companies, and so forth? Do Government agencies have information on companies, by name, similar to the dossiers maintained by better business bureaus, of regular and persistent infractions of laws or regulations?

My conclusion is that there is enough evidence to show that the agencies of the Federal Government now have and are presently equipped to get vast amounts of information which, if made available in proper form, would be of untold value to consumers and to the Nation. Proper form will, of course, depend on the subject and the kind and amount of information available. My experience in advising consumers tells me that the more specific the information the more useful it can be.

The best information describes the characteristics that the consumer needs to know for the brands and models he encounters in the marketplace, in simple enough form to make his choice easy and intelligent. And there are a number of products about which we already know the Government has enough information to do just this.

Another form involves less specific, more general information about types or categories of products. For example, gas versus electrical appliances, AM versus FM radio, alkyd oil paint versus water-soluble paints for interior and exterior use. Much of the consumer information now disseminated by the Federal Government is of this kind. But there is much more buried in the files of various agencies who don't think in terms of making it available to consumers or who don't recognize it as useful to consumers. There is also the care, maintenance, safety-in-use kind of information, sometimes disseminated to consumers by Federal agencies, but often not.

Because the information is at hand in a public document, it is possible, and I think useful, to examine in somewhat more detail what could be done in the case of one important consumer product to help the consumer by giving him information now obtained regularly by one Government agency. I refer to hearing aids and to the Senate report on the prices of hearing aids previously mentioned.

Dr. Causey, a consultant to the Veterans' Administration, described the VA testing program:

The Veterans' Administration issues more than 5,000 hearing aids every year. In the existing program, the Veterans' Administration submits to the National Bureau of Standards all makes and models of hearing aids obtained for testing purposes. The National Bureau of Standards tests each instrument for a number of electroacoustic factors and transmits the results to the Veterans' Administration. Upon receipt, these data are subjected to statistical and comparative analysis. In the hearing-aid test program, no attempt has been made to set up specifications. Actual performance is emphasized in order that we may take advantage of the hearing-aid industry's continuing research and development activities toward providing better hearing for those individuals having hearing deficiencies. Only clinically acceptable hearing aids will be considered for these tests. Clinically unacceptable will be based on poor physical characteristics as related to use in a clinic situation or poor physical characteristics of an instrument as related to its use by the wearer.

The raw scores obtained in each test item are treated and assigned weighing factors determined by a group of nationally recognized audiologists and physicists serving the Veterans' Administration on a consultant basis.

Weighted scores obtained by the three hearing aids of each model are averaged for each test. The average score represents the performance of that model on each of the individual tests. The average weighted score on each of the tests are summed to give the measure of total performance achieved by the hearing aid model. This score is designated as the "quality point score."

The committee report, summarizing some of the testimony, says:

The VA tests are designed so that a point score of 100 will be the average performance of the total group. Hearing aids tested by the VA are broken down into three groups on the basis of power: mild, moderate, and strong. This classificatory scheme is generally accepted throughout the industry. The 64 hearing aids tested by VA in 1961 showed the following quality spread:

Power group	Quality point score of lowest quality aid tested	Quality point score of highest quality aid tested
Mild.....	54	130
Moderate.....	10	140
Strong.....	61	128

¹ This score resulted from penalties assessed by VA for lack of quality uniformity. The next highest score in the moderate group was 66.

Mr. KAPLAN. The table indicates that the mild hearing aids they tested varied in quality from a low of 54 to a high of 130.

The moderate hearing aids varied from a quality point score of zero, which was assigned to some brands because of penalties for lack of quality control, to a quality point score of 140.

The strong power group hearing aids varied from 61 to 128.

In the mild category, the category in which the greatest number of hearing aids are sold to the general public, one hearing aid tested nearly 2½ times better than another in terms of quality performance.

The report draws this conclusion:

An ordinary citizen possessed of the information available to the VA, as a result of its testing program, would be in a much better position to get the best buy for his dollar. He would be an informed consumer.

Yet, this information is not now available to hearing aid consumers * * *. The success of the VA program in increasing the level of knowledge about hearing aid quality and thereby substantially reducing prices, suggest the possibility that information could be made available to the general public so they, too, can enjoy the social and economic advantages of being well informed about hearing aids currently on the market.

I agree. It is clear that the brand and model information now available and kept up to date in the files of the VA requires only simple processing to improve the lot of hundreds of thousands of hard-of-hearing people and provide audiologists with information they need to permit them to prescribe intelligently. The potential savings to the consumer, typically among the older members of the population and often the poorer ones, are also detailed in the report and are vast.

I emphasize that the hearing aids material is an example of what we know is available in the files of the Federal agencies for many other consumer products. The need for getting it to the consumer is great, the wherewithal for many products is available, and the benefits to the individual consumer and to the Nation are large. All it takes is the will.

As a committee of the Nation's legislators you will know how to muster this will. Should the Freedom of Information Act, to become effective next week, be interpreted or amended to allow such informa-

tion as I have been discussing to be made public? Should your committee ask the Federal agencies why they are not making this information public in line with the expressed conviction of two Presidents that the consumer has a right to be informed? Should your committee supplement your 1961 report on "Consumer Protection Activities of Federal Departments and Agencies" with another that lists product information now available, being obtained, or capable of being obtained with existing staff, expertise, and facilities that would be of benefit to consumers if made public in suitable form?

There is precedent in the activities of other nations for the government to accept responsibility for getting information to the consumer about products and services not otherwise available.

The Scandinavian countries publish brand name information based on tests in government laboratories. Many European countries require prior approval of a production safety before it may be marketed.

England's Consumer Council is nearing completion of its interesting Tel-Tag program to inform consumers about the important properties of a product by means of a label on the product.

The International Standards Organization (ISO), and the IEC, (International Electrotechnical Commission) have undertaken a broad program dealing with consumer goods.

There is a new and growing concern about the problems of the consumer. I hope our Government can find a way to increase its concern and I hope these comments have contributed a little toward making that possible.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Your full statement together with the appendix will be printed at this point in the record.

(The information referred to above follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MORRIS KAPLAN, TECHNICAL DIRECTOR, CONSUMERS UNION

My name is Morris Kaplan. I am technical director of Consumers Union of the United States, a nonprofit membership organization, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1936. We publish the monthly magazine, *Consumer Reports*, and have a circulation approaching one and a quarter million copies per month. Our purposes are "to provide consumers with information and counsel on consumer goods and services * * * to give information and assistance on all matters relating to the expenditure of the family income * * * and to initiate and to cooperate with individual and group efforts seeking to create and maintain decent living standards."

I am grateful to the committee for the opportunity you have offered me to present my views on the desirability of making available to the American consumer product information in the possession of the Federal Government. So that you may place these views in proper perspective, it may help you to know that I have been technical director at Consumers Union since 1946; that before that I spent 16 years in the Federal civil service doing research for the Navy Department and administering and working in laboratories of the Bureau of Customs, Alcohol Tax Unit and, happily, in the "dear, dead days beyond recall," the Bureau of Prohibition. One consequence of these associations was contact with the work of a number of Government organizations, both directly and through their publications.

It would seem that 5 years after President Kennedy's consumer message to Congress it would hardly be necessary to argue the consumer's need for information. It is true that some progress has been made to guarantee the consumer's right "to be protected against the marketing of goods hazardous to health or life." But more, much more, remains to be done. The market still has many hazardous electrical and mechanical products against which the consumer has no protection.

It is also true that some advances have been made in giving the consumer "the facts he needs to make an informed choice"—the Government Printing Office's

Consumer Information Catalog lists some of the evidence. Consumer products from foods and clothing consisting almost entirely of synthetic materials to electric drills and washing machines and color television sets that use solid-state components, modern-day producers are taking advantage of our electronic and space technology. In such a marketplace the consumer is an innocent babe in the woods. He couldn't make a rational choice to save his life or even his economic well-being. The very fact that products last a long time and that the state of the art changes rapidly makes it impossible for him to build a body of experience to draw on when he has to make his next purchase. The consequences are not inconsequential. It has been estimated that if consumers purchased products on the basis of objectively determined values, savings of as much as 50 percent could be realized.

Perhaps even more important is the role of an informed consumer in acting as a balance wheel to keep a free economy viable. Classical economic theory assumes an informed consumer, rewarding the producer of a better quality or equal quality but lower priced product and punishing his less competent competitor. Without good information about the product the consumer gives his patronage to the wrong producer. The reward goes to the clever advertiser, the ingenious packager, the wily "motivational" researcher, the most seductive credit plan and not to the most efficient producer of the best product. The consequences to our economy are waste of natural and human resources to the detriment of all.

I do not want to leave the impression that the consumer's need for information is completely unsatisfied. Much is available. Your own committee's studies, published in 1961, provide the most definitive descriptions of these activities. In addition, information is available from private publications such as our own *Changing Times*, the women's and so-called shelter magazines, the specialized product magazines dealing with photography, "hi-fi" equipment, automobiles, and others. Also disseminated but somewhat more biased is material from trade organizations like the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, American Gas Association, and others. Advertising, whose avowed reason for being is to inform consumers about a product or service, fulfills this mission only occasionally, but rarely in a useful way for the consumer.

And the word-of-mouth sharing of experience, though sometimes extremely effective, also often falls into the "old wives' tale" category—so a concerned consumer can never really know when to believe it and when not to.

In sum, it seems clear that the gap between the demand for information and supply of it is large. Every day a new magazine joins the ranks of product information disseminators. Legislators say that their mail on consumer problems is heavy and increased Government concern—manifested, among other ways in hearings like this—is evident.

Many suggestions have been offered, both long term and short, for reducing the consumer's areas of ignorance about the products he buys.

And this brings me to the heart of today's inquiry.

Many Government agencies have in their files, as a spinoff from their normal day-to-day activities, a great deal of information that would be directly useful to consumers. It is my belief that a systematic review of the activities of Government agencies for purposes of learning which of them develop information on consumer products by type and/or brand name would reveal a mine of such information which, when tapped, would prove of inestimable value in helping the consumer improve his buying effectiveness. My belief is based on the tip of this iceberg we can see even now from a cursory survey of this kind that has already been done. In Senate Report 2216, "Price of Hearing Aids—Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, 1962," appendix A contains a "Summary of Precedents for Government Product Testing and Publication of Comparative and/or Evaluatory Data on Various Brands of a Product." A portion of this material is submitted as an appendix to my testimony for your ready reference.

You will note references to tests and evaluations done by one or another agency of the Federal Government on such important consumer products as hearing aids, batteries, tires, floor waxes, lamps, various building materials, washing machines, detergents, home freezers, and others. The Senate study makes clear that these are only examples. The shortness of notice of this hearing today has not allowed me to search the files of Consumers Union exhaustively for any additional examples it may contain. From memory, however, subject to check of detail, I can add that the Bureau of Fisheries of the U.S. Department of Interior does tests on frozen fish products in consumer packages, that the U.S. Department of Agriculture has information on the effectiveness and toxicity of insecticides, that the Food and Drug Administration tests such important consumer products as clinical thermometers and condoms, that the laboratories of

the Quartermaster evaluate many consumer items of clothing and textiles, the Navy laboratories used to evaluate paints, detergents, and other consumer products, and the General Services Administration and/or the National Bureau of Standards test many consumer products, including tires, seatbelts, brake fluids, and auto antifreezes.

Would a search of the regulatory agencies reveal information on the competitive performance of companies whose activities they regulate—information that would be of great value to prospective patrons of those companies? For example, is there information in the accident records of various transportation companies, railroad companies, airlines, bus companies, and so forth? Do Government agencies have information on companies, by name, similar to the dossiers maintained by Better Business Bureaus, of regular and persistent infractions of laws or regulations?

My conclusion is that there is enough evidence to show that the agencies of the Federal Government now have and are presently equipped to get vast amounts of information which, if made available in proper form, would be of untold value to consumers and to the Nation. Proper form will, of course, depend on the subject and the kind and amount of information available. My experience in advising consumers tells me that the more specific the information the more useful it can be. Thus, the best information describes the characteristics that the consumer needs to know for the brands and models he encounters in the marketplace, in simple enough form to make his choice easy and intelligent. And there are a number of products about which we already know the Government has enough information to do just this. Another form involves less specific, more general information about types or categories of products (for example, gas versus electrical appliances, AM versus FM radio, alkyd oil paint versus water-soluble paints for interior and exterior use). Much of the consumer information now disseminated by the Federal Government is of this kind. But there is much more buried in the files of various agencies who don't think in terms of making it available to consumers or who don't recognize it as useful to consumers. There is also the care, maintenance, safety-in-use kind of information, sometimes disseminated to consumers by Federal agencies, but often not.

Because the information is at hand in a public document it is possible, and I think useful, to examine in somewhat more detail what could be done in the case of one important consumer product to help the consumer with information now obtained regularly by one Government agency. I refer to hearing aids and to the Senate report on the prices of hearing aids previously mentioned.

Dr. Causey, a consultant to the Veterans' Administration, described the VA testing program:

"The Veterans' Administration issues more than 5,000 hearing aids every year * * *. In the existing program, the Veterans' Administration submits to the National Bureau of Standards all makes and models of hearing aids obtained for testing purposes * * *. The National Bureau of Standards tests each instrument for a number of electroacoustic factors and transmits the results to the Veterans' Administration. Upon receipt, these data are subjected to statistical and comparative analysis * * *. In the hearing-aid test program, no attempt has been made to set up specifications. Actual performance is emphasized in order that we may take advantage of the hearing-aid industry's continuing research and development activities toward providing better hearing for those individuals having hearing deficiencies.

"Only clinically acceptable hearing aids will be considered for these tests. Clinical unacceptability will be based on poor physical characteristics as related to use in a clinic situation or poor physical characteristics of an instrument as related to its use by the wearer.

* * * * *

"The raw scores obtained in each test item are treated and assigned weighting factors determined by a group of nationally recognized audiologists and physicists serving the Veterans' Administration on a consultant basis.

"Weighted scores obtained by the three hearing aids of each model are averaged for each test. The average score represents the performance of that model on each of the individual tests. The average weighted scores on each of the tests are summed to give the measure of total performance achieved by the hearing aid model. This score is designated as the 'quality point score.'"

The committee report, summarizing some of the testimony, says:

"The VA tests are designed so that a point score of 100 will be the average performance of the total group.

"Hearing aids tested by the VA are broken down into three groups on the basis of power; mild, moderate, and strong. This classificatory scheme is generally accepted throughout the industry."

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"An ordinary citizen, possessed of the information available to the VA as a result of its testing program, would be in a much better position to get the best buy for his dollar. He would be an informed consumer."

"Yet, this information is not now available to hearing aid consumers * * * the success of the VA program in increasing the level of knowledge about hearing aid quality and thereby substantially reducing prices, suggest the possibility that information could be made available to the general public so they, too, can enjoy the social and economic advantages of being well informed about hearing aids currently on the market."

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As a committee of the Nation's legislators you will know how to muster this will. Should the Freedom of Information Act, to become effective next week, be interpreted or amended to allow such information as I have been discussing to be made public? Should your committee ask the Federal agencies why they are not making this information public in line with the expressed conviction of two Presidents that the consumer has a right to be informed? Should your committee supplement your 1961 report on Consumer Protection Activities of Federal Departments and Agencies with another that lists product information now available, being obtained, or capable of being obtained with existing staff, expertise, and facilities that would be of benefit to consumers if made public in suitable form?

The consumer needs your help. You have it in your power to give it to him at almost no cost. I hope you will.

APPENDIX.—PRICES OF HEARING AIDS, REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, U.S. SENATE

Persons interviewed were asked to identify areas in which results of tests performed by the Federal Government were published in such a way as to indicate the commercial brands tested. They were also asked to identify areas in which comparative evaluation of commercial products was done.

The following are the types of activities identified and examples of the products involved:

UNPUBLISHED TEST RESULTS

1. Comparative tests of different brands of a product. Examples:
 - (a) Hearing aids, done by the National Bureau of Standards for VA.
 - (b) Batteries, done by NBS for VA and the Coast Guard.
 - (c) Tires, done by NBS for the FBI.
 - (d) Qualified products list testing.

Qualified products list testing (QPL) is done by GSA, and by NBS on behalf of GSA, on products for which no method has been devised for establishing a minimum standard. Included in this list of 38 products are oil filters, cellophane tape, flashlights, solder, paints, pop-up toasters, and other diverse products.

In the case of hearing aids, VA does its own comparative evaluation of the test results. NBS provides only the raw data.

In the case of batteries, test results are correlated to a minimum standard of performance. In addition, batteries are ranked on the basis of test performance.

In the case of tires, the different brands were both ranked and evaluated by NBS.

2. Tests done for the purpose of establishing minimum quality standards. GSA does such tests for a great variety of products, and commissions such tests from NBS, other Government agencies, and private testing organizations.

The U.S. Department of Commerce does such testing, in conjunction with industry, for the purpose of establishing commodity standards. These commodity standards have been established in 450 different industries. They are done at the request of the industry in question. An example is the commodity standard for the clinical thermometer industry.

Both GSA and USDC publish the standards established, but not the results of the tests done in the process of setting the standard.

In the case of GSA, standards are sometimes set so that the only product which meets them is the one which tests highest. In such a case, the standard itself constitutes an implied endorsement of a particular product.

3. Coded results of comparative tests. In a few cases where QPL testing cannot be done entirely in the laboratory, GSA codes the results of tests in such a way as to disguise brand names so that the impartiality of field testers will not be influenced. An example is floor waxes.

4. Testing to determine which brands of a particular product conform to established minimum standards. Example:

(a) Lamps, tested by NBS.

PUBLISHED TEST RESULTS

A. In popular publications

1. Comparative tests in which brands are indicated by code number, but described in such a way as to be easily identifiable by an informed reader. Examples:

(a) Numerous NBS bulletins on the acoustical and fire resistance properties of building materials.

(b) USDA tests on various shapes of plow blades.

2. Comparative tests of particular brands of products, done at the request of industry, the expenses of testing being paid by industry. Example:

(a) Various tests on building materials done by NBS.

3. Comparative tests of the properties of a particular product, where the different brands tested are identified by brand and manufacturer. Example:

(a) Tests on various properties of safety eyeglasses, done by NBS.

4. Test of a single brand, not done at the industry's request, the results of which give an implied endorsement to the product tested. Examples:

(a) Teflon, tested as a coating on plow blades by USDA.

(b) Sevin, tested as an apple thinner by USDA.

5. Testing solely for consumer purposes, where the test results are not made public. Example:

(a) The Consumer Research Division of USDA tests consumer products, e.g., washing machines, detergents, and home freezers. Informative booklets on what to look for when buying are published, but test results are not given in any form. However, implied endorsements are sometimes made.

B. In trade and technical publications

1. Testing solely for consumer purposes. Results of USDA's consumer tests (described in (a)5, above) are sometimes made available in trade publications with the results coded. Particular brands are easily identified by informed readers.

2. Tests of a particular brand, not done at the request of industry. Actual endorsement given. Example:

(a) Nicarbazin (Merck), prevents coccidiosis in chickens.

3. Comparative tests of branded products, not done at industry's request. Examples:

(a) Six anticoccidial compounds, tested by USDA.

(b) Preventatives of *Eimeria tennella* in chickens, tested by USDA.

(c) Anthelmintics for swine, tested by USDA.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Thank you very much.

Do you think that the Federal Government or any individual agencies have made any effort to disseminate the information they have currently in their files or in their possession?

Mr. KAPLAN. Yes. I tried to indicate that some of the agencies do this. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has a history of working in this area. It started originally with an effort to make this information available to farmers, but clearly there are some kind of goods that farmers use that are used equally by nonfarming people, so this

information has been published, is being published. The Newsletter service which I referred to in my testimony is one such form but there are many pamphlets they publish.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. I think you indicated in your direct report that Agriculture used to do some testing and do some distributing of information, but they have suspended that.

What did they do that they no longer do?

Mr. KAPLAN. It used to be the practice—perhaps I have an example of one such publication. I did not bring them all but I brought one to show what used to be done. Excuse me, I didn't bring that one. It used to be a practice of the group which at that time was called the Home Economics Branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to test such products as refrigerators, washing machines, detergents, various items of clothing.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. They did this presumably for the information of the farmer?

Mr. KAPLAN. Yes, presumably for the information of farmers, but it was published more widely and the information included test results on particular brands of those products which were published in coded form, brand A, B, C, and D. Anybody knowledgeable in the field could easily pick out the Frigidaire from the General Electric machine but most consumers had no such way of finding this out. The object here was to make it possible for consumers to buy somewhat more intelligently; such information as the kind of agitator and the amount of water consumed and things of this sort were described in the publications so consumers who read this would be able to ask intelligent questions in the marketplace about products they were considering.

This information is by now not being made available at all and not even being obtained to the best of my knowledge and the reason, as I said, was that there was a period a few years ago when criticism from industry which reflected itself ultimately in criticism from Congressmen put enough pressure on the administrator of the agency and also on the budget so that this kind of work was discontinued or at least seriously curtailed.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. When did this suspension take place?

Mr. KAPLAN. I don't have the details. My guess would be somewhere around 3, 4, or 5 years ago.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. I am looking at a list of hazardous electrical products on page 10 of the Senate hearings on establishment of a National Commission on Product Safety and it states that there are potential hazards by way of excessive leakage of current in some of the following items and I will just read them briefly: TV sets, table radios, portable phonographs, home intercoms, hobby kits, clock radios, portable radios, automobile battery chargers, toasters, clothes driers, waffle irons, blenders, coffeemakers, frying pans, griddles, saucepans, vaporizers, and so forth.

There are dozens of others: broilers, garage door openers, hair driers, oven ranges, electric toys. Do you know whether any Federal agency has information relating to safety standards on some of these types of products sold on the open market?

Mr. KAPLAN. It would seem to me that the standards—the criteria for determining whether a product does or does not have an electrical hazard, are available generally in the Federal specifications. Every Federal spec I know that deals with this kind of information requires

that there be no electrical leakage or alternatively that the product conform to Underwriters Laboratory standards.

The information as to which particular brand conforms or does not conform may or may not be available in the Government files. It would depend on whether the product is on a qualified product list, in which case the Government may very well have tested large numbers of brands on the market and know that some do or some do not conform.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Let us take another safety item. I am told that GSA specifications require that many or all electrical appliances purchased for Federal use have an elastic type of cord, a cord that contracts and expands when you pull it away from the product. Presumably this is a safety feature that the housewife would find useful in that a young child or adult could not pull accidentally on a long 3- or 4- or 5-foot cord hanging toward the floor.

Do you know anything about this?

Mr. KAPLAN. No, I am not familiar with that particular specification.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. You mentioned very briefly the freedom of information bill reported out of this committee which is going to become law next week. Do you see this as a vehicle for extracting from Government agencies consumer information that they presently possess?

Mr. KAPLAN. I see this as a vehicle, but I also see many problems. The bill was passed with many exceptions.

I haven't had an opportunity in the time available to read the interpretation that the Justice Department just published in the form of 47 pages of guidelines to Government agencies so I am not quite sure how effectively it will be possible to pry this kind of information out by means of the Freedom of Information Act. I can say that it is my wish, my hope, that it would be possible to use that act and if the act as finally interpreted by the courts turns out not to be suitable for this purpose that Congress will amend the act to make it suitable for this purpose. It seems to me that this kind of information, as I said throughout my testimony, is vital, important, available, and should be made available to people at large.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Well, for example, one of the exceptions in the act is that trade secrets cannot be made public. You do not find anything inconsistent between the exclusion of trade secrets and disclosure of product safety information?

Mr. KAPLAN. None at all. I believe that the information about the characteristics of a product, which information is obtainable in the course of ordinary testing by anybody who has laboratory facilities available, does not constitute a trade secret. It is not a secret if it is readily obtainable through such means. I would argue that no information that the Government has that was obtained confidentially from manufacturers should be made public. But any information it could obtain in its own laboratories and information that it does obtain in its own laboratories would not in my view be considered under that exception as a trade secret.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. In other words, what you are saying is that if the Government goes out in the open market and buys products and tests them, that that information could be made available. Confidential income taxes or something along those lines certainly could not be made public.

Mr. KAPLAN. Yes, that would be my view. Every so often the Government asks manufacturers to submit information on a confidential basis. Perhaps in Food and Drug certain formulas are made available on that basis.

The understanding is that this information would not be made available publicly or to its competitors.

One might question the propriety of the Government's having to obtain information in that way. Perhaps it would be possible for the Government to obtain information by straightforward testing of the product. But in any case, as things now stand, information is sometimes obtained that way and I would not argue that that information should be made available.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Would you speculate as to the number of products which any agency of the Federal Government has test information on today that they could make available and that would be useful to the American consumer?

Mr. KAPLAN. It would be pure speculation on the basis of the Senate committee's brief survey and on the basis of some of the additional things I know from my own experience. I would say they would probably run into the dozens of such products where the information already exists in files. The publication put out by the Department of Agriculture 2 years ago called Consumers All, their annual yearbook, contains a great deal of general information. There is more of that kind of information available in other agencies as well except the other agencies do not have a tradition of thinking in terms of consumer information and therefore do not put it out.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Does any agency have a tradition of thinking in terms of consumer information?

Mr. KAPLAN. To some degree the Department of Agriculture does and has; but this is only to a limited degree.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. One last question. Take ballpoint pens. I would assume that GSA or some Government agency does make tests to find out all of the useful performance characteristics of ballpoint pens. Would you assume that too? Or do you know that to be so?

Mr. KAPLAN. I believe that the Federal Government probably has a specification on ballpoint pens. In that specification they list the characteristics that they consider to be important in the purchase of such an item. It would be my belief that those characteristics would be as valid for an ordinary consumer as they are for the Government.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Let me read a letter I received, which I think supports the position you take. A lady wrote to me as follows:

In these days of trouble my complaint may sound trivial but I believe it warrants investigation. The _____ company—

And she names the company—produces a 19 cent pen named—
I will leave the name out—

As a teacher I see children frequently using these pens. Unfortunately very often a perfectly good pen begins to leak for no apparent reason. As a result clothing is ruined and of course the pen is thrown away without giving the consumer value for his money.

Recently I had such a pen in the pocket of my brandnew suit and it leaked. My suit jacket has been ruined. I asked the children if they have similar problems and the stories of ruined clothing overwhelmed and saddened me.

A few years ago I wrote to the company and mentioned this problem. They apologized and said they couldn't do anything about this matter. This pen is sold nationally and I am sure a million dollars worth of clothing is damaged annually.

If this problem were restricted to one pen in a million, I would overlook the matter as an unfortunate incident. However, this happens every day in my school. I am enclosing a sample of such pen. I would appreciate it if you could refer it to some committee that concerns itself with consumer protection and ask for some action to be taken against _____: I hope to hear from you soon and thank you—

and so forth.

I would assume that the Federal Government and we will ask this of GSA—conducts tests on pens like this. Assuming they have performance information available relating to leakage, do you think it is their responsibility to tell the general public about it?

Mr. KAPLAN. I would think that it is their responsibility or if it isn't, it should be made their responsibility to make available any consumer information they have that would be useful.

The GSA would better be able to talk to this point than I, but it is my understanding that ballpoint pens would be bought on contract and bids and under those circumstances, the GSA would specify that the pens that they will ultimately accept must conform to certain specifications and one of the specifications would include leakage, that is the absence of leakage.

The people who bid on this contract would then have to demonstrate that products they are to deliver will in fact conform to that specification, but only those who are awarded the contract.

So the GSA might not have information on this particular pen if the producer of it knows that it would never conform to GSA requirements and so he might never submit a bid for this purpose.

So GSA information on what is important in the ballpoint pen would be extremely valid but how a consumer could use this information for example if GSA said a ballpoint pen should not leak, this wouldn't help the consumer very much except that he might ask the seller does this ballpoint pen leak and the seller wouldn't know.

So that kind of information—what the required properties are—may not be particularly helpful. That is the kind of information that the Government has mostly been publishing. Sometimes it is helpful. Sometimes it is possible to look at a product to determine whether or not it meets the requirements.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. By looking at a ballpoint pen in a candy store, you can't tell if it will leak.

Mr. KAPLAN. This is an example of the kind of product where the only way you could tell whether the product would be good or bad would be to test these products and report on them.

The same is true of hearing aids. There is no way to tell by looking at a hearing aid how well it will perform. But the Government in the case of hearing aids already has information about this, having tested large numbers of them and there they don't have to say to the purchaser of a hearing aid "ask the dealer this question or that question." They merely have to look at the list and decide for themselves which one of these would meet their requirements because the information is now available.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Wydler?

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Kaplan. I found your testimony very interesting. I have used the Consumer Reports in my own life and I found it very helpful. I hope they are right. That is the only thing I don't know. I don't know how you judge—

Mr. KAPLAN. It is our hope also.

Mr. WYDLER. I don't know how you judge which product is the best, because that would probably be the next problem we have here. I am curious. Has your consumers Union, through the Consumers Reports, ever been sued by people for the information that you have published?

Mr. KAPLAN. Yes.

Mr. WYDLER. Is this frequent?

Mr. KAPLAN. No, very infrequent. During the 21 years that I have been working for Consumers Union we have been sued some three or four times. The suits have never gotten to trial.

During pretrial examination when we disclosed the evidence that we had on the basis of which we published our reports—the suit was either dropped or it was possible to agree with the producer that some face-saving statement in the magazine—face saving for him, in the two or three instances that I remember, would meet his needs.

Mr. WYDLER. These were suits then, as I understand it, by manufacturers. I am thinking of suits by individuals, consumers who had relied on the information and ratings that you had supplied and who felt that they had been misled or misdirected and were suing you for misleading them or giving them poor information.

Mr. KAPLAN. No, we never had such a suit.

Mr. WYDLER. Not even any such suit instigated?

Mr. KAPLAN. No.

Mr. WYDLER. My wife has been after me a lot recently and maybe this will give me the perfect opportunity to solve this problem for her concerning the question of TV color sets and the possible radiation hazard that they have on people. Will you tell me what we know about this? She keeps asking me questions about this and says she read things that are very serious and is quite concerned, yet nobody in the Government seems to be doing anything about it.

I am wondering what the seriousness of this problem might be.

Mr. KAPLAN. Well, it isn't strictly true nobody in the Government is doing anything about it.

Mr. WYDLER. Not quickly.

Mr. KAPLAN. If you are referring specifically to the one instance, to the General Electric sets which were recently—in which General Electric announced it had one chassis which was causing some trouble and it was having it repaired, if you refer specifically to that, then General Electric found this independently.

The Public Health Service has done some testing to establish the seriousness of this hazard and found it not a very serious hazard except under very, very remote use conditions. It applied to a limited number of sets—we published a piece on this in the current issue—it applied to a limited number of sets. It applied only in a downward direction. Sets which were resting on the floor caused no problem at all because the penetration was very very little, an inch or so, and it was completely absorbed.

Sets off the floor might present a minor problem for children or pets who put their feet under the set and thereby would be exposed to some of this but only a minor problem.

It was for that reason, I think very commendably, that General Electric announced it was going to have each one of these sets repaired,

but the Public Health Service was concerned and interested and consulted in this matter.

Mr. WYDLER. Are we talking about radiation from the set?

Mr. KAPLAN. Yes. I assumed that is what you were referring to. It has been in the news during the last month or so and a number of Congressmen have been very upset. What upsets me about the whole situation is not the particular hazard, which was very minor, but the fact that such a hazard could in fact occur in products that left the plant.

The radiation problems with television sets have been known for many years. The Federal Communications Commission has set standards and limits on this. Almost every set—in fact every set we have tested with the exception of General Electric's, conformed with these requirements.

I wonder, and I guess we are all human and this could happen, I wonder how it would happen in a matter of this sort that a set designed in a company as large and as reputable as General Electric could get past the inspectors, the testers, the people whose responsibility it would be to review to see that all such matters were taken care of.

Mr. WYDLER. This is most interesting to me because I happen to have a General Electric color television set and I happen to have a dog whose favorite sleeping place is underneath the set.

Mr. KAPLAN. I must add at once that it applies to a limited number of specified sets, sets that were manufactured—I don't remember the details. I think up to—well, from January to June of 1967, but I am not quite sure that that is the precise date. There is a limited period during which these sets were produced.

Mr. WYDLER. My set is 3 or 4 years old.

Mr. KAPLAN. I think you have nothing to concern yourself with.

Mr. WYDLER. I was worried about the dog. (Laughter.)

Mr. WYDLER. You mentioned earlier that some of the TV sets were lethal weapons. Was this what you were referring to?

Mr. KAPLAN. No. This was not one of the things. I want to make that completely clear. What we are concerned about is that in the course of our testing we found sets which by any reasonable criterion do not meet safety requirements.

They would not meet the Underwriters Laboratories requirements for safety. What I mean by that is this: It is possible in the course of the normal use of this set to touch a portion of it and if, at the same time, you are touching any kind of ground—by ground I mean a metal radiator, a register of some sort, water pipe of some sort if you are touching that portion of the set and a ground simultaneously then either the full-line current, the 115 volts would be flowing through you, or a portion of the line current will be flowing through you. The full-line current can kill you. We have found a few such sets. No manufacturer decides to manufacture such a set. He is not in the market of killing people.

We think this most often occurs as a result of an accident, a blob of solder falls in the wrong place, a wire which is not properly dressed touches something that it was not designed to touch.

When this occurs, some parts of the set become electrically live and we who buy our products in the open market in the same way as you buy them, we walk into a store and pick it up and have it delivered, not to Consumers Union but to a shopper's home who then delivers it

to the Consumers Union. We have found a number of such products, not only television sets but the list which Congressman Rosenthal was referring to which present this kind of hazard.

Mr. WYDLER. Just so I have it clear in my mind, when you say someplace you might touch, do you mean someplace in the front of the set?

Mr. KAPLAN. It could be in the front or back of the set, an exposed area.

For instance, some sets are so designed that the knobs come off without any trouble and if you have children you will know that this is not an uncommon phenomenon. When the knobs come off, the touching of the knob, the metal shaft, may be such a place.

A properly designed set keeps that knob properly insulated. An improperly designed set or carelessly put together set will sometimes make that knob electrically live.

What concerns me is not that an occasional accident occurs in the factory which will permit such a set to get out, but that the manufacturer doesn't routinely institute a procedure which would check every single set before it leaves the factory to insure that no such accident has occurred. It is possible to do that at almost no cost, completely automatically. A big bulb can go on or a great big bell can go on or the set can automatically be pushed off the assembly line if it has any such current leakage. I am talking about lethal hazards.

In addition to that, it is a much more common phenomenon, and here producers very often design this into the set, to produce shock generating equipment, equipment which will produce a shock. I am not now referring to a tingle, I am referring to a quite substantial shock.

Mr. WYDLER. I have bought some of those.

Mr. KAPLAN. Anybody who wants to subject himself to 3 milliamperes of current will realize what I am talking about. He will never buy another such set again.

As I said yesterday to the Electronics Industry Association, perhaps even if one of those fellows bought one of these sets he would start to scream to his legislators that there ought to be a law to prevent such a set being on the market. In European countries, there is.

Mr. WYDLER. We are discussing here the possibility of turning over this Government information to consumers generally.

You, for instance, in your testimony gave us these examples of the different ratings that the Government has made on hearing aids and how they have rated them and so forth. It is all very interesting, but the point is, it is not really of too much use to consumers without some types of cost information, is it?

For example, it might not be very significant to find out that one hearing aid is somewhat better than another if you knew that one cost twice as much as the other. That would certainly be practically an indispensable part of the rating information, wouldn't it?

Mr. KAPLAN. Let me make this clear: Whenever I discuss this kind of problem, the first reaction is everything is fine. The consumer doesn't really need this information.

The second reaction is he needs much more than you can give him. What I am saying is I think that the integration of price and quality and service and all of the other things that a consumer buys when he buys a product would be ideal. But short of the ideal, taking existing

information that is available, it would be of great benefit to you to know at least the quality ratings of these products and then for yourself to integrate how much additional quality you are willing to buy for how many additional dollars.

The dollars are always available to you. You can always shop and know what dollar value is associated with what hearing aid. Now, if you have that information and if in addition you have the quality information on the hearing aid, it would allow each consumer to decide for himself that this hearing aid is twice as good by this quality index as another and it costs twice as much and I want the best, so I am willing to pay twice as much. Or it costs only one and a half times as much and is a pretty good buy, or it costs four times as much and that extra quality isn't worth that much to me.

Mr. WYDLER. Well, I am just saying it would seem to me we will have a struggle if we start to make this information available. We have to draw the line somewhere. We have to draw the rules and regulations somewhere. This is why I raised this whole point. This immediately seemed to become a problem.

The final problem I would like you to touch on is the question of politics. What will happen with this, politically speaking?

By that I am sure, for instance, if some company happens to be manufacturing a particular item in my district and is rated by the particular Government agency very poorly on something, the first thing that will happen will be they will send me a letter and want to see me and want to know why and how it is that I am allowing the Federal Government to mistreat them and misrepresent their product and so forth and so on and bring on me and every other Congressman involved tremendous pressure to do something about this that will require me and probably every other Congressman involved to go down to the agency and demand at least a review of what they have done and justification and possibly asking them to give you something to try to satisfy the constituent in the form of different wording or something of this nature.

I would tend to think this would become almost a commonplace problem, wouldn't it?

Mr. KAPLAN. Well, I don't hold myself up as an expert on politics but I have been around a few years and let me say a few things on this point.

One, pressures on politicians come from a variety of sources. I assume politicians weigh the amount and kind of pressure they are subjected to and they react in part on who pressures and how hard.

Pressure can and should come from consumers as well. So it seems to me that the more discussion there is of this, the more aware consumers become of what it is possible for them to have.

I think here Congressmen should take some leadership. The more they become aware of this, the more pressure they will supply for this information as counterpressure to the producers problem of saying this is hurting my business.

The second thing I would like to say about this is that I never in my wildest dreams would have imagined that the Senate and the House would have passed safety legislation of the kind it did.

If anybody asked me 3 years ago, "Is this possible?" I would have said that it is politically impossible. One couldn't conceive of such a thing happening, practically the largest industry in our Nation being

subjected to this kind of very stringent and quite good regulation on safety didn't seem feasible to me. Yet it was possible.

So I assume if it is possible to do it in the auto industry with whatever big pressures they were able to exert on their legislators and others, and this auto industry, as I understand it, constitutes a seventh of our gross national product, it should be possible to do it in the food industry, the television industry, the appliance industry and many, many other areas provided it is done fairly providing it meets the needs of the people.

Mr. WYDLER. Thank you.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Myers?

Mr. MYERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Kaplan, one advantage to going last is most of your questions get answered, but one thing I arrived at, I had pressure at our house for a color TV set. You provide me with more amplification so I guess I will talk my family out of it now.

I have been quite interested also in this Consumers Union and Consumer Reports. Did I understand you, you just go out and purchase a line item from some store someplace?

Mr. KAPLAN. Yes.

Mr. MYERS. How could you decide, do you have a board or do you yourself decide how you select these?

Mr. KAPLAN. You mean which product shall we undertake to evaluate? We have a committee in the organization called our operations committee that meets quite regularly and decides what program we shall engage in. We test some 60 or 70 such types of products every year.

Mr. MYERS. Does your income come all from the sale of this Consumer Reports?

Mr. KAPLAN. Solely from the sale of our publications. Mostly Consumer Reports. Occasionally we publish a small booklet or book.

Mr. MYERS. A Federal agency or someone else may not employ you, then, to do research for them? Has this ever happened?

Mr. KAPLAN. We have received requests from a number of Federal agencies to do this kind of work from time to time. Generally we have turned them down. On rare occasions we have offered our services free of charge because we are a public service organization to help a particular agency where we had a particular expertise and where the amount and time, amount of effort and time involved was not excessive.

Our big problem is that we are not prepared to undertake a grant program and expand our facilities to do this. At least we haven't been up until now. So most of our work is done in terms of our own understanding of consumer needs. That takes up a great deal of time and effort.

But there have been recent proposals. As you know, Donald Turner has proposed that perhaps the Government ought to be interested either in supporting Consumers Union with grants of money so it could improve its product testing and disseminate far more widely and more broadly or perhaps the Government itself ought to set up a similar organization.

We have viewed such proposals with interest, but nobody has really made us a concrete offer. I am not quite sure how our board of directors would react to this. Our board of directors are elected non-paid officials. Elected by the membership. Anybody who joins the organization has the right to be a member.

Mr. MYERS. You spoke about the various agencies of the Federal Government having information that the public should have. I don't believe you went into how this information should get to the public. Would it be through your organization or a similar organization? How would you get this information to the public?

Mr. KAPLAN. There are many ways. I wasn't thinking of getting it to the public through our organization. I was hoping the Government would, through its own means, disseminate it by means of some Government publication.

Mr. MYERS. This would be competition with you, then; wouldn't it?

Mr. KAPLAN. Oh, yes. Well, let's say supplementary to us because there are far more than 60 or 70 products that people are interested in, and we can't get back to the same product as often as we would like, so if the Government did stuff on television we would let them do it and go on to something else. As it happens, we had to do a report on hearing aids which cost us \$25,000 and 6 months of time because the Government information wasn't available, although it was all there in the files and all we did was repeat what the Government had done, and probably not quite as well.

Mr. MYERS. I believe the chairman asked, and I wasn't sure about your answer, if you think this is the responsibility of Government to give this information out or provide it.

Mr. KAPLAN. Yes, I think it is the responsibility of the Government to help the people in every way it possibly can, and this seems to be an enormous way of helping people.

Mr. MYERS. Do you mean as a spinoff or as a direct responsibility that the Government should go out into research?

Mr. KAPLAN. I would say both would be my view. Your particular concern at the moment is the possibility of making existing information available and I say there is plenty of that to do. If you got started on that you would have lots of information. It would be my view we ought to go beyond that and develop new information and publish that as well.

Mr. MYERS. You really want the Government, then, to provide this information even though specifications quite often in our Government would be extremely different from that of the general consuming public. It could be both extremes.

Mr. KAPLAN. To the extent they are different they shouldn't be public. To the extent they are the same, they should be.

Mr. MYERS. How will the public accept this? Say a requirement from NASA that some particular radio is going to be used quite different than any general public, but the general public sees NASA use this radio, it must be good. Don't you think there is danger there?

Mr. KAPLAN. I have not made myself clear. I am not suggesting that everything the Government buys should be published by brand name. What I am suggesting is that if the Government buys products and has information about products on the market of a kind that will be the same kind of product used in the same way by consumers, then that information should be available.

I am not interested in making the brand of missile information available.

Mr. MYERS. Very few people buy missiles, or specialized radios.

Mr. KAPLAN. Or a whole variety of things that the Government buys that is of no interest to consumers. But I am saying there is a

large body of material that the Government buys that is of direct interest to consumers. It is identical. I use as an example hearing aids and tires and batteries.

Now, it is true the Government may buy truck tires and specialized kinds of tires. That information need not be made available. But the Government also buys ordinary automobile tires of the kind you use on your car. That information should be available. Why not? It knows which tires are better than which. Or, let us put it another way, more simply. It knows the characteristics of certain kinds of tires. It knows some tires will have tread wear twice that of another. That information is useful.

It knows that some tires are safe and others are less safe, or safe under certain conditions of use. If you have high-speed driving, perhaps one tire is better than another. That information properly qualified should be made available for people to use in the same way the Government uses it.

Mr. MYERS. I don't know anything about tires except that they go flat once in a while, but I am sure there are a lot of differences in tires. Now, a tire they will use at the Indianapolis 500 is fine out there at 100 or 200 miles an hour, but it wouldn't necessarily be good for an Army truck operating in different climates. There is so much difference. How will you arrive at all this?

Mr. KAPLAN. Apparently I haven't made myself clear. Let me try again. The Government buys tires, let's say, for the Indianapolis Raceway or for military trucks. It also buys tires for automobiles to be used around the District and to be used in New York and Oklahoma somewhere.

Mr. MYERS. At turnpike speeds?

Mr. KAPLAN. Ordinary cars to be used for delivering mail, carrying officials from one place to another, to be used in any kind of ordinary Government business. Those uses are not very different from my uses and yours. The requirements of those tires are identical to the requirements you would have for a tire. In fact, we use them in our tests as precise examples of what we think consumers should have in tires. When the Government buys tires for such uses, and they have the information as to the characteristics of those tires, it is my view that that information specified as to the kind of use should be made available.

Mr. MYERS. What worries me is the responsibility of accuracy. What time were you invited to the meeting this morning?

Mr. KAPLAN. Ten o'clock.

Mr. MYERS. I am on the committee and the Government agency, the committee sent by notice for 10:30. These are one of the things that worries me about the Government doing anything in this area. We are not too accurate.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. You know we ought to have the record straight. When were these notices sent out?

Mr. BARASH. Last Friday.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. They were sent last Friday.

Mr. MYERS. At 10:30 a.m., this worries me.

Mr. KAPLAN. I make only this point: We can all make mistakes and if we were concerned about the possibility that every action is fraught with the possibility of making a mistake, we would be paralyzed. The fact is that in every single day of our lives we make deci-

sions in spite of the possibility that these decisions could be wrong. I would hope for proper safeguards. We have been in the testing business and putting our necks on the line every single month for 31 years. That is a lot of brands and models over those years. We test thousands every single year. We have the possibility of making a mistake, too.

Mr. MYERS. But I hate to lean on the big Government for too much. This worries me.

Mr. KAPLAN. I would hope the people are intelligent enough —

Mr. MYERS. You talked about the hearing aids and I am sure that probably the requirement for a person 85 for a hearing aid would be entirely different from a person of 25, but you mentioned the VA. Last Sunday I spent several hours with Mr. Brickfield who is the Deputy Administrator and Dr. Bounds, who has some responsibility in the medical area, and we spoke of this very thing, not hearing aids, but how they get information that they learn and they gave me numerous examples of how they turn out documents or letters and speeches and other materials go out to all the doctors and numerous writings and they seem to be putting out as much as they know how to get information out of what they have learned; merely apprising, not suggesting they do this, but just saying what they have done.

Mr. KAPLAN. The VA does very well with many prosthetic devices. What I am suggesting is, they could do a great deal better in a very simple, direct, effective way. All they need is a directive to do this; that is, publish information they already have by brand and name. They have tested the ABC hearing aid and FGH hearing aid, and XYZ hearing aid. They have information. They tested it in a most reliable way. The industry accepts the methods and the test results. The Government spends hundreds of thousands of dollars based on this information in spite of the possibility of error. This information should also be made available to your constituent who has to spend his \$200 or \$300 or \$400 for a hearing aid and who sometimes buys the one that gets a zero score when he should be buying the one that gets a 150 score.

Mr. MYERS. I quite agree with you that the taxpayers are paying for this through our Federal Government and State and local governments and we should offer the experience we have learned. This is true, but what worries me is where we stop. We are not in the endorsing business and this is what we should be very careful we do not get in, the endorsement policy, and it is a very delicate area, it seems to me, where you stop in responsibility.

Mr. KAPLAN. I agree.

This takes me to the same point. Just because it is delicate or difficult is no reason for not starting in this direction, seeing what mistakes we make, pulling back, if necessary. If we take the view it is difficult and therefore let's not start it, we paralyze ourselves to do all kinds of things. It is extremely difficult and nobody knows these difficulties more than I do because I worked in this area a long, long time.

As I say, we put our neck on the line every time we publish. General Electric and Frigidaire and General Motors, and Du Pont and all of the big companies of our country have the opportunity to chop it off every time we say their products are bad. Yet we act this way because we think it is essential to do this. We act as fairly and as well as we

possibly can. Nobody can ever accuse us of not doing the best job one can under these circumstances even though we have made mistakes on occasion.

Mr. MYERS. One more question. Do you think the Government should, if we experience a problem, say, with a particular radio of RCA Corp. or XYZ Corp. or any other that the Federal Government should say "This is not a good product," or do you think we should say, "Well, these are the requirements we have learned to be best. A nine-transistor radio is better than a six," for instance.

Mr. KAPLAN. I would say two things. If it is possible to generalize, and in certain areas it is possible, then the Government should do so. The one you gave is not a good example. A nine-transistor radio is not better than a six. The thing to say is precisely that. Don't buy on the basis of the number of transistors. Don't buy on the basis of size. These are things you can say on the basis of a great deal of experience and anybody who has tested radios—and if the GSA buys radios its testers know this and can verify it.

But there are certain other areas where it is possible to generalize. You can say certain things about the characteristics of an AM radio as opposed to FM. I would say that much and where I could not say any more, that would be helpful. I would go beyond that. If I knew that a particular RCA set or GE set or whatever had a certain deficiency, I would report that fact.

Mr. MYERS. By brand name?

Mr. KAPLAN. I would report the fact. I would say if there is a routine mechanism for doing it, if it is a fair procedure, if you are not seeking out RCA and the system is such that anybody's brand has an equal opportunity of being reported that way, then I see no reason why you should not say it. I again refer to the VA hearing aids as an example of a fair procedure, all the hearing aids are tested, all subjected to the same procedures, they are all subject to the same degree of competence of the Bureau of Standards. What the findings are should be reported. If one turns out to be an electrical hazard or if one turns out to be a hearing aid that would not last more than a week or if one turns out to be completely unsuitable on clinical and medical grounds, then that fact, along with the fact that others do meet the requirements, should be reported.

Next week or next month that producer is going to change his product to the point where it now meets the requirements or else he will go out of business. In either case, the general public welfare has been well served. Either he has improved his product or has gone out of business. I submit this is precisely the way things should work. They cannot work that way unless the consumer has the facts. If he does not have the facts, he will buy that very poor hearing aid because he does not know any better.

Mr. MYERS. Thank you.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Thank you very much, Mr. Kaplan.

Our next witness is Commissioner H. A. Abersfeller.

Thank you very much for coming here. We appreciate the opportunity to have you appear before the committee. I believe you have a prepared statement and we would appreciate it if you went right ahead.

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER HEINZ A. ABERSFELLER, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION; ACCOMPANIED BY GEORGE W. RITTER, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR STANDARDS AND QUALITY CONTROL; AND CHARLES TRAVIS, DIRECTOR, STANDARDS DIVISION

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Fine.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am Heinz A. Abersfeller, Commissioner, Federal Supply Service, and I have with me Mr. George W. Ritter, Assistant Commissioner for Standards and Quality Control. On my left, Mr. Charles Travis, Director of our Standardization Division.

On behalf of the Administrator of General Services, Lawson B. Knott, Jr., who has asked me to represent him at this hearing, I wish to express my appreciation for the opportunity afforded by your letter of June 15, 1967, to outline our program for the development of Federal specifications and standards. GSA, in its capacity as a supplier of items to meet the needs of Federal agencies, administers the Federal specifications and standards program. This includes the development and maintenance of Federal specifications and standards for items which we buy and the assignment of responsibility on a project basis to other agencies for the development of Federal specifications and standards commensurate with their technical competence and capacity to perform this function. Approximately 40 percent of the 5,000 existing specifications were developed by GSA. The other 60 percent were developed by other civil agencies and the Department of Defense. Specifications are generally developed by initially establishing desired performance characteristics. Test methods are then developed by which the stated performance characteristics can be verified. Subsequent to the development of these draft specifications, producers and Government users are consulted, differences, if any, are resolved and the specification is then issued in final form. At this point it is important to point out that Federal specifications are of little or no value to the Federal Government unless accompanied by the ability to test the products involved to assure compliance with the requirements of the specification. Since testing is so essential to Federal procurement we believe that Federal specifications per se are of little or no value to consumers who generally cannot buy the products involved simply to test them.

This line of reasoning leads to the conclusion that those consumers interested in quality rather than price must lean heavily on industry, manufacturers' and dealers' certification of compliance for products, preferably by citing as many do that an item meets or exceeds a Federal specification, an ASTM standard or other specification. We have noted on repeated occasions that manufacturers and distributors rely on this method in guiding the consumer. A good case in point is our recently published specification for safety standards. Automobile manufacturers have advertised that the vehicles they produce meet these standards and of course our testing and inspection procedures have verified this insofar as Government procurements are concerned.

Mr. Chairman, we wish to assure you and members of the committee, that it is our desire to cooperate with this subcommittee in every possible way to the extent of our capabilities and resources. In

fact, if the subcommittee wishes to select a few specific items, we would be pleased to review the applicable specification case folders and provide any available data we have which we feel would be of assistance.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement. My associates and I would be pleased to answer any questions you or members of the subcommittee may have.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. How many items that the Federal Government purchases and tests would you say are similar items that the private consumer purchases?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. About a thousand items.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. And considerable expense and expertise and scientific knowledge goes into the testing of these items before the Government either draws the specifications or makes the purchase?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Well, considerable expense goes in at a point in time. It varies. We may test them as an example or provide for test methods after we develop a specification in initial draft stages.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Wouldn't it be useful to the American consumer if some of the knowledge and expertise you have were made available to him in some form?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. We agree that the consumer needs more information. Our problem here is the form that this should take in terms of what we could provide.

As Mr. Kaplan stated, there is no question but what we could set forth for these roughly thousand items the specific requirements a consumer should look for. Unfortunately that, in my view, isn't enough. The consumer must have some assurance by way of certification, his own ability to test or his own book of knowledge of experience to be certain the product he buys does possess the characteristics. It is the form in which this information might take that is difficult to conceive.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. In other words you are sympathetic to the program of making the information available. You have trouble determining in what form it should be done.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Yes. Simply to add on to that whether there is in fact meaningful information which might be made available.

By way of example let me point out that we do pretest, as Mr. Kaplan indicated, such things as antifreeze and other items that we place on qualified-products lists. In the first instance, these are not representative of the total products available. We simply test those which producers submit to us since they must pay a charge for this kind of test and presumably it is only for those that desire to do business with the Federal Government, which is not necessarily all the producers of a given product. These are available to the public. Unfortunately the problem we face is how does the public know they are available.

We get back again to the GPO catalog and how many people subscribe to that and really have knowledge of its availability. The qualified-product lists are available to anyone who wants a copy. Yet that is not all-encompassing. I can't say as an example of the four or five producers who qualified on antifreeze that they are the only ones with a good product. I am willing to say, of those we have tested, that they have a good product.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. How much would you say that the GSA spends a year on testing consumer-related products such as tires, antifreeze, pencils, pens, things of that type?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. We don't have a precise figure. I would suspect in the ball park of three-quarters of a million dollars.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. And if we could overcome the doubts as to the type or the method of making this information available, why couldn't we begin a pilot program on some half dozen or a dozen products and let the public have the performance information that you have?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Well, again Mr. Chairman the information we have is not as finite as representing that this product or that product is better than the other, except in those instances where we have gone through testing for a qualified-products list.

Certainly there is no objection on our part to making that information available. It is available now. We have roughly a hundred of these QPL's that could be made available.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. GSA, for example, finds five antifreezes satisfactory for use in automobiles. What is wrong with making that information available?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Nothing. It is now available to anyone who chooses to buy it. It is available under our regular specifications distribution program. In that particular case, in the case of antifreeze, there are four firms that have qualified under antifreeze, ethylene glycol inhibitive type 2.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. That information is in the public domain?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. If someone, for example, in the President's Committee on Consumer Interests, wanted to polish the presentation of that up and put it out in a small booklet form for consumers you would make it available?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Absolutely.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. On what other such items do you think this could be accomplished?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. We have quite a range of items starting with antifreeze, batteries, sawblades, brushes, blasting caps, material clamps, and so forth.

Let me explain why we have qualified products lists, Mr. Chairman. These are for items for which the normal testing time prior to acceptance is too long for the Government to tolerate doing business with the private sector of the economy, neither can the private sector of the economy stand the length of time it would take to test the item to determine whether it is what we wanted or not.

We set up these lists and the only people who can get a contract on Government business are represented on those lists.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Your agency does have a wealth of material and information that could be of use to the consumer. We are in agreement there.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. We have certainly the qualified products list which would be of help, yes.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Do you know that you are the only agency in the Federal Government with knowledge of use to consumers that has no publication of any kind identified on behalf of the consumer interest?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. I didn't know that, but it may well be.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. That fact is contained in the final report of the Interdepartmental Study Group for Consumer Standards, dated October 27, 1965.

What distresses me particularly is that you probably have more information useful to consumers than anyone else and yet you are the only agency that doesn't seem to have the thrust or the spirit of trying to be of some use to the consumer. I concede that is not your main mission, but as Mr. Kaplan said, there is a spin-off of information available from the work you do that with virtually no cost and only a modest effort could be made available to the general public.

Isn't there some way we could start to do that?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Mr. Chairman, there very definitely is. This gets to the heart of the point we are talking about. This is setting forth for the GSA such a program which is not now a part of our program. The types of things you talk about certainly are well within the realm of accomplishment. Especially by assembling these QPL's and making them available to consumers in a bound volume of some kind. This takes money and we are not prepared to handle it. If we have the mandate from the Congress to get into this kind of action and are provided with the necessary resources, yes, sir, it can be done.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Let me take the area of safety. I am told that in your specifications for electrical appliances, coffeemakers, that you insist the specification require an elastic electrical cord, the kind that pulls back between the socket and appliance. It prevents a dangling 3 or 4 feet of electric cord. The kind of thing youngsters would pull at if the cord were hanging over the kitchen table.

Why can't we make that important information available to the consumer so he could look for that kind of cord when he buys an electric percolator?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. I don't know that we do that on all of our electrical appliances.

Mr. TRAVIS. There is a standard that applies to all the cords for the appliances. The trend has been toward the retractable type. This doesn't mean there won't be applications for the nonretractable type depending upon the location of the device and its relationship to the outlet in the wall, for example.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. If the Federal Government without children worries about that, the American housewife should be especially worried about it and she should know that the Federal Government is so concerned that they won't buy anything without a retractable cord and maybe that is a good example for her to follow.

If that information were made available to the public, you would be rendering a service based on information you now have and with little extra cost of any kind.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. In that particular instance and I am not knowledgeable of the background as to why we establish such a standard, but let me say this—I think Mr. Wydler mentioned it earlier—these things don't go unchallenged by the industry. The actions we take have a subtle impact and while this may for some particular reason meet the Federal Government's requirements, I am not prepared to say that straight cords or those without that characteristic are in fact inherently unsafe.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. They may not be inherently unsafe, but the Injury Control Center of the Public Health Service reports that 35,000 per-

sons were injured last year by pulling cords of electrical appliances. That is a matter of public concern. That is a matter we should all think about.

If you are worried only about industry's reaction to that, we don't have our eye on the ball.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. I am not concerned about industry reaction if I am right. I need to have enough research to be certain that we are proving a point.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. One and one make two. Thirty-five thousand persons are injured each year by pulling cords of electrical appliances. GSA doesn't buy anything without a retractable cord and you just look aside and say "we won't tell anybody about it." That doesn't make sense.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Is it true we don't buy anything that doesn't have a retractable cord?

Mr. TRAVIS. I don't have the specifications here.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. I don't think that is so, but I will examine it. In any event, I think we would agree that retractable cords as a general thing at least in logic as I analyze it would be better than cords that weren't retractable, but certainly we could examine this further to determine whether this is in fact something that would be helpful to the consumer, again provided we had the resources to apply to that particular aspect.

(Subsequently the following information was received for the record:)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., July 21, 1967.

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL,
Chairman, Special Inquiry on Consumer Representation in the Federal Government, Special Studies Subcommittee, Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ROSENTHAL: In the hearings held by your subcommittee on June 27, 1967, inquiries were made as to the policy of the General Services Administration with regard to the procurement of coiled cords on small electrical appliances and wringer-type washing machines. We are pleased to provide information on both of these items for the record.

A review of Federal specifications for small electrical appliances reveals that in no case do we require the use of coiled cords. The specifications require, in general, that the cords must be a minimum of 6 feet long; be of three conductor construction (the third conductor is the grounding conductor); and be equipped with a standard 125-volt, 15-ampere, 3-prong male plug connector. The cord and the connector must comply with the applicable standard of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

In connection with the use of coiled cords, our examination revealed that this type of cord has never been adopted as standard by the small appliance industry, and its cost is approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the standard cord.

As a result of the discussion in the hearings of the requirement that coiled cords be used in coffeemakers purchased by the Government, a detailed analysis was made of Federal Specification GG-C-531b under which coffeemakers are purchased. This specification requires the use of an HSJ flexible heater cord with a minimum length of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The HSJ designation of the cord is an Underwriters' code specifying a cord used with appliances containing heating elements and is insulated specially for that purpose. The term "flexible" means not that the cord is coiled cord but is flexible in contrast to rigid conduit.

With regard to the inquiry on washing machines, Interim Federal Specification 00-W-00860b (GSA-FSS), dated November 10, 1966, covers four types of washing machines; wringer, semiautomatic, automatic, and a combination washer-dryer. Government agencies may requisition any of the types of washing machines covered by the specification which most adequately meet their individual needs.

During fiscal year 1967, the General Services Administration procured 2,355 wringer-type washing machines for delivery to military activities overseas. It is a pleasure to supply this information to your subcommittee.

Sincerely yours,

LAWSON B. KNOTT, Jr., *Administrator.*

Mr. ROSENTHAL. The mothers of the 35,000 injured children are very unhappy you didn't have the resources to tell them about this. Now, another item, a safety item: Do you know whether GSA specifications permit you to buy wringer-type washing machines?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. No, I don't. Charles, do you?

Mr. TRAVIS. There was a provision for a wringer washing machine. Again, this is one we don't have a copy of the spec with us.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Do we have that spec?

Mr. BARASH. Not that particular spec.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. We can examine that and provide it for the record. (Information from the specification concerning only the wringer washing machine follows:)

00-W-0086b (GSA-FSS)

November 10, 1966

SUPERSEDING

Int. Fed. Spec. 00-W-00860a (GSA-FSS)

May 3, 1963

INTERIM FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS

WASHING MACHINE, HOUSEHOLD LAUNDRY, POWER OPERATED; AND DRYING TUMBLER, HOUSEHOLD LAUNDRY (ELECTRIC OR GAS); AND WASHER-DRYER (COMBINED), HOUSEHOLD LAUNDRY

This Interim Federal Specification was developed by the General Services Administration, Federal Supply Service, Standardization Division, Washington, D.C., 20406, based upon currently available technical information. It is recommended that Federal agencies use it in procurement and forward recommendations for changes to the preparing activity at the address shown above.

Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL) Standard

UL 560. Home-Laundry Equipment.

(Application for copies should be addressed to the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., 207 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611).

Technical society and technical association specifications and standards are generally available for reference from libraries. They are also distributed among technical groups and using Federal agencies.

3. REQUIREMENTS.

3.1 *Label of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.*—The contractor shall submit to the contracting agency proof that the machine he proposes to supply under this specification conforms to the requirements of the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Standard No. 560. Home Laundry Equipment. The label of the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., may be accepted as evidence that the machine conforms to this requirement. In lieu of the label, the contractor may submit independent proof, satisfactory to the contracting agency, that the machine conforms to the applicable requirements of the published standard, including methods of tests of the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Standard No. 560.

* * * * *

3.15 *Type I, class 1.*—The type I, class 1 wringer washing machine (figure 1) shall wash a minimum of 8 pounds of clothes in a single load. The machine shall be equipped with a timer that shall automatically stop the machine when washing is completed. The wringer shall wring the clothes to a damp dry state when put through the wringer after washing is completed. The machine shall be equipped with casters for ease in moving the appliance.

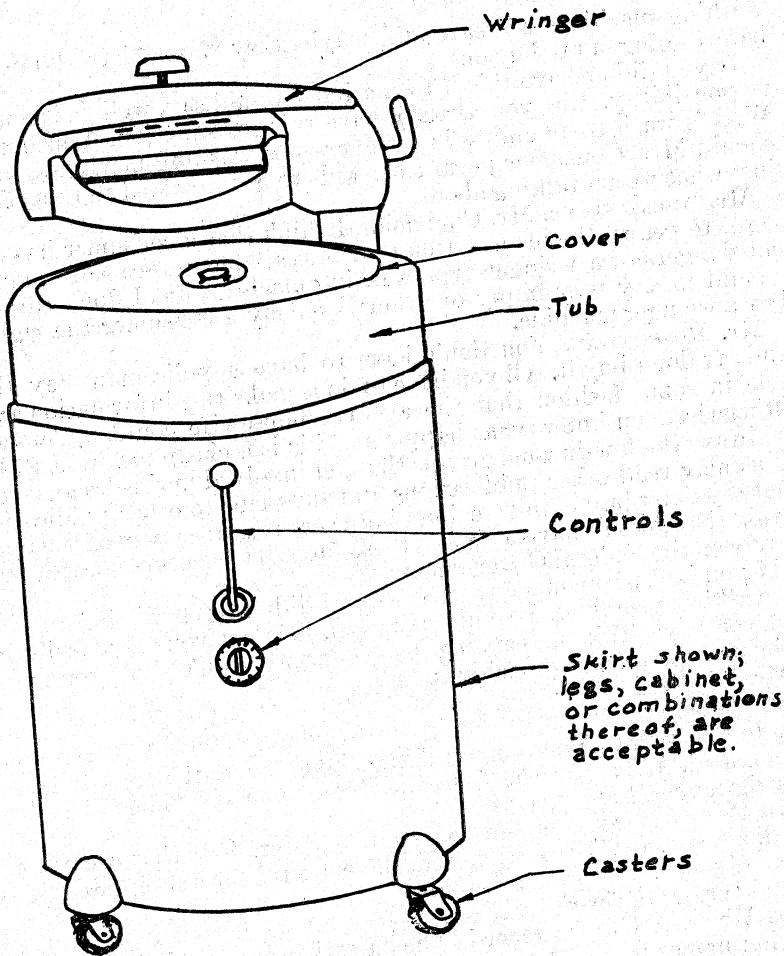


Figure 1. - Type I, class 1 wringer washing machine.

3.15.1. *Plumbing requirements.*—The wringer washing machine shall be of the type filled manually and shall have a drain outlet from which the tub is to be drained. The drain hose shall comply with 3.14.1. The appliance shall have either a pump or a gravity drain as specified. (See 6.2.)

3.15.1.2. *Electrical requirements.*—Unless otherwise specified (see 6.2), the wringer washing machine shall operate on 120 volts, 15 amps., 60 cycles, single phase supply.

3.15.1.3. *Cabinet.*—The wringer washing machine cabinet shall be made of steel and finished as specified in 3.5. The height of the cabinet including wringer when mounted on casters shall not exceed 50 inches.

* * *
 Mr. ROSENTHAL. My information is, and I will give you a chance to rebut this if I am wrong, that GSA doesn't permit the purchasing of wringer-type washing machines. I might tell you that last year 100,000 persons were hurt in wringer washing machine accidents. Here is an ad we cut out from a local Washington newspaper only the other day advertising a wringer-type washing machine.
 Now, it just seems to me that those 100,000 persons would have been happy to know that their Government doesn't think wringer-type

washing machines are safe and maybe they should have known this before going out to buy one.

If you didn't have this information I would say, well, it is not your responsibility. But you already have this information. You don't let WAC's wash their undies in wringer-type washing machines, so why should Mrs. Consumer permit her kids to get involved in this. This is just what we are talking about.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Mr. Chairman, I think that a consumer has every right to get all the information that is available in terms of the inherent dangers of a wringer-type washing machine, but I don't think we should in any way imply or otherwise deny a consumer the right to buy a wringer machine.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. You don't have to have a policeman stay there and say don't buy it. All you have to do is make this information available in some fashion that the average housewife could understand. Otherwise, you know what happens? This is a cheap machine, \$79. It is always the low-income groups that get involved in this because some of us may read other publications and subscribe to other publications that say don't buy it and we don't but there is a large part of the population that doesn't have access to these facts. Those people have a right to rely on the Federal Government.

If you had never made these tests and didn't have this information on washing machines, I would say, well, it is not your responsibility. But you have. Take it from me that your specs don't allow you to buy wringer-type washing machines.

Mr. Wydler?

Mr. WYDLER. I want to thank you for your statement. It was short and to the point. You were talking about the antifreezes that you recommend. What are the four antifreezes you recommend? Let me hear the names. I am curious.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Let me correct one point. Not that we recommend. These are of those we tested, these are the ones acceptable to us.

Mr. WYDLER. All right; acceptable.

Mr. MYERS. Off the record?

Mr. WYDLER. On the record. The fact that we are failing here to mention names is one of the things most significant to me about these hearings. Though we have been talking about consumer products for nearly 2 hours now, we haven't mentioned any by name. We are afraid to mention names. I would like to hear a few mentioned.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Manufacturers' designations are Prestone, Union Carbide Corp. These also qualify under their designation of UC300, UC375, and Carbide G109, which are not brand names as Prestone but other formulations. The Olin Organics Division—

Mr. WYDLER. Just give me the brand names.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Permanent Pyro. Also qualifying under OM7593-B, and Pyro Permanent (1959). Texaco Co. under T-5887, OM75, 93-B, B1410-5. Also under the TX5888, B1496-5. Also under Startex, JB1259-5 and Jefferson Chemical Co. under Jefferson J53.

Mr. WYDLER. That wouldn't mean for example that the Gulf Oil Co. doesn't sell some permanent-type antifreeze just as good as those, does it?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. You are correct.

Mr. WYDLER. Yet if we were to publish those four names as brand names in a publication which had on the front the U.S. seal and inside

said in very careful words what you are saying, it is not a recommendation, it is merely meaning these particular items are qualified, I think most people when they read that would look at the publication, the seal, and read the names and say these are the four best permanent-type antifreezes that are in the country. That would be what most people would almost inevitably come to the conclusion when they read that.

As a result of that, and this is what I am really thinking of, it would mean in effect that every antifreeze manufacturer in the country would have to come to you to be qualified right away because they would want to get their name on that list. They would say we have to do that. They would all be in and you would have a couple of hundred applications the very next day, wouldn't you, to get on that qualifying list?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Certainly that would be important. There are others.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. There are eight rather than four. Almost every antifreeze manufacturer in the country is on your list, if not every one.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. I don't think so.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Anyone we ever heard of is.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. I am talking about antifreezes available for sale. Sometimes they are marketed under other brand names. But Gulf is on there and so is Zerex and Windo.

Mr. WYDLER. Practically everyone would be forced—not just about antifreezes but this would become practically the rule of the game. You would have to become a Government-qualified product manufacturer, even if you didn't want to sell to the Government, because you would have to get your name on these lists if they were to be distributed.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. I would agree it carries that connotation. If I may digress to tell you a story supporting that contention, a short time ago we had some difficulty with a major manufacturer of copying equipment in our negotiation process. We weren't able to get the kind of prices we thought we should have. As a result, in investigation we found nine agencies had contracted independently with this particular firm. So very quietly we thought—at least I sent a letter to each of the nine agencies and explained the circumstances I thought rather clearly and asked them to cancel that contract. So far as we have been able to tell, this letter of mine got in the hands of a New York broker and the stock the next day dropped six points.

Now, there was no implication at all that this product was unsatisfactory. It is quite a satisfactory product. The problem was simply one of price. Yet that letter seemed to have that kind of impact.

This is one of the reasons that we are so deeply concerned about what we publish being proper and right, because the influence of the Federal Government is substantial in the minds of a great many people and its insistence or statement, even by implication, that a particular product does or doesn't have certain characteristics is carried forth I think with some evidence that this is the product to buy.

In our advertising done by contractors that do business with the Federal Government we do not allow any which would indicate a sponsorship or endorsement of the product, primarily because of the reasons that I just mentioned. We don't want to get involved in saying

that is the only product which will meet our particular peculiar requirements.

Mr. WYDLER. You say about a thousand specifications you have would be of interest to consumers. Yet you only say you have about a hundred of—

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Qualified products lists.

Mr. WYDLER. What are the other 900 items?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. They range all the way from things that would be used in the household like scouring powder, brooms, brushes, mops, detergents, things of that nature where the testing requirements are not prolonged and can be tested in a relatively short period of time.

Mr. WYDLER. Would you have objection to making those 900 public?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. There is no similar information on that. The only information that is available there, and certainly these are available—I underscore this—the information is available to the public in terms of the characteristics which we consider to be important. The consumer has a very difficult, if not impossible, time in my view, as Mr. Kaplan stated, of translating that information, that what he ought to have to what he is going to get from the fellow he deals with.

Mr. WYDLER. He would have to go practically into the supermarket with what you had written down as to what you want in a scouring powder and take the can, and if they happen to have the contents on it, compare the two to see whether this was—

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Unfortunately our terminology isn't that clear to the layman. It is written in rather scientific language and it would take a very learned individual, and with some test equipment, to translate these requirements into what is on the container. In fact, the information is simply not on the container. The information that is in the specification.

For instance, we have one on bananas and oranges, as you mentioned earlier.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. He needs the one on both of those. [Laughter.]

Mr. ABERSFELLER. To give your wife the specifications on those two products, and they might not be written in the complicated language that a highly technical item would be, but we have specifications on fresh fruit and vegetables as we have on very complex items. Again here the consumer is simply made aware of the characteristics to look for if he can translate the characteristics.

I brought with me today a sample of scouring powder. The committee has the specifications, and, gentlemen, in all fairness to you in your eminent knowledge, I defy you to determine by observation that this item complies with the specification.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Could someone polish that specification you have down to laymanlike understanding?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. We have tried desperately to do this but we don't think we can.

Mr. WYDLER. This doesn't have on it what is in it. All I see is the can.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. That's right. It is in compliance with Federal specification so and so. Here is a liquid glass cleaner. Have you ever heard of the brand name? This is what we buy. This meets our requirements as stated in the specification as to what it will be.

Mr. WYDLER. Can you get it in a spray can or one of these automatic things that you push down?

Mr. ABERSEFELLER. We don't do that.

Mr. WYDLER. My wife would never buy this. I could tell you that. I know. She likes that convenience of the container. In that case she probably buys a—

Mr. ABERSEFELLER. The only point I would make here was there aren't definitive scientific termed characteristics that we spell out on each of those four items that are in front of you—I am a consumer, too. I buy by touch and feel like everyone else, so I am not unmindful of the consumer's problem. I am married, too, and we recently bought carpeting. My wife has long fingernails. That is how we did it. She makes a judgment as to the density and other things by her ability to get those nails down to the bottom of the carpeting. She went around and put her hand in a couple hundred samples of carpeting and found what she was satisfied with.

Mr. MYERS. Is this GSA specification?

Mr. ABERSEFELLER. This is the point I am trying to make. I am supposed to have the reservoir of all this knowledge and I haven't been able to find use for it yet as a consumer either, because I can't translate this information into anything meaningful. This is not to deny the fact that there is in the QPL area some information which the public could use. At least as a guide. If it were properly qualified and properly understood, certainly that information is basic and could be used.

Mr. WYDLER. There are other organizations, such as Mr. Kaplan's, that could take spec information and translate it into useful information for consumers. That would be entirely possible. I do not know how useful it would be to his organization or organizations of that type but it would seem to me that that could be done.

Mr. ABERSEFELLER. I think, with all due deference to Mr. Kaplan, who is still here to defend himself, that his analysis of those products that are good, better, and best is based on his ability to test characteristics which he and his firm have established in terms of deciding their merits, but again we get back to the consumer. Without some kind of comparative testing by independent organizations such as his or Government organizations, it is, in my view, virtually impossible for the consumer to take specifications forth into the marketplace and make a proper judgment as to whether or not the characteristics which he has agreed with and which he is seeking now are, in fact, in the product he proposes to buy. So often he succumbs to statements of salesmen or hucksters that are involved in selling products—or he gets a simple assurance that "Yes, this item has every characteristic you are seeking." There is no further way of checking it out.

Mr. WYDLER. You could certainly make the statement that this product meets Federal Government standards. That, you could make. Whether that meant anything particularly may not be—that is the next question—it may not be important to the consumer that it meets Federal Government standards. He may not be interested in those qualities at all in the particular case. This is the next problem that you will have.

Mr. ABERSEFELLER. This is the other side of the coin. In some cases—for instance, you can pick a Sears, Roebuck or Montgomery Ward catalog and you will find they advertise and publish under the descrip-

tion of some of their items that this meets Federal spec so and so. There is some assurance to the consumer that at least the Government has decreed that this is the item they are buying.

Now, as you point out, the consumer, if he knew what those characteristics were, may not be interested in that. There are varieties of needs. But again, I think it is important that we do encourage that effort.

We think, in the final analysis, that some kind of either voluntary endorsement of Federal standards or ASTM standards or other specifications which are available—you have the Society of Automotive Engineers standards and specifications, too, that could be relied on, we think, from a certification point of view is the answer. I do not want to sound too discouraging because, as a consumer and Government official, I am dedicated to the proposition that consumers need more information. There is a real question as to how one gets this to them.

For instance, even if we were to do the things the chairman has suggested—binding up these QPL's and putting them in some kind of booklet—how do you then get it in front of the public that this is available on subscription or free or by whatever way we decide to do it? How does everyone in the country who might have a need for this know that they have this available?

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Issue a press release.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. This is certainly a way of doing it. This would get to a large segment of the public provided the papers carried the press release.

Mr. Chairman, we have offices in 10 cities throughout the country where we try to help not only the businessman but the consuming public and I think it is common knowledge among those in Government that the Government Printing Office has available a very elaborate index of material which is available to anyone upon subscription, but if you get out in the boondocks and ask anyone if they ever heard of or learned of this, they do not know about it. This is why so often I have heard friends of mine in the Congress relate to me the many requests they get for information, as an example, a pamphlet that seemed to come up more than any other one is "Baby Care," that I understand the Department of Agriculture puts out—so, instead of going to other places, it seemed more convenient to write the Congressman and ask for this kind of information.

It seems to me this breaks down to two problems: One, what information do we have? Certainly, professional people from the consumer's point of view such as Mr. Kaplan could, I think, contribute a great deal to this. What do we have that consumers ought to know? Once having established that, how do you get it out and somehow publicize it so the consumer will be able to acquire it for his use?

Mr. WYDLER. Thank you.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Myers?

Mr. MYERS. I have just a couple of quick questions.

Mr. Abersfeller, in your statement you talk about setting up specifications and you test them and then make recommendations; is that right? How often are the products satisfactory after you have gone through all this procedure? How often are they not satisfactory, I should say?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. This is the procedure incident to setting up a Federal specification I was referring to.

Upon delivery, of course, each of the products vended to us is tested. Last year, in dollar volume, the rejects amounted to about \$14 million out of a total procurement of around \$600 million.

Mr. MYERS. Not too great a percentage, then?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. We deal with a very wide range of people and we believe this is an essential protective device.

Mr. MYERS. I believe you suggested that your specifications, GSA, would not be the same in very many cases as what the general consumer would need; am I correct in that?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. As I said, I estimated about 1,000. We think, by and large, with some expert and professional modification, about 1,000 would be usable by the consumer.

Mr. MYERS. The antifreeze you were talking about, is this antifreeze used in different climates? Do all types of equipment use the same antifreeze? Does a tank operating in the Arctic use the same type of antifreeze that a jeep would in Fort Benning, Ga?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Presuming antifreeze was needed there; it does, yes.

Mr. MYERS. The same specs?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. I would say so.

Mr. MYERS. But then, at the same time, it is possible that if you did release these names—does Prestone or some of these manufacturers make antifreeze for other chainstores, and so forth? That is a danger here.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. And they sell it for less. That is a danger. They also might make it of a lesser quality. I do not know. We have not examined that particular line—

Mr. MYERS. I am sure you do not test all the products that could provide—

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Absolutely not. As Mr. Wydler said before, if this became a practice and did affect the business of the manufacturers, we would be floundering under a tremendous amount of pressure—not only pressure but requests to test.

The unfortunate thing is: Not having the resources to do this makes it extremely difficult to be fair to everyone. This again is why I happen to be dedicated to the proposition that we must do something about this but we ought to be able to fund it and finance it and not do it in bits and pieces.

Mr. MYERS. Every agency would not have the same specification, would it? For example, the retractable cord we spoke of, very few agencies—or none that I know of—hire children, so this would not be applicable here.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. The specification we are talking about does deal with every agency. We are developing Federal specs and agencies do not generally buy things on their own. They come to us for procurement or we procure for them.

Mr. MYERS. You do not buy, then, for the Department of Defense or NASA or people like this, do you?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Yes, we would buy—for instance, in the household appliance area, we buy all the items required by the Federal Government as a total, including Defense, and on the common products we buy the total Government requirement—buy and distribute it.

Mr. MYERS. I have seen advertisements where producers say they provide all this equipment for NASA and they use it; do they not? You do not permit that, do you?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. There is a variety of Government policies on that particular point of view; yes, sir. Our policy happens to be that we do not allow advertising which would give the implication to the public of our endorsing the product.

Mr. MYERS. You feel it would be unfair to use your recommendations, is that correct, in this area?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. I would have no objection to the qualified products list being distributed—it is now made available to the public as it is—as long as it is understood as to what it is, that it represents only a partial evaluation of all the products that could be produced.

Mr. MYERS. You see nothing wrong with releasing this list.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Not at all.

Mr. MYERS. Thank you.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. I think Mr. Barash has some questions.

Mr. BARASH. I have a couple of quick questions. You seem to suggest in your statement that consumers have to rely basically on industry's and manufacturers' certifications of compliance for their products and you go on to point out, as an example, your standards on automobile safety and the fact that certain automobile manufacturers have advertised that their vehicles meet these requirements.

I would like to read to you from the Wall Street Journal of June 22 of this year a report on the new automobile safety agency headed by Dr. Haddon, and it states here:

The Bureau plans eventually to compile and publish frequently updated reports designed to help consumers compare the safety features of competing makes and models. The industry is going to be operating in a goldfish bowl, Dr. Haddon says, with the public aware of what each manufacturer is doing or not doing to make cars safer.

Apparently, then, Dr. Haddon does not agree with your philosophy that you should let the manufacturers decide how much information on automobile safety will be available to the public.

You also say that the specifications are of little or no value to consumers unless accompanied by the ability to test the products. Then you point out as an illustration your scouring cleanser and you wonder how a consumer could possibly check to see if the specifications are met by the products in his local supermarket.

It is true, however, that you have two different specifications on scouring powder: One, on glass-cleaning scouring powder and a second on regular scouring powder.

Mr. WYDLER. One with bleach and one without bleach.

Mr. BARASH. It would be interesting to know—and perhaps you might be able to tell us—why you specify a separate scouring powder for glass cleaning on the one hand and another for regular cleaning on the other, or one with and one without bleach.

You also state in your scouring powder spec that the product shall contain no ammonia-forming compounds.

It might be interesting to the consumer to know she should not use a regular scouring powder on glass. It might be interesting for them to know that for various reasons, which I am sure you would be able

to explain to consumers, they should not use scouring powders with ammonia-forming compounds.

What I am trying to suggest is that it is not just your qualified products list that might be valuable. I have gone through some of your specifications on consumer-type items and, as a layman, I have extracted information which I think the average consumer would find very useful. I think a technical writer could probably perform that function a great deal more efficiently.

For example, the flexible cord is one item. This is something the consumer can visualize; whether the coffee urn they want to buy has that particular flexible cord. You also require in your coffeemaker specification that it conform to the standards of the Underwriters Laboratories. I think they have a label of some kind that is affixed to the product. This is something else that might be interesting to the consumer; you feel it is important that your product conform to the Underwriters Laboratories standards. Perhaps it would also be important for the consumer to know that.

On the subject, for example, of lawnmowers, which consumers buy all the time, you require various kinds of safety features. You require, for example, on the subject of balance, that lawnmowers shall not tip over of their own accord when placed in either direction of travel across a 30° slope. I have a 30° slope on my property. You specify in addition that the tire of the lawnmower be of a certain size because anything smaller than the size you specify would get stuck, supporting the heavy equipment, in every rut in your lawn. I mention these things because these are just a sample of the kinds of information that I have abstracted from your specifications as a layman and I am wondering whether it is, in fact, true that your specifications are valueless to the consumer.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Well, let me respond in sequence as I recall it. Let me first explain my philosophy on this thing because I didn't intend to convey the impression that I dare say you got. I do not suggest there is not some solution to this particular problem. I tried to encourage that there is. The point I made in my statement was more directed to what the consumer needs to do today to get the information. This is not to suggest, when the committee reacts to this particular problem and if it should decide that additional information can be made available in other ways, that I would not encourage and endorse that. In fact, I do, if this makes that statement clearer.

I am simply trying to state that the consumer today must pretty much rely on brand names he has some wealth of information on, buys repetitively, or he must rely on the certification of the industry.

Secondly, with regard to the scouring powder problem as to why we have different brands and different characteristics, the glass-cleaning powder is a finer powder. In fact, it is of a somewhat substantially different composition than you notice in the regular cleaning powder. I would assume that every housewife knows that she ought not use regular scouring powder on windows. Now, the reason for this, of course, is that the regular scouring powder is generally—and I want to qualify this because we have not tested every scouring powder on the market; there may be one that does both—but anyway, as a general rule, the normal pot and pan scouring powder is more abrasive and is somewhat thicker—I guess that is the proper term—in the sieve thickness than the glass-cleaning powder would be.

As far as the bleach or nonbleach characteristics are concerned, this deals primarily with whether you are doing pots and pans or tiles and so forth. The bleach in our scouring powder, as it is in most products that have bleach in them sold commercially, is intended primarily for the cleaning of sinks and other things where stains occur and the bleach takes the stain out.

With regard to your observation on lawnmowers, certainly if an individual had a sloping area such as you have in your particular yard, I think you would be very concerned that it not tip. Frankly, I am not. I have a different problem from you, and this is my point. My yard is reasonably level and I would not go to the additional expense of a nontipping lawnmower. It does not mean that much to me. In addition, my lawn does not have any ruts in it and I have bought a lawnmower which would not qualify under our specification and I am perfectly satisfied with it.

I do not think we ought to impose on people the additional expense attendant with doing what the government thinks is necessary. Bear in mind what we are trying to do in this endeavor of ours. It is to cut down on the number of items we have in our system. As we said before, true, some lawns may be level and some sloping, some rutty and everything else, but we only have one style mower; not one to suit everyone's purpose. It is also common knowledge that government property does not receive the care and attention you and I give our personal property. Therefore, it must be built differently. It must be able to withstand a wide number of people operating it, not all of whom necessarily care much about that particular piece of equipment.

Again, we have this information available and, certainly, if the committee, in its wisdom, feels that the information that you have been able to garner from this hearing would be helpful. I want to assure the committee we stand ready and able to help to the extent we can.

Mr. BARASH. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, might we insert in the appendix to the record the abstracts of the specifications that the staff has prepared so that the public might judge whether there is any valuable information contained within those specifications?

Mr. ROSENTHAL. I think it would be useful.
(The information referred to can be found in the appendix.)

Mr. BARASH. There is a publication of the General Services Administration for the guidance, I gather, of other Federal agencies entitled "Cleaning, Waxing, and Maintenance of Soft Floors." I would just like to add the observation that I found a wealth of material in this particular booklet and I wonder whether similar booklets might not be prepared on other products for the use of consumers.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Is this publication only for the Federal Government? It is not for general consumption?

Mr. ABERSFELLER. No, although we would be pleased to make it available.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. If someone would pick up the tab for the printing.

Mr. ABERSFELLER. Yes.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Thank you very much. The subcommittee stands adjourned until tomorrow at 1:30.

(Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.)

CONSUMER INFORMATION RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1967

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SPECIAL STUDIES SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:37 p.m., in room 2203, Rayburn Building, Hon. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, presiding.

Present: Messrs. Rosenthal and Myers.

Staff present: James A. Lanigan, general counsel full committee; Peter Barash, legal assistant; I. Warren Harrison, legal assistant; and William H. Copenhaver, minority counsel.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. The subcommittee will be in order.

This is a continuation of the hearings of the Special Inquiry on Consumer Representation in the Federal Government of the Special Studies Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations.

Our first witness this afternoon is Mr. M. W. Jensen, manager, Engineering Standards, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.

Mr. Jensen, perhaps your colleagues would want to join you at the table, and you might for the record identify them by name and what position they hold.

STATEMENT OF M. W. JENSEN, MANAGER, ENGINEERING STANDARDS, NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE; ACCOMPANIED BY ALLEN J. FARRAR, BUREAU LEGAL ADVISER; AND C. N. COATES, ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR

Mr. JENSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I am particularly grateful for your being willing to hear me this afternoon. Your hearings are being held right in the center of our National Conference on Weights and Measures.

My name is Malcolm W. Jensen, manager, Engineering Standards, National Bureau of Standards. I have with me the Bureau legal adviser, Allen Farrar, and Assistant to the Director, C. N. Coates.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is important at the outset to point out that the National Bureau of Standards, since its inception in 1901, has served primarily science, industry, and other Government agencies, including the States. We have very little contact—directly, that is—with the consumer. Indirectly of course we have an enormous impact, especially in the role we play in the national measurement system.

The four major programs of the Bureau are: Basic measurement standards, engineering measurement and standards, properties of mat-

ter and materials, technical assistance to science, industry, and government.

These are described briefly in a brochure which I have submitted for the files of the committee.

The consumer benefits ultimately from all of these programs, but I emphasize indirectly.

Perhaps a crude analogy will illustrate the point. A steel manufacturer supplies an automobile manufacturing company with steel. The latter shapes this steel through a series of complicated processes into the automobile that the consumer buys. Obviously, the consumer cannot use the raw steel, but he can drive the car from which it is made. We are more like the steel manufacturer.

We do have certain outputs that can be used by the consumer directly, and I will discuss these a bit later.

The second point I should like to make is that we are not by any means a major testing facility. Our testing program constitutes a very small fraction of our work—less than 2 percent of our technical activities. And even this small fraction is done mainly for other government agencies. For example, we do general tests on materials and components for such agencies as the General Services Administration, Department of Defense, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and other agencies interested in developing procurement specifications based on tested and evaluated materials and components. We also do some testing—but very little—of specific products for such agencies as the Federal Trade Commission for use by them in legal actions.

Moreover, since 1954, the Bureau has been operating under a policy of the Department of Commerce set forth in the Publications and Reports Manual of the Bureau as follows:

The testing of products for other Government agencies is done in response to specific requests from such other agencies and the work is considered in the nature of a confidential service to a client. The results of such testing, therefore, are not to be publicized by the Bureau. Reports on such testing are to be made solely to the requesting agency.

In this country, testing of direct interest to consumers is done primarily by private organizations. If the Bureau were to get involved in any significant product testing program, it would require a funding many times our presently available resources. As a matter of fact, it would transform us into a different type of organization.

During the late 1920's and 1930's, the Bureau did have a number of publications that were consumer-oriented. "Care and Repair of the House" is an outstanding example. There was considerable industry objection to the continuance, not to mention the expansion, of this type of publication and the activity it reflected.

Such publications were issued under the authority of our enabling act, 31 Stat. 1449, which authorizes "The compilation and publication of general scientific and technical data resulting from the performance of the functions specified herein or from other sources when such data are of importance to scientific or manufacturing interests or to the general public and are not available elsewhere * * *."

The key phrase here is "and are not available elsewhere." This was the primary basis for the industry objections.

With the foregoing qualifications, there are, nevertheless, several outputs and activities of the National Bureau of Standards that are

related reasonably directly to the interests of consumers. I would like to describe them briefly now.

A program of long standing that is of incalculable benefit to consumers is the leadership, cooperation, and technical backup provided by the Bureau in developing uniform State weights and measures laws, regulations, inspection equipment and methods, and in the technical training of State weights and measures officials.

These activities affect consumers directly and vitally inasmuch as the accuracy of scales, meters, and gas pumps, of commercial weighing and measuring devices of all types, as well as the accuracy of package quantities, are dependent almost exclusively on the regulatory activity of State and local weights and measures officials who look to us for their reference standards, for technical advice and counsel on measurement problems, and even for model weights and measures laws.

One of the important links with the States in these activities is the series of annual National Conferences on Weights and Measures, sponsored by the Bureau. These conferences have been going on for more than 60 years.

Examples of publications resulting from these State weights and measures activities include: The proceedings of the annual conferences and the publication and revision of "Units of Weights and Measures—Definitions and Tables of Equivalents." This publication contains conversion factors and conversion tables for weights and measures units. It is helpful in comparing packaged products with weights listed in different units, and NBS Handbook 67: "Checking Prepackaged Commodities," which prescribes procedures to be followed in assuring accurate quantity delivery to consumers.

The Bureau provides the technical and staff services to the Department of Commerce leading to the promulgation of mandatory standards and the publication of voluntary standards that affect consumers.

The mandatory standards, provided for by law, cover flammable fabrics and door closures for household refrigerators. Two others, those for seat belts and brake fluids, originally assigned to NBS, are now the responsibility of the new Department of Transportation.

Five hundred voluntary standards have been issued including some 250 commercial standards, an equal number of simplified practice recommendations, and eight product standards. All of these, of course, are indirectly of interest to the consumer, some directly. Examples of the latter include standards for ice cream containers and metal containers for other food, aluminum chain-link fencing, body-sizing standards for apparel and patterns, attic ventilation fans in residences, aluminum tension window screens, household insecticides, venetian blinds, et cetera. New voluntary standards under development that are of interest to consumers include urethane foam bedding and seat cushioning, household water softeners, polyethylene plastic containers for petroleum products.

Voluntary standards will also be developed under the new program authorized by the recently enacted Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. These will be of very direct concern to consumers. One of the objects of this new program will be to reduce undue proliferation of quantities of packaged consumer commodities which impairs the reasonable ability of the consumer to make value comparisons in the marketplace.

The NBS carries on a relatively extensive building research program and some fire research activities. These programs and activities

generate publications of interest to consumers. Some examples are: "Doors as Barriers to Fire and Smoke," "Weather Resistance of Porcelain Enamels," "Thermal Insulation in Buildings," "Performance Criteria for Sanitary Plumbing Fixtures," "Effects of Thermal Shrinkage on Built-up Roofing," and "Building Construction and Maintenance."

A final point. NBS is a most important resource for consumer-oriented programs, but as I said earlier almost entirely of an indirect nature. If this resource is to be exploited, a translation or conversion mechanism must be developed. In other words, ways must be found to take the results of NBS research and convert them into a form that is useful to the nontechnical consumer.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Let me ask a question at this point, if I may. Do you think that is a difficult thing to do?

Mr. JENSEN. No, sir; it is not a difficult thing to do.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Would it take any major increase in personnel requirements?

Mr. JENSEN. I think that one would need to have reasonably practical general engineers who can work in the fields of chemistry, physics, and engineering, plus a small staff of technical writers and clerks.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. In other words, with a few people who are engineers and a few who are skilled technical writers, information could be converted which would be useful to the general public?

Mr. JENSEN. Some of the information that is developed at the Bureau, I think, sir, could be converted to useful publication.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Thank you.

Mr. JENSEN. Technical expertise is needed that can evaluate NBS research results in terms of their usefulness to the consumer and, having done so, put those results in a form that the layman can use. For example, testing of materials and components help Government agencies make purchase choices, but these agencies make bulk purchases based on tests of a few samples chosen under a sound statistical plan. However, the individual consumer cannot buy a refrigerator to test its performance as a guide to future purchases.

I shall be happy to answer any question, sir.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Thank you very much for a very thoughtful and well prepared statement, Mr. Jensen.

Mr. JENSEN, am I correct, were you the Chairman of the Interdepartmental Study Group which studied the subject of Government information?

Mr. JENSEN. I was the Chairman, sir. Its original mission was more directly to determine whether or not the Government should look to the development of consumer standards; that is, standards for consumer products and commodities.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. When did this committee meet?

Mr. JENSEN. During 1965.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Did they issue a report?

Mr. JENSEN. The report was issued to the Secretary of Commerce, who I understand transmitted it to Mrs. Esther Peterson, Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Briefly and generally, what was the thrust of the report?

Mr. JENSEN. Our conclusions were two: (1) There is a wealth of information in the Government that could be of help to the consumer;

(2) the development by the Government of consumer standards, that is, standards for consumer commodities and products, would have little real use, because it would require either some regulatory authority to see that people who claimed that they were making a product to the standards actually did, or the consumer would have to be a testing facility in himself, and he is not.

The average housewife cannot count the threads in a bedsheet, for example.

Experience has indicated that if the use of a hallmark or of a designation number is authorized without any one regulatory authority to determine whether or not products really comply with a standard, there is the possibility that the conscientious manufacturer would be hurt because he is going to be careful, while the man who might not be quite so conscientious could make a product inferior to the standards with no one responsible to determine whether the standards are met.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Let me ask you, is it your opinion that within the National Bureau of Standards and other Federal agencies there exists a reservoir of information useful to consumers which is as yet untapped and untranslated and generally unavailable to the public?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, sir. There definitely is a wealth of information, but in its present form it is my feeling that it would not be of use to the consumer.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Now is there some efficient, yet inexpensive way, to translate that information into a form useful to the consumer?

Mr. JENSEN. I think there are a number of ways. One way that has occurred to me is that if there could be employed a small staff of engineers, technical writers, with appropriate clerical support, with the assistance of the Office of the Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, with consumer organizations, with the help of the State weights and measures officials, and food and drug officials, items could be selected, in some order of priority, probably starting with major items—refrigerators, roofing, ovens, furnaces, and so forth. Then, gathering together the knowledge that is now in the Government, either in the minds of the experts or in published form, reduce this knowledge to generic or nonproprietary information that would help the consumer who wants to make a more intelligent judgment in his selection.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Now it is very pleasant for me to hear you say that. When you say a small number of people, what do you mean?

Mr. JENSEN. I do not think it is possible or practical or realistic to have a big organization.

One of the real problems here is to get the information out to the consumer. I have the feeling that if one were to publish small pamphlets, nickel, dime, quarter pamphlets, make them available only through the Government Printing Office, they largely would stay on shelves. So some mechanism would need to be devised to get the publications out to the people who can use them.

I believe that two or three engineers, maybe a couple of technical writers, and appropriate support staff could do a lot of work in a year's time.

No research or development work would be involved. What would be done would be to identify the source, gather together information, translate it, and get it out.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Is it your testimony that with some 6 people we could, after 6 months or a year, actually deliver to the consumer a wealth of information that he would find useful?

Mr. JENSEN. We could deliver to the consumer information in a regular progression. There is no doubt that some could be put together quite rapidly. Some, where you would have to talk to several Federal agencies, identify the fellow who is the knowledgeable man, dig out a publication, do a literature search, would take longer; but I have no doubt that in 6 months to a year, you would have a flow of information started to the consumers.

Again I would like to emphasize that his would have to be a generic type of information; that we talk about the characteristics of the product or commodity that might be of concern—that should be of concern—and that would lead the consumer to make an intelligent choice, if the consumer wanted to.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Would there have to be a separate office or some central place where this information would all funnel into, be translated into laymen-like language, and then be distributed to the general public?

Mr. JENSEN. I guess I do not know what you mean by separate office. I think there are a number of departments in government in which such an activity properly could be located.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. I am trying to find out how we could do this practically.

Mr. JENSEN. I think this could be accomplished in the National Bureau of Standards, in the Department of Commerce. The Department of Agriculture, as you know, puts out many consumer pamphlets.

Now whether one could look at the physical sciences as opposed to agricultural sciences and join with that group, I do not know. The Food and Drug Administration has put out some consumer-type pamphlets.

I think the important thing is that it can be in a technical orientation and that—

Mr. ROSENTHAL. I understand all of that. What I do not understand is that if we leave this responsibility of disseminating information to each agency, I do not think it is going to work. It just seems to me that there ought to be one single place that all of this consumer related information ought to flow into, and that this office should have the responsibility of disseminating it to the general public.

Mr. JENSEN. I think you have stated the point very well. I doubt that information would generally flow into this office wherever it is located. I think it would have to be searched out, but I think it well could be searched out.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. For example, if the President issued a directive to all agencies to pursue this policy and to send this information into this central dissemination office, then it would follow through, I imagine?

Mr. JENSEN. One would want to be quite selective. That is, one would want to work on item by item and do a professional job on the item before proceeding with the next item. You would not want to have eight or 10 items proceeding at the same time. You would want to put something out that represents the best information the Government has on a particular topic to help bring about good judgment.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. I can understand that. It sounds very mature and very responsible to me.

I am just wondering in terms of structure, which is really the jurisdictional area of this committee. Apparently you agree with my thought that if there were one central office that all of this information could flow into, they would be charged with developing one product or one area at a time, converting it from technical language into useful laymanlike language and finding some inexpensive method for distributing it to the general public. Do you agree with that?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Let me ask you a question on another related matter. You indicate, sir, that the National Bureau of Standards is bound by a policy issued by the Secretary of Commerce, who I think was Mr. Weeks, in 1954, is that correct?

Mr. JENSEN. I believe that is correct.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Now since that 1954 policy statement has there been any review of that policy?

Mr. JENSEN. I could not answer that question, sir. From our standpoint our publication policy now reflects that departmental policy.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Now, have you given any thought to the new freedom of information law reported by this committee and how it might affect the subject we are discussing?

Mr. JENSEN. We have, indeed, and I think with your permission, sir, Mr. Farrar could speak to that point.

Mr. FARRAR. Mr. Rosenthal, the Department is, of course, cognizant of the new freedom of information law and the fact that it becomes effective next week. We have been preparing procedures for internal use by the Department in order to be in full compliance with that new law.

The Department of Justice under the Attorney General has issued a memorandum explaining what it feels the implications of the law are and how it should be carried out.

I would say that this policy will certainly be carefully reviewed with a view to making such information available to the public as can be made under the new law.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Jensen, assuming that the Attorney General informed your Department that there can be and should be greater dissemination of information, have you thought about how you might comply with this law?

Mr. JENSEN. The Bureau has a very broad and well developed publication policy. Results of research really become meaningful only when they are put out to the people who can use them. I am not an attorney obviously, but just simply making available the information, the data the Bureau has, I think, would not fulfill the need you have described here.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. We need the conversion procedure somewhere along the line.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, sir. It is a translation into meaningful terms for the consumer.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Now, for example, we heard from Mr. Kaplan of Consumers Union yesterday about some tests I think that NBS did on hearing aids for the VA, and that those tests and the results of those tests, could be understood by the general public, is that correct?

Mr. JENSEN. I think there is information that was presented to the Veterans' Administration that might well be informative to certain consumers.

One would have to dig through it, the report to VA.
 Mr. ROSENTHAL. Under the freedom of information law, could you extract the pertinent provisions of your report to VA and just issue that to the public without further clarifications, without further editorializing?

Mr. JENSEN. I think that under the freedom of information law there is no question that this could be done. The question is whether we have the manpower to do it and whether the Department under the present policy would want us to do it or whether it should be by Veterans' Administration for whom the work was actually done.

We really are performing for them under a contract to them, and we would present to them the data, and they of course, can issue it any way they would like to.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Aside from the question of who has priority of interest in the results of the tests, is it generally your feeling that that information should be made available in an understandable fashion?

Mr. JENSEN. I think I would say that it is my feeling, yes, sir; information the Government has that would be of assistance to society should be made available to society.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. To the best of your knowledge, and I ask you specifically because of your chairmanship of the Interdepartmental Study Group, has anyone connected with the Study Group taken a special interest or taken the initiative in trying to move the information out of the archives and into the public domain?

Mr. JENSEN. I believe there is in the record, sir, some communication from Mrs. Peterson to Secretary Connor, in which this proposal was advanced. And the response from the Secretary or someone in the Secretary's Office, which agreed with the proposal, but which said that it was the feeling of the Department that identification and financing probably should be sought by the Office of the Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Did you pursue that at all and find out what happened with respect to his recommendations to her?

Mr. JENSEN. I saw the correspondence.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. After he bucked it back to her?

Mr. JENSEN. If there was anything further, I am not aware of it. I think that ended the correspondence.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. To do the job of disseminating the information after having it converted do you have any notion at all how much money it might cost to take at least what information you folks had and to get it out to the public?

Mr. JENSEN. I do not have an inventory of information that NBS presently has that might be translated. It would be very difficult. I think largely this would depend on the rate at which one wanted to make the information available. Frankly, sir, I do not think that very much would be produced if one agency, certainly one as small as the National Bureau of Standards, were singled out and say, "Let's get this for the consumer." I think there should be a policy of the Government, and I think one should establish priorities of things of greatest interest, greatest concern to the consumer, and work on those first.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Jensen, one final question, how would you respond if the President said to you: Mr. Jensen, what should we do to improve our policy with relation to disseminating information to consumers of tests that we make?

Mr. JENSEN. I think I would respond very similarly to the way I responded to you. I think that a small office with this specific responsibility and with capable people could produce a great deal of information of considerable help to those who want to be helped or who are able to be helped.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Myers.

Mr. MYERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Jensen, you speak about your testing and so forth, and you make reference to certain generic items. Does this mean that you go into all brands in certain areas, certain items, or how do you go about this?

Mr. JENSEN. No. Our testing program, sir, generally is on the basis of a request paid for by another Government agency.

Mr. MYERS. Like GSA?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. If, for example, General Services Administration wants us to work on the development of a test method for pencils, GSA would normally supply us with a statistical sample of the pencils, tell us what they want it for, and our technical people then, sponsored by GSA, would develop the test method.

Obviously you have to do some testing to develop a method including the machinery involved.

Mr. MYERS. The first thing then, you do not set the criteria; the agency tells you what criteria—

Mr. JENSEN. That is correct.

Mr. MYERS. But you then set up the prescribed—the actual test?

Mr. JENSEN. That is correct.

Mr. MYERS. And then you conduct the actual test?

Mr. JENSEN. And then we report back to the agency.

Out testing normally is only to the extent that is necessary to produce the test method.

Mr. MYERS. But you do not include all of the brands in a certain area?

Mr. JENSEN. I would say a reasonable answer to that is negative, sir.

Mr. MYERS. Then I think that I detect from your suggestions here, you would not want to—not endorse, but you do not want to mention brand names, either, is that right?

Mr. JENSEN. There would need to be very little, probably no, testing but a developing of information, translation of information, on the knowledge that exists in Government now. I am not talking about a testing program where one would say this brand is better than the other.

For example, there are terms used in the sale of refrigerators: Frost-free and automatic defrost, volume—what do these mean? How does each of these relate to the current requirement? What should one look for in insulation? What size for a particular family? These sort of things that would be helpful to anybody. I think it would be completely impossible, improper, for Government to undertake a testing such as Consumer Union does, for example, on the basis of brand name.

What we are discussing is gathering information that is presently available and putting it into a form that would be helpful to a consumer.

Mr. MYERS. Well, on page 3 of your prepared statement you make reference back in the twenties and thirties to the National Bureau of

Standards, they did some of this, and you made reference to one particular one, the care and upkeep of the home, I believe.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. MYERS. And then you said there was considerable industry objection to this. I know obviously you were not there then but—

Mr. JENSEN. I know the story quite well. This is a little booklet, 5 by 8, and perhaps a half inch thick, that resulted from our work in building technology. It was written specifically for the consumer. It told you if you had a window leak or you had a short or you wanted to look at the plumbing, step by step what to do, including seeking professional advice.

To say the least, this was a best seller in Government. I do not know how many tens of thousands of copies were sold, but many of them. At one point, one of the major publishing companies made it clear that the publication could be developed and sold by private industry, that it was completely improper for the Government to do it.

On the basis of that, this policy was issued which said we would do it no more.

Mr. MYERS. Actually it did not come from any undue criticism the public was bringing against the industry; it was just—they felt it was just unfair competition?

Mr. JENSEN. Exactly.

Mr. MYERS. Fine. Also on page 5 you make reference to the mandatory standards provided for by law, and you use some examples there of the flammable materials for clothing, and also the doors for refrigerators that you mentioned.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. MYERS. And once again the agency brings this—is that right—to your attention that they want you to test a particular line of clothing?

Mr. JENSEN. No; these two standards have been mandated by the Congress. In the case of flammable fabrics, Congress, in the statute, references what was a voluntary standard, which fixed the limitations with respect to flammability of fabrics in wearing apparel.

Our job is a technical job, to keep aware of technology in this field and to advise the Congress as to the need, the advisability, of amending the statute. As you know, there is a bill before the Congress right now in which the administration has recommended rather strong amendments. Incidentally, the enforcement of this act lies with the Federal Trade Commission, not with the Department of Commerce.

The refrigerator door closures law resulted, of course, from children being smothered in refrigerators that had been discarded. Here again our job was to determine technically what was needed in order to make it possible for a youngster caught inside a refrigerator to get out.

So we wrote the technical standards, after much consultation with the industry and full cooperation. As far as we know, every household refrigerator now is well within the standards.

Mr. MYERS. Here again your job here was procedural rather than actually going out and making tests?

Mr. JENSEN. Exactly.

Mr. MYERS. You do not carry out the testing?

Mr. JENSEN. We conducted the test necessary to fix the standards, but we do not conduct enforcement tests.

Mr. MYERS. But here again, though you do not actually test, I read once in a while where a doll is flammable, and a child is severely burned—I hope not fatally—but once in a while there are severe burns from dolls and toys. You do not do the actual testing?

Mr. JENSEN. Perhaps I can give an example. Let's say the Federal Trade Commission receives a complaint that a certain sweater is so flammable as to possibly cause personal injury if it ignites. The Federal Trade Commission was not aware of the test method and the testing equipment to determine whether that particular sweater meets or does not meet the existing statute and standards. They would come to us and say would you develop for us the test methodology. In order to develop methodology we have to do some testings. Once the standard method is published, Federal Trade would take over all enforcement testing.

The only enforcement—and this is stretching the meaning of the word—testing that the Bureau does, is that if, for example, Federal Trade has a problem, they come to us and say we would like to have 12 examples of these measured and the data reported to us, so we can determine whether or not legal action is indicated. This is as close to enforcement tests as we get. We supply the data and the expert witness if needed.

Mr. MYERS. Actually, I begin to see what you mean by yourself as indirect. The only area really where you directly are responsible to the public is in the area of weights and measurements and how can people check the scales to make sure they are accurate.

Mr. JENSEN. For the public it is indirect. We really serve the States, counties and cities, and the industry. The State really enforces—

Mr. MYERS. I am familiar with that; yes. Really then, you never get in a position where you are going to put out any documents to help the consumer public?

Mr. JENSEN. Under the policy under which we now operate, that is absolutely correct. My personal feeling is that there is technical expertise available. There are publications of the Bureau, of GSA, and of other agencies of the Government from which information could be developed and put in a form that would be helpful to the consumer. There is one publication in the Bureau now for the consumer. It is called A Household Kitchen Card that tells how many teaspoons are in tablespoons and how many tablespoons are in a cup-ful. Strictly measurement. It sells for a nickel, and the housewife can hang it up in the kitchen. That is our one consumer publication.

Mr. MYERS. Later on we are going to have to go to meters, maybe a few other things.

Mr. JENSEN. I could speak on that subject if you desire.

Mr. MYERS. I am not real sure about that one.

One last question that I would like to ask, you say you prescribe certain tests for agencies, and you mentioned GSA. Is most of it done for GSA, your prescribed testing?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. Certainly the most work we do in the development, specific test methodology, would be for General Services Administration. We do, however, have many of our technical people serving on committees of private standardizing bodies: American Society for Testing and Materials, the American Petroleum Institute—all of this

is another way of translating into technical use, scientific and engineering use, the work that we do.

Mr. MYERS. Do you know if you do all of GSA's systems?

Mr. JENSEN. We do not.

Mr. MYERS. You do not prescribe all their testing?

Mr. JENSEN. No, sir; we do not. Actually the most we do is when they select an item for which they would like some methodology.

If we are able to undertake this under our sponsorship, we do. We report back to them the results and our recommendations, and they make the final decision as to whether they will become a part of purchase specifications. Responsibility for compliance with their specification rests with GSA—never with us.

Mr. MYERS. In other words, they can set up their own if they want to or go to some other agency?

Mr. JENSEN. Absolutely.

Mr. MYERS. Thank you, Mr. Jensen.

Mr. COPENHAVER. May I ask a question?

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Let me ask a question and then I will come back to you.

I am intrigued by the response you made to Mr. Myers' question about what happened when the Bureau issued "Care and Repair of the House," which sounds to me like a very, very useful book to have around.

I would suspect that the publication with the largest circulation in the country is the one that the Federal Government puts out, HEW I think puts it out, called Infant Care.

Has Dr. Spock, who has a competing publication, ever complained, to your knowledge?

Mr. JENSEN. I could not answer that question, sir. I have no information.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. You see the trick to this is that instead of having the Government Printing Office offer a book, you give it to Congressmen to send out, and there it has a lot of useful advantages—

Mr. JENSEN. I agree with you.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Copenhaver?

Mr. COPENHAVER. Mr. Jensen, I am interested in a point that Mr. Myers developed. GSA buys thousands of different products and presumably they must test these products against certain standards and specifications, is that not correct?

Mr. JENSEN. They are authorized. They have the responsibility of seeing that the products purchased by the Government meets specifications that are issued.

Mr. COPENHAVER. Do they test these products, a sample—

Mr. JENSEN. They do testing; yes, sir.

Mr. COPENHAVER (continuing). Themselves? In their own laboratories?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. COPENHAVER. I am surprised that—this is new to me—that we do not have a central facility like the Bureau of Standards to do the testing for the GSA. Why is it that we have this divided kind of arrangement?

Mr. JENSEN. GSA takes advantage of our expertise and of the expertise of other agencies of the Government, the Department of Defense and others, in assisting them to develop purchase specifica-

tions. The responsibility for the specifications and compliance of product with those specifications resides specifically with GSA. We are just one of the inputs to the specifications.

Mr. MYERS. If you give that answer, let's find out why GSA does not do all the buying.

Mr. COPENHAVER. This is a different question. Maybe I am mistaken. Yesterday we discussed about the buying of antifreeze. I see about three different things: You and the Bureau of Standards can establish a system for testing certain specifications of antifreeze, and then you pass these on to GSA who will bring them into the specification, shall we say, or write specifications, and then they are able to actually test a sample of a product in accordance with the system that you have developed for GSA to see if it met specifications, is that correct?

Mr. JENSEN. That is well put, yes, sir.

Mr. COPENHAVER. Do you also assist GSA in establishing the specifications?

Mr. JENSEN. Ours is an input to specifications. They will send the proposed specification to us and ask for comments by a certain date. If there is available at the Bureau an individual who is qualified in this field, we will send it to that individual.

If he has time or can find the time, he will examine it, and make his comments.

Presently there is no exchange of funds here. It is a contribution of NBS to GSA.

But even with these comments to GSA, there is no obligation of GSA to include our recommendations in the specifications. They have absolute authority in developing specifications.

Mr. COPENHAVER. Well, I know this is a question that should go to GSA and not you, but where does GSA get the technical information to develop the specification?

Mr. JENSEN. I think, sir, that should be directed to GSA as you suggested.

Mr. COPENHAVER. You do not know?

Mr. JENSEN. I do not. I am not sufficiently aware of their individual people.

Mr. COPENHAVER. One other question along this line which Congressman Myers raised. It has been a concern to me. I have noticed an increasing number of stories in the papers about it and I know Senator Magnuson and his committee has had some hearings on this matter concerning the flammability of at least certain material used in this ready to wear, this "no iron" type of product, and I have seen many cases of children and adults being burned.

This is in the hundreds or the thousands, not one or two. And I ask myself, how can this be? We have a law, and we have a Bureau of Standards supposedly doing some testing, and you did indicate to Congressman Myers that the Federal Trade Commission may actually ask you to do some testing, is that correct?

Mr. JENSEN. They will ask us to do such testing as is necessary to develop equipment and procedures for their enforcement testing.

Mr. COPENHAVER. I follow you.

Mr. JENSEN. There is proposed a strong amendment to the existing Flammable Fabrics Act, which incidentally was enacted into law in 1953, I believe for the express purpose of making it a criminal act to introduce into Interstate Commerce those items—sweaters that the

press called firetraps, the materials that just blow up with any kind of ignition. And under that old statute there is definite limitation as to how far the Federal agencies can go with respect to flammability of wearing apparel.

The amendment that is in both houses, sponsored by the administration, provides for research and development, input of industry, and for far greater coverage than just wearing apparel: rugs, draperies, upholstery—if it can be proven that these do contribute to loss of life or property. I think you would like to look at this bill. It is a good amendment.

Mr. COPENHAVER. Do you actually do any testing for the FTC, Federal Trade Commission?

Mr. JENSEN. We do not do enforcement testing for them. They have their own enforcing testing laboratory, using equipment that actually we designed in cooperation with the industry.

FTC responds to a complaint or acts at its own initiative, obtains samples of the apparel, runs the tests, and determines whether or not it is in compliance with the standard which is published by the National Bureau of Standards.

Mr. COPENHAVER. Thank you.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Thank you very, very much, Mr. Jensen.

You have been very helpful to the committee. We appreciate your coming at this time of day.

Mr. JENSEN. It has been a real pleasure to be here.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Your full statement will be printed at this point in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MALCOLM W. JENSEN, MANAGER, ENGINEERING STANDARDS,
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, my name is Malcolm W. Jensen. I am on the staff of the National Bureau of Standards, serving as both Manager, Engineering Standards and as Chief of the Office of Weights and Measures.

It is important, I think, at the outset to point out that the National Bureau of Standards, since its inception in 1901, has served primarily science, industry, and other Government agencies, including the States. We have very little contact—directly that is—with the consumer, the individual citizen. Indirectly, of course, we have an enormous impact—especially in the role we play in the national measurement system.

The four major programs of the Bureau—

- Basic measurement standards;
- Engineering measurement and standards;
- Properties of matter and materials; and
- Technical assistance to science, industry, and Government are described

briefly in a brochure (submitted for your files) outlining the work of the Bureau.

The consumer benefits ultimately from all these programs but—I emphasize—indirectly.

Perhaps a crude analogy will illustrate the point. A steel manufacturer supplies an automobile manufacturing company with steel. The latter shapes this steel through a series of complicated processes into the automobile that the consumer buys. Obviously, the consumer cannot use the raw steel, but he can drive the car from which it is made. We are more like the steel manufacturer.

We do have certain outputs that can be used by the consumer directly, and I will discuss these a bit later.

The second point I should like to make is that we are not by any means a major testing facility. Our testing program constitutes a very small fraction of our work—less than 2 percent of our technical activities. And even this small

fraction is done mainly for other Government agencies. For example, we do general tests on materials and components for such agencies as the General Services Administration, Department of Defense, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and other agencies interested in developing procurement specifications based on tested and evaluated materials and components. We also do some testing—but very little—of specific products for such agencies as the Federal Trade Commission for use by them in legal actions.

Moreover, since 1954, the Bureau has been operating under a policy of the Department of Commerce set forth in the Publications and Reports Manual of the Bureau as follows:

"The testing of products for other Government agencies is done in response to specific requests from such other agencies and the work is considered in the nature of a confidential service to a client. The results of such testing, therefore, are not to be publicized by the Bureau. Reports on such testing are to be made solely to the requesting agency."

In this country, testing of direct interest to consumers is done primarily by private organizations. If the Bureau were to get involved in any significant product testing program, it would require a funding many times our presently available resources. As a matter of fact, it would transform us into a different type of organization.

During the late 1920's and 1930's the Bureau did have a number of publications that were consumer oriented. "Care and Repair of the House" is an outstanding example. There was considerable industry objection to the continuance, not to mention the expansion, of this type of publication and the activity it reflected.

Such publications were issued under the authority of our enabling act, 31 Stat. 1449, which authorizes "The compilation and publication of general scientific and technical data resulting from the performance of the functions specified herein or from other sources when such data are of importance to scientific or manufacturing interests or to the general public, and are not available elsewhere * * *."

The key phrase here is "and are not available elsewhere." This was the primary basis for the industry objections.

With the foregoing qualifications, there are, nevertheless, several outputs and activities of the National Bureau of Standards that are related reasonably directly to the interests of consumers. I would like to describe these briefly now. A program of long standing that is of incalculable benefit to consumers is the leadership, cooperation, and technical backup provided by the Bureau in developing uniform State weights and measures laws, regulations, inspection equipment and methods, and in the technical training of State weights and measures officials.

These activities affect consumers directly and vitally inasmuch as the accuracy of scales, meters, and gas pumps, of commercial weighing and measuring devices of all types, as well as the accuracy of package quantities, are dependent almost exclusively on the regulatory activity of State and local weights and measures officials who look to us for their reference standards, for technical advice and counsel on measurement problems, and even for model weights and measures laws.

One of the important links with the States in these activities is the series of annual National Conferences on Weights and Measures, sponsored by the Bureau. These conferences have been going on for more than 60 years.

Examples of publications resulting from these State weights and measures activities include—

The proceedings of the annual conferences;
Publication and revision of Units of Weights and Measures—Definitions and Tables of Equivalents. This publication contains conversion factors and conversion tables for weights and measures units. It is helpful in comparing packaged products with weights listed in different units; and

NBS Handbook 67: Checking Prepackaged Commodities, which prescribes procedures to be followed in assuring accurate quantity delivery to consumers.

The Bureau provides the technical and staff services to the Department of Commerce leading to the promulgation of mandatory standards and the publication of voluntary standards that affect consumers.

The mandatory standards, provided for by law, cover flammable fabrics and door closures for household refrigerators. Two others, those for seat belts and brake fluids, originally assigned to NBS, are now the responsibility of the new Department of Transportation.

Five hundred voluntary standards have been issued including some 250 commercial standards, an equal number of simplified practice recommendations, and eight product standards. All of these, of course, are indirectly of interest to the consumer, some directly. Examples of the latter include standards for ice cream containers and metal containers for other food, aluminum chain-link fencing, body sizing standards for apparel and patterns, attic ventilation fans in residences, aluminum tension window screens, household insecticides, venetian blinds, etc. New voluntary standards under development that are of interest to consumers include urethane foam bedding and seat cushioning, household water softeners, polyethelene plastic containers for petroleum products.

Voluntary standards will also be developed under the new program authorized by the recently enacted Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. These will be of very direct concern to consumers. One of the objects of this new program will be to reduce undue proliferation of quantities of packaged consumer commodities which impairs the reasonable ability of the consumer to make value comparisons in the marketplace.

The NBS carries on a relatively extensive building research program and some fire research activities. These programs and activities generate publications of interest to consumers. Some examples are:

- Doors as Barriers to Fire and Smoke.
- Weather Resistance of Porcelain Enamels.
- Thermal Insulation in Buildings.
- Performance Criteria for Sanitary Plumbing Fixtures.
- Effects of Thermal Shrinkage on Built-up Roofing.
- Building Construction and Maintenance.

A final point. NBS is a most important resource for consumer-oriented programs, but as I said earlier almost entirely of an indirect nature. If this resource is to be exploited, a translation or conversion mechanism must be developed. In other words, ways must be found to take the results of NBS research and convert them into a form that is useful to the non-technical consumer. Technical expertise is needed that can evaluate NBS research results in terms of their usefulness to the consumer and, having done so, put those results in a form that the layman can use. For example, testing of materials and components help Government agencies make purchase choices, but these agencies make bulk purchases based on tests of a few samples chosen under a sound statistical plan. However, the individual consumer cannot buy a refrigerator to test its performance as a guide to future purchases.

I shall be very happy to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. The subcommittee stands adjourned.
(Whereupon, at 2:20 p.m. the subcommittee was adjourned.)

CONSUMER INFORMATION RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1967

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SPECIAL STUDIES SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10:15 a.m. in room 2203, Rayburn House Office Building, the Honorable Benjamin S. Rosenthal presiding.

Present: Representatives Benjamin S. Rosenthal (presiding), John W. Wydler, and John T. Myers.

Also present: Peter Barash, legal assistant, and I. Warren Harrison, legal assistant, committee staff.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. The subcommittee will be in order. Today's hearing is a continuation of the hearings of the Special Consumer Inquiry, Special Studies Subcommittee, to determine what Federal agencies can do to better implement their consumer responsibilities.

Today's first witness will be Commissioner Arthur M. Ross, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Commissioner, I think you have a prepared statement and you may proceed.

Incidentally, I might say we are extremely grateful to you for taking time from a very busy schedule to appear before the subcommittee.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR M. ROSS, COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS; ACCOMPANIED BY ARNOLD CHASE, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Mr. Ross. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a privilege to participate in this important study by the Special Consumer Inquiry of the Special Studies Subcommittee.

I have been requested to discuss with the Special Consumer Inquiry how Bureau of Labor Statistics data can be of help to consumers and how this information might be more effectively presented and disseminated.

Most consumers need and want help in the form of more information to assist them in their shopping. In order to buy wisely, consumers need objectively determined facts about the comparative prices of the alternative products among which they must choose. Consumers need an appraisal of the current price situation. Which prices are rising? Which are falling? What are today's good buys? When is the best time of the year to buy various items? How much can be

saved by deferring some purchases? How much can be saved by stocking up when prices are lowest? Many consumers also want help in developing family budgets. How much do persons in a particular income bracket generally spend for clothing? How much does it cost to own and operate a car? The Bureau receives thousands of letters each year wanting to know the answers to such questions. Many letters are referred to us by Members of Congress.

As you know, the Bureau does collect and analyze a great deal of information that is of value to consumers. We publish the Consumer Price Index, a statistical measure of changes in prices of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers. It is published monthly for the country as a whole and separately for 23 large metropolitan areas. On a national basis the details extend to separate indexes published either monthly or quarterly for about 300 individual consumer items. We also publish average retail prices for nearly 100 food items for the United States and the 12 largest metropolitan areas.

Here I am distinguishing between the actual prices and index of prices, which I covered earlier.

I should like to make special mention of the Bureau's standard budget studies, estimates of what it costs in dollars and cents, to maintain various standards of living. Next month, the Bureau will begin publishing new indexes of intercity differences in living costs. The Bureau plans to publish cost estimates for a modest living standard, separately for 39 metropolitan areas. A U.S. urban average cost estimate will also be published and, in fact, will be the base of the intercity—or interarea—indexes of living costs.

I might interpolate, Mr. Chairman, that the total program for budget studies which has been financed by previous Congresses is somewhat larger than that. We are pricing out the cost of family budgets at three different levels of living.

The one in the middle is the one mentioned in my statement, a modest living standard.

Then we are working on and will be publishing somewhat later budgets at a minimum adequate, the very basic minimum adequacy which will, I think, show us the line between the minimum standard and the substandard living based on very careful studies of dietary requirements, minimum housing requirements, minimum clothing requirements for decency and self-respect, and objectively determined minimums for all the important categories of consumption.

Then up at the other end we will have a budget which I don't think we have given a title to yet, but it is for a somewhat more comfortable or more liberal standard for wage and salary earners.

At the present time we have projected this program to cover two types of families. One is a typical family of four: the husband, wife, one daughter, and one son; and the other is for an elderly couple.

There has been some discussion of budgets for other groups such as rural residents, single working girls, and so forth.

Up to now we have had the resources to project these three budgetary levels for the family of four and for the elderly couple.

We do try to relate the information collected to the needs of consumers. Bureau representatives meet with consumer groups to show them how BLS data can be used. Sometimes, we cooperate with spe-

cial commissions or other groups in collecting data. For example, early last year, the Bureau made a special study for the National Commission on Food Marketing and the Office of Economic Opportunity, comparing prices charged by stores located in low-income neighborhoods of six large cities with those charged by stores located in higher income neighborhoods. The purpose was to answer the question whether the poor pay more for important consumer items.

I have the full study here.

In my statement I summarize it very briefly.

The poor paid more for food. This is because they more often bought their groceries in small independent stores where prices were usually higher than in large independent or chain stores. However, there were no significant differences in prices for the same type of store, whether located in low income or higher income neighborhoods. Thus, price differences for the same quality goods appeared to be associated with the size of store in which purchases were made rather than with differences in the geographic location of the stores. Another factor brought out by the study was that the poor were more likely to purchase certain items in smaller sizes, which made the unit cost higher.

In other words, a 1-pound bag of sugar or flour generally costs more per pound than a 25-pound bag, and the poor generally buy the smaller sizes.

It was also observed that in general the condition of goods available in stores in low income areas was inferior to that in stores in higher income areas. The stores in low income neighborhoods tended to be less orderly and clean, and the meats and produce did not appear as fresh.

With respect to other consumer items, the study showed that the prices for such appliances as washing machines and television sets were higher in the neighborhood stores in the low income sections of the cities. On the other hand, the poor paid less for such services as drycleaning, shoe repairs, and haircuts, if they patronized neighborhood establishments.

I might say we weren't able in the study to go into the impact of credit arrangements upon the total price paid by the poor, but if we had, I am sure the credit arrangements often used by poor people would produce a greater differential than our study showed, in the case of durable consumer goods such as washing machines, television sets, jewelry, and so on.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. So your study didn't take into account the final net cost to the consumer because in most of those cases he was carrying credit charges.

Mr. ROSS. We studied the prices rather than the price plus the interest.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. In those low-income areas that is often a rather fictitious price.

Mr. ROSS. Well, it is the price and the study was made in a sense in the same way as we collect data for the Consumer Price Index. That is, by ascertaining the price for goods meeting certain specifications. We weren't equipped or financed in this study to actually do it on a consumer-by-consumer basis, find out which consumers paid cash, which paid credit, what credit arrangements they used, and so on.

An analysis also was made from the Bureau's existing records of the comparative quality of rental housing. In general, homes occupied by low-income families were more often of lower quality than those occupied by families with higher incomes, even when they paid the same rent. Low-income families lived in poor-quality neighborhoods, and higher proportions of them occupied deteriorating or dilapidated housing at comparable rents. Heating equipment in housing occupied by low-income families was often inferior, and many of them had to share a bathroom with other families, without enjoying commensurately lower rents for such deficiencies.

It remains true that much of the information collected by BLS has not been published in a form that is most meaningful to the average consumer. Indexes, for example, are useful tools for market researchers, for economists in charting our battle against inflation, and for determining the amount of wage escalation in union-management contracts. The average consumer finds it difficult to relate an index to his own experience.

The price data collected by BLS can be analyzed and presented in such a way as to be more understandable and useful to the individual consumer. Let me list some examples of how this can be done. I know that the committee will understand that the Bureau would require additional resources to develop a full-scale program of consumer education.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Let me ask you a question which is somewhat off the point here but is certainly relevant to this subcommittee.

All the other information you collected about the discrepancy and differences between what the poor consumer pays or the poor renter gets in terms of housing, what you begin talking about on the bottom of page 3 and running to the top of page 4—do you make this information available to political scientists and Government leaders?

Mr. ROSS. Well, this information was published, Mr. Chairman, and it was widely noted in the press. Yes; it is certainly available to political scientists and the others you mentioned. I don't have information on how many of them have used it, but it was published and we did all we could together with the Commission on Food Marketing and the Office of Economic Opportunity to bring it to the attention of the public.

There were press conferences, news releases; other devices of that type were used. I did see a few references to it on television news programs. I am not really up to date on the total extent of utilization of the survey.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. But other than food items this other factual information on inferior housing and credit costs together with the conclusions you referred to, were they ever disseminated throughout either the Federal or State Governments?

Mr. ROSS. Yes. Well, Mr. Chairman, that study was made on contract for the Office of Economic Opportunity. We did publish a summary in our publication the Monthly Labor Review which has a circulation of around 13,000 and is considered an authoritative magazine; we published a summary there of the information concerning rental housing and other items.

The full detail was supplied to the Office of Economic Opportunity because it was done on contract for them. I don't believe they have published it as yet.

Now coming back to some examples of how the Bureau data could be presented more usefully to the consumer, I list five or six examples in my statement.

1. Prices of many items have pronounced seasonal fluctuations. This means that the items are better buys at certain times of the year. From its historical records, the BLS could develop seasonal patterns of prices, to advise consumers how they could save by making their purchases at specified times of the year. How much are prices generally reduced for sheets and towels during the January "white sales" or for furniture during the usual semiannual sales? When are prices reduced by closeouts of seasonal items of clothing and shoes? A family might want to wait until winter to buy a used car if it knew that car prices are usually significantly lower in February than in July. For many food items, particularly if freezer space is available, advance buying during the seasonal low periods can result in considerable savings. It may be helpful to remind consumers that in some parts of the country fresh fruit and vegetables are higher in price in July when current crops have not reached the market in volume. A few weeks later, prices for these items will drop considerably.

2. Bureau data could be made more meaningful by presenting more information on actual prices in dollars and cents. In my statement I say actual prices in dollars and cents. I might add it might be possible also in the major areas to present some more information on the range of prices for a given period, the range of prices encountered by our field collectors in the stores or other establishments which they sampled. For example, the food component of the Consumer Price Index went up in May, partly because lettuce prices increased. This kind of information is not nearly as meaningful to the consumer buyer as if he were to be told that the average price of lettuce in his home city went from 29 to 39 cents per head. I might add that it might be even more meaningful if he were told that among the stores in the BLS sample during July lettuce prices ranged from 25 to 45 cents per head. Thus he would know whether the price he has been paying is at the high end or low end of the range or above or below the range which we encountered in our sample.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. What could he do once he had that information?

Mr. ROSS. This would be information. This would be along the lines of consumer education and of course would be up to him and his family to decide what to do with it.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Could you give us an example of how he could best put that information to use?

Mr. ROSS. Well, I suppose if he should learn from this information that he was purchasing at a price at the high end of the range available in his community, he would look around and purchase it at another store where he would get it at the average or the low end of the range. In other words, it would, I think, put him on notice that he might be able to obtain the same item more advantageously. This information could be tied in with publications regularly issued by the Department of Agriculture on the supply and price outlook for food of all kinds, to assist the consumer in planning his food budget. The same kind of information could also be provided, at least on a national or regional basis, for many other consumer items, such as men's suits, women's dresses, refrigerators, hospital rooms, etc. I emphasized the

last point because I think there is some tendency in discussions of this type to emphasize pretty heavily food. Of course, we all know that food represents about 23 percent of the budget of urban wage and salary earners and smaller percent of the budget of more affluent groups, so in discussing consumer education we ought not stop at food but also consider what can be done for other items.

If prices for more items, either average prices or a range of prices, were published for a greater number of localities, consumers might be able to determine whether items they are considering are really the bargains that sellers claim them to be. If they were able to obtain a reasonable estimate of what they should expect to pay for an item, they could be in a position to be more careful shoppers.

3. There appears to be a great deal of confusion in the minds of consumers about the price per unit represented by different sizes of packages. Because of its present method of collecting price data, the Bureau's existing price records do not provide a complete answer to this question. With an expansion of coverage to include a broader cross-section of package sizes, however, we could advise consumer of per-unit differences in prices for various package sizes.

This comes back to the point I made with respect to our survey of food costs for poor and affluent consumers. The price per pound or per unit is generally higher for the smaller packages with so many hundreds of consumer goods and such a confusing variety of package sizes. We don't presently have a good sample of prices for all sizes of packages for all goods but this is something which conceivably could be done. We also could provide information on changes in per-unit prices as new package sizes are introduced, or old ones are altered.

4. A major area in which BLS data could be made more useful to consumers is that of family budgeting. In connection with our forthcoming reports on standard budgets, we are planning to prepare pamphlets in popular form. More could be done along this line than we now are presently able to do. It would involve further simplification of the manner in which the budgets are presented, and their adaptation to various types and sizes of families. The results would provide a "norm" against which individual families could measure their own spending for various classes of goods and services.

I know Mrs. Ross and I have discussions approximately once a month on why we are spending so much. This often comes down to the question of whether we are spending too much for food. Are we spending too much for recreation? Are we spending too much for the auto? And so forth. I think probably most families have this type of discussion about once a month it would probably help them to know how their expenditures for their particular items compare with the average for families in their income group.

The data which the Bureau gathers on consumer income and expenditure, as well as the work that is done in preparing the standard budgets, could be exploited further. For example, we could prepare pamphlets on "the cost of running a house," or "the cost of owning and operating a car," or "the cost of rearing a child." These are subjects on which we receive many inquiries.

We do the best we can with these inquiries but we are not able to handle them at all. Most of the basic data needed to produce them are contained in the results of our consumer expenditure surveys, but

they have not been organized and interpreted in such a way as to be meaningful to consumers.

I might say that we have probably the best staff of economists and statisticians which is enjoyed by any government agency anywhere in the world, but these people are not necessarily the best equipped to interpret for the lay public and to present in such a way as to be most helpful. This type of information for the consumer and his wife—

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Do you think if you turned over some of the special studies you have or some of the information to the Walt Disney organization and told them to make a 15-minute short on it that they could probably be helpful?

Mr. ROSS. Why I think so. I might say BLS does get a good deal of mileage, not from Walt Disney yet, but we do from newspapers, magazines, television programs, and so forth, where they have people on their staff who are better than we are at making something meaningful to the average lay person.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. I was looking at page 2 of a BLS publication entitled "The Consumer Price Index, January 1964, A Short Description." In there is a sentence, "the Consumer Price Index is used widely by the general public to guide family budgeting and to understand what is happening to family finances." Do you really think it's used widely by the general public?

Mr. ROSS. I would like to comment on that. I am about one paragraph short of finishing my statement. Let me finish it and then I will come right to that question.

5. If we are to make our data more meaningful and understandable to consumers, more creative ways must be found to disseminate the information. We will have to discover the best ways of getting the information into the hands of the consumers themselves as well as to persons and agencies who help consumers, such as newspapers and magazines, social welfare agencies, women's organizations, home economics teachers, et cetera.

In summary, the Bureau's present program is being enhanced as we complete our work on standard family budgets. Nevertheless, there are a number of steps that can make them more useful such as the points I have enumerated. The Bureau hopes to improve its program continually to better serve the needs of the American consumer.

Now, Mr. Chairman, you called attention to a statement in our pamphlet concerning the price index that the Consumer Price Index is widely used by the general public to guide family budgeting. We also pointed out here that it is used extensively in labor-management contracts to adjust wages, long-term leases, other types of long-term contracts. In addition, it is used as a measure of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar for such purposes as adjusting royalties, pensions, welfare payments, all money—

Mr. ROSENTHAL. It is used by a lot of professionals, but I was interested in the statement that it is used widely by the general public.

Mr. ROSS. Well, that I think would have to be regarded as a hopeful statement. I would say that we do get a lot of correspondence. Over the year, including our regional offices, we probably get tens of thousands of inquiries concerning price trends, so that is some indication of interest among the general public.

I find it difficult to answer your question very precisely. I am sure if we could, and were to do the things set forth in my statement, it would be used more widely and more usefully.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Let me say this much, Commissioner. I want to commend you for your statement. It is unusual for a bureaucrat to come before this congressional committee and not give five reasons why they can't do something. You have given us five things that you can do with just a little effort and initiative, and I presume with some extra funds from the Congress; you could take the information that you presently have, and with your presently existing staff, convert it into more meaningful and more useful information for the general public, which really, I suppose, is our mission in life.

Mr. ROSS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. For that I really want to commend you; for being creative and coming here today with some new ideas, new recommendations, and it indicates, at least to me, that you folks have not merely been collecting data, but have been thinking of ways to communicate with the consumer, so he can convert this information to his own good interest.

Mr. ROSS. We appreciate that comment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. You do, presently, Commissioner, gather data for the Consumer Price Index in 56 U.S. cities, but publish this information only in 23 cities having a population of a million or more.

Why don't you make the same information available to the other cities, where you collect it, but don't publish it?

Mr. ROSS. Well, there are two answers to that. The most important answer is that in most of these 56 cities, the sample is not sufficiently large as to yield city by city information for all of these diverse items and services.

Another part of the answer is that the policy of the Bureau of the Budget, which, of course, is an important influence on the statistical program of Government agencies, is to limit the publication of area information to the largest areas, I think, on the grounds that if the Government, in addition to its national program, publishes area information beyond the largest areas, there are so many hundreds of them, it might be difficult to know where to stop.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Do you have any notion of how many private citizens receive the Consumer Price Index either on your mailing list, or some other method of distribution?

Mr. ROSS. I will supply, to the committee, Mr. Chairman, some information about the number of our own publications on the Consumer Price Index that is requested.

(The information referred to follows:)

The Washington office mailing lists for consumer price reports include approximately 10,300 names. In addition, there are about 28,900 names on mailing lists maintained by our six regional offices. Names are put on mailing lists only at the specific request of the person or organization wishing to receive the information regularly.

Mr. ROSS. A lot of the requests come through our regional offices and I don't have that information at my fingertips, but I could obtain it. I would guess, however, that the great majority of private citizens learn about price trends through newspapers, magazines, and other organizations that pick up our material and disseminate it.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Are you satisfied with the way that the mass media disseminates the information you make available to them?

Mr. ROSS. Well, I think they do a pretty good job. I always feel that it is hard for me to tell the reporters and educators how to do their job. I feel there is some inclination in reporting the CPI to milk it for the sensation value of what often happens—that is, a new alltime high of the CPI, if it goes up a tenth or two-tenths in a month.

Of course, the consumer price index does have a natural tendency to drift upward, even in a non-inflationary period, because service prices, I think for pretty good economic reasons, have a tendency to drift upward. So that a study was made last year, going back to the beginning of the CPI was made, and except for the period of the thirties, which is a depression we wouldn't want to repeat, I found in the great majority of all months, there was some increase in CPI. It is kind of a natural thing.

I think the press tends to milk that point a little harder than I would. I think the press probably emphasizes food somewhat out of proportion to the importance of food in the family budget. Of course, I think perhaps that reflects the feeling of consumers. There is something which I call the bacon syndrome. Housewives are particularly sensitive to changes in the price of food, and especially for some reasons, to changes in pork and bacon prices. There may be some sensitivity there which is, maybe one of the reasons why two of the world's leading religions have proscribed the consumption of bacon and other pork—

Mr. ROSENTHAL. What came first, the bacon or the Consumer Price Index? [Laughter.]

Mr. ROSS. I think the former. But, I found that the newspapers and the housewives both suffer from this bacon syndrome, and tend to put more weight on it than it is worth.

I know sometimes, other things like women's apparel, which cost more than bacon, go up more, and we don't get any complaints, but each time the price of bacon goes up, every Government official gets an awful lot of hate mail.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Do you think there would be an across-the-board savings on behalf of the American consumer if they made better use of information you publish?

Mr. ROSS. Yes; I do, indeed. I believe that—I am sure—if we could do more to help them, they would, because most families are conscious that their income is restricted and try to spend their income intelligently, so I am sure that most families would be glad to have more assistance.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. If they did get more for their money by following some of the recommendations you make, would that, in your judgment, stimulate the free market economy?

Mr. ROSS. Well, I think so. The free market economy is a competitive economy. It is the policy of the U.S. Government to make it and keep it as competitive as possible.

Competition, as we know from elementary economics, assumes that the people competing in the market have knowledge. In other words, competition gives good results assuming that the producers, the sellers, the consumers, the workers, everybody else in the free market, is operating on the basis of intelligent thinking and sound information, so I am sure that better dissemination of consumer information would give

better results. That is to say, lower prices and better quality in the free market.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Now, are you satisfied about what the press does, aside from dramatic rises such as milk, have you found the press useful in disseminating information that would be concretely useful to the consumer.

Mr. Ross. Oh, yes.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. You said in your statement, it is better to buy a used car in February than July.

Have you ever seen anything like this reported in the press?

Mr. Ross. Well, I don't recall that particular statement. I don't want to single out different newspapers, or magazines for comment. I would say some of them do a better job than others.

I have seen in some newspapers and magazines, particularly valuable treatments of consumer budget information and of the CPI, and the wholesale price index, what they are, what they measure, how they can be used by the consumers, what they show, and so forth. The particular point about seasonal fluctuations has been dealt with quite adequately in some treatments I have seen. For example, one newspaper had a series of five long—I think almost a page long each—articles last year, on the Consumer Price Index, and the man who wrote that had the space to give a very adequate treatment.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Some of the studies you have made for the Consumer Price Index on the costs of such items as mortgage insurance, real estate property taxes, insurance rates, appliance costs, clothing, and so forth are published on a national basis rather than a city by citywide basis.

Wouldn't it be more useful if it were published on a citywide basis, or a communitywide basis?

Mr. Ross. I think I will ask Mr. Chase to comment on that.

Mr. CHASE. It certainly would be more useful. It goes back to the problem the Commissioner mentioned earlier, that the samples outside of food are too small to support separate city indexes for these other items.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Is that because you don't have enough people to take samples, or you don't choose to take larger samplings?

Mr. CHASE. We don't have enough resources to do it on a city by city basis.

Mr. Ross. Collection of prices is a pretty expensive process. There are just so many hundreds of different goods and services which have to be sampled. There are hundreds of cities. In each city, there are many types of stores, discount houses, chain stores, independents, supermarkets, and so forth. So that it is a pretty complicated task to get a sample of all these different variables.

Of course, there are different qualities of merchandise, different package sizes, all kinds of variations. There are really millions of different prices in the economy, and I think Mr. Chase is correct that right now we don't have the budget which would permit publication of city by city prices for all these items. We would have to get bigger samples in each city.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Do your field clerks check stores the same day of each month?

Mr. Ross. No.

I will ask Mr. Chase to say something about the scheduling of price collections.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Take as an example, the city of New York, where you check food prices. Do you do it on the same day of each week, or month?

Mr. CHASE. On food prices, the collection is done on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. It is always on those three days of a week, before the 15th.

In other words, it may be the first or second week in different months, and all the work is done on those 3 days, but it is not done in the same store on the same day month after month. There is a variation.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. A store manager would not have any incentive to change prices to satisfy any special desire he might have in impressing your collector?

Mr. CHASE. We don't think so, because he doesn't know precisely when our agent is going to be there. The agent observes the prices posted on the shelves, so that the manager would have to sell at that price to any customers that were there that day.

Mr. ROSS. In any case, the store manager has no particular motive in impressing our price collector. His prices go into an index along with many, many other sellers, and I don't think there would be enough in it for him to change it.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. I am intrigued by this fact though—some people say many large stores raise prices on a Saturday for various commercial reasons. Yet, you don't check prices on Saturday.

Mr. ROSS. On the other hand, Mr. Chairman, many food stores, in particular, have their weekend specials and the food industry has often said that it wishes we would collect our prices on Friday and Saturday when they have the weekend specials, particularly on meat, because so many people buy meat for the week on Friday and Saturday, and they buy it more cheaply than the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday prices. Now we are basically interested in the indexes.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. You collect your prices only on the days Congress is in session. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROSS. Yes, sir.

Mr. CHASE. The reason we don't collect on Saturday, is that it is a very busy time in the stores. It would be very difficult to get the attention of the manager on a Saturday.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. But, you said you don't need his attention. You check prices off the shelves.

Mr. CHASE. We do both. We check the price on the shelf, but if there is any change in the price or change in the sizes of packages or anything of that sort, it is checked with the manager after we observe what the price is.

Generally, the prices in effect on Thursday are also the prices in effect on Saturday, so that we think we get in most cases the Saturday prices by doing the pricing on Thursday.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Going back to one other thing, Commissioner, you said that you answer tens of thousands of letters to individual consumers. I would assume that it takes a fair amount of manpower to answer these letters.

Is it conceivable that you could take some of that creative manpower now used to answer letters, and put them to work converting some of the statistical material into useful forms for the consumer?

Mr. Ross. It is something I would like to think over. We do have our correspondence units in all our regional offices, and in Washington. Many of the letters can be answered on a pretty routine basis by sending out the appropriate publication or by looking up some information and answering it. I am not sure the people in the correspondence units would necessarily have the talent to write pamphlets and booklets, of a consumer education character.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. But, if we did get Walt Disney's firm, or some Madison Avenue firm to take this document and make it interesting, it would be pretty useful.

Mr. Ross. Well, I think whether we do it, or the information industry does it or Walt Disney or whoever does it, I think there is a great deal of mileage that could be secured from it.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. In my view, there is a wealth of information in this material that you have gathered, but it has never really been put to its maximum use, because of a lack of complete information or orientation.

Mr. Ross. That's right. I think more could be done. It has not been the concept of BLS that it is essentially a consumer education agency. I think it is probably true that our information is just essential to all kinds of specialized groups like the governmental establishments, the Congress, labor community, management community, market researchers, business planning, the academic community, and so forth.

While we do feel that a great deal of information does get out to the general public, I don't believe it has yet been the concept of BLS that Congress has asked us to do this on a systematic or blanket basis. Much more could be done.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. If we asked you to do it, you feel you have the resources to make the adjustment to do a good and useful job in this endeavor?

Mr. Ross. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Myers?

Mr. MYERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Ross, as I understand it, the information that you do collect—you publish a monthly magazine called the Consumer Price Index with a 12,000 circulation; is that correct?

Mr. Ross. No, sir; that is not quite the case; for one thing, we have a monthly press conference which Mr. Chase and I conduct.

Mr. MYERS. Do all the news media participate in this?

Mr. Ross. Yes. It is very well attended. The last one we had was—when?

Mr. CHASE. The 28th of June.

Mr. Ross. Yes. We are having one tomorrow, as a matter of fact. [Laughter.]

Tomorrow's press conference will be held in a conference room in the Labor Department. There will be some dozen—I don't know how many—people from magazines, newspapers, radio, sometimes television, and we give in an integrated way all of the indexes for the current Consumer Price Index and the wholesale price index, with all the breakdowns and a preliminary version of the wholesale price index for the next month.

We have tried to bring it all together. We used to issue it spasmodically during the month. We now issue it all at the same time to try to give a total picture. That is one thing we do. That usually gets pretty good coverage.

Then later on we issue a more complete statement for the month that gives a lot of detail that isn't covered in our press conference and the release at that time.

Mr. MYERS. Again this goes to the news media.

Mr. ROSS. There is also a very large mailing list for that.

Mr. MYERS. Who does this go to? What kind of mailing list?

Mr. ROSS. The mailing list would include all kinds of people. I would like to supply for the record at this point, if I can, some analysis of the mailing list.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Without objection.

(The analysis of the mailing list referred to follows:)

An analysis of the classes of organizations and persons included has been made only for one of the Washington office mailing lists. It showed the following distribution:

<i>Class of organization or individual</i>	<i>Percent</i>
All classes-----	100
Business organizations-----	17
Labor organizations-----	7
Professional organizations and individuals-----	13
Educational institutions (including libraries)-----	13
Government agencies (Federal, State, municipal, and foreign)-----	12
All others-----	38

Mr. ROSS. I know it goes to business firms, labor organizations, various types of journalists, it goes to marketing research people, advertising agencies, social welfare organizations and so on but I would rather give you the precise breakdown.

Mr. MYERS. But in all of these relatively few of the consuming public really get this information.

Mr. ROSS. I would say that is true, yes. The magazine I mentioned is the Monthly Labor Review—I am sorry I don't have a copy with me—but that is the general journal or magazine of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

We summarize the price data in it also. We have many special articles in the Monthly Labor Review about prices. It has a circulation of 13,000. Obviously that is somewhat fewer than the circulation of Life magazine and it doesn't go to a large proportion of consuming families.

Mr. MYERS. Then the information you are now getting through your department or subdepartment or whatever you call it, the only way the consuming public really gets it is from the newspaper, radio, or television; is that correct? And there is a chart there which has no explanation really—

Mr. ROSS. Well, some newspapers have a pretty good explanatory story. Some don't.

Mr. MYERS. But this is the only way, now, that you are disseminating your information.

Mr. ROSS. Well, that is not quite the full story, Mr. Myers, because after all, in our democracy there is a lot of information that gets around to people indirectly. For example, there are consumer organi-

zations—consumer research or consumer cooperative organizations. They make tremendous use of our material. Some trade unions, although not all, have consumer programs. I, when I get a chance, try to follow trade union publications. They sometimes have consumer columnists and quite a good deal of consumer information.

There are, I think, all kinds of organizations that do make use of consumer information and they get it to the public that way. We do have a great many inquires from consumers although certainly only a small proportion of total consumers would be corresponding with us directly.

Mr. MYERS. Now some of the information you get, does that go into the cost of living figure we see published?

Mr. ROSS. That is our information.

Mr. MYERS. You mean that is the cost of living that we see, the index—

Mr. ROSS. The consumer price index which I have been referring to is generally known as the cost of living index. That is our index.

Mr. MYERS. Well, you say, here, you don't go into a lot of areas such as cost of mortgage loans and automobiles and so forth—

Mr. ROSS. No, sir; I didn't say that.

Mr. MYERS. I thought that was in the statement.

Mr. ROSS. No. We have to distinguish between the index and the publication of actual dollars and cents prices. We publish—I wonder—

Mr. MYERS. I just got this statement but I thought I remembered you saying something—well, you know what you said.

Mr. ROSS. No. I didn't say that. We do publish an index—

Mr. MYERS. Excuse me. I stand corrected.

Mr. ROSS (continuing). For all significant items of consumption. We have indexes for the Nation and the 20 largest cities on automobiles, for example, and on mortgage interest—

Mr. MYERS. I know where I got that information. You were talking about the cost of living, the poor, housing areas and so forth and said you didn't consider their—

Mr. ROSS. That was the special study of living costs of the poor as compared to the affluent or nonpoor. That was a special inquiry we made at the request of the Food Marketing Commission and OEO, and we only took certain points of relevance there. Only certain types of consumer goods.

Mr. MYERS. How many people do you have working now in your Department?

Mr. ROSS. The entire Bureau of Labor Statistics?

Mr. MYERS. Yes.

Mr. ROSS. 1,600.

Mr. MYERS. What is your budget? How much does this cost per year?

Mr. ROSS. I am referring to the entire program of the BLS, not just the price indexes.

Mr. MYERS. CPI.

Mr. ROSS. Oh, that is another story, Mr. Myers. The answer to your question is that the consumer price index program costs us about \$2 million a year. That is the budget which Congress gives us for that purpose. The employment on that program comes to about 175 peo-

ple including people in Washington and our six regional offices. Above and beyond that there are some so-called daily rate employees who are hired on a more casual basis to help in the collection of prices in certain cities where our regular staff is not sufficiently large.

Mr. MYERS. Now these letters that you say you received which run into the thousands, can you tell or have you tried to tell whether that comes from the consuming public or industry?

Mr. Ross. Both. We get a lot of letters from the general public. We get a lot of letters from businessmen and the other financial organizations and people in industry. But I don't want—I wouldn't want to claim that the average general consumer is directly in touch with BLS or that he gets a great deal of our information.

Mr. MYERS. On pages 3 and 4 you talk about the housing and you also—the survey you made for OEO and the National Commission of Food Marketing—

Mr. Ross. Yes.

Mr. MYERS. You also talk about the poor usually buying in small quantities and from smaller stores where it was more expensive to buy. You also then go further and talk about five examples of how these people might improve their buying position.

Do you think really there is anything you can do for those people? Do you think you can put out a pamphlet which you are suggesting that the people buying in smaller stores now could walk three blocks and buy cheaper, will they read the pamphlet?

Mr. Ross. This listing of five items didn't have any particular reference to poor people. The question that the chairman asked me to comment on was: What could the BLS do for consumers in general?

Mr. MYERS. Most of the consumers are poor. I think we are, aren't we?

Mr. Ross. Well, this study of the poor really was concentrating on a minority.

Mr. MYERS. Who need the most help?

Mr. Ross. Who need the most help.

Obviously, different groups of consumers would have to be reached in different ways. My listing on pages 5, 6, 7, and 8 is rather general—the types of things that the Bureau might do for consumers in general. Of course there are all kinds of consumers, as you indicated.

Mr. MYERS. Well, each day, especially in the last few weeks, we have been hearing charges all over the country that Congress should be doing more to help in poor areas.

What do you suggest your agency might do to help these people? How would you reach these people? How can you reach these people who need the help but don't seem to be helping themselves and want somebody to help or do it for them?

Mr. Ross. Well, I have to answer kind of off the cuff because in line with the request we had we were thinking about consumers in general. But off the cuff I would say that many of the poor people in slum and ghetto areas are very unsophisticated as consumers. Many of them have come up into the cities from the country, from rural areas recently. Many of them don't have a good education and they do not consume wisely.

I am not really a poverty expert and I hate to pretend to be one, but I think that through community action organizations under the poverty program and various other ways, a great deal of work would

have to be done in educating people like that, what the concept of budget means rather than getting whatever money you have and spending it on what might strike your fancy at the moment—some of the rudimentary elements of getting the most for your dollar. I know that Congress is considering legislation to make it imperative to tell consumers what interest rate they are paying. Of course I think that would be helpful to many consumers, although some of them don't have an awfully clear concept of what a percentage is.

You say you are paying 20 percent a year for this credit jewelry or you are paying a real interest rate of 16 percent or 25 percent on this used car. I am not sure that would have an awful lot of meaning to many consumers. It would also involve that they understand just what the significance of that is. I think there is a big job to be done.

I wouldn't suggest BLS can do it all, particularly when you come to the poor consumers who lack sophisticated background in handling income in an urban society.

Mr. MYERS. I have been a country banker in a rural area—I come from one of those rural areas you talk about—we are very cost conscious out there. I might add to what you are saying: I have been dealing with the public for about 15 years and I made lots of loans, and the people that are really concerned about the rate ask, and the people that don't care I could sit here and tell them 10 times, walk out the front door and ask them and they wouldn't know what they pay.

I don't know the answer to the question I asked you. You should always know the answer but I don't know. I think many of us are looking too.

How do you approach this problem? These people are in the position they are because they don't have the desire that you and I have or they wouldn't be living there. They would be elevating themselves. They would be doing something about it. I don't know how you approach the problem. Maybe you have suggestions since you have been working in this area.

Mr. ROSS. I don't know that I have any further suggestions. My own belief is that the bulk of the people who are poor do have a desire to make it up onto the high road of affluence that most of us are on. We are all poor consumers. We feel that way once a month when we pay the bills but the United States in general is an affluent society.

The majority live decently and well. We have come to the point fortunately where poverty is no longer a general condition. It is a minority phenomenon. That is a sign of progress. But on the other hand, it makes poverty less tolerable.

I think when everybody was poor we used to talk about poor but proud, or the decent poor.

Now when most people are well off or better off, when even many of the manual workers have made it out of poverty, I think that poverty is regarded as shameful, a kind of social disease and it is probably much harder to take than it was when everybody was poor.

I feel that the bulk of people who are poor want to make it into the mainstream of society.

Now I agree fully with you that unless and until they have that desire, there is not much anyone can do for them. I am rather skeptical about motivation, giving people motivation the way you give pills. I think motivation has to come from within. I think it is coming. I

think some of the terribly tragic and perverted things we are seeing this week around the country indicate the beginnings of motivation in the sense of expectations or wishes having been stimulated which run so far ahead of what is currently possible that it leads to all these frightful manifestations, so I think that there is a desire.

Mr. MYERS. That is all I have.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Thank you.

Mr. WYDLER?

Mr. WYDLER. A great many things in our economy really are tied in with this index of yours, aren't they?

Mr. ROSS. Yes, sir.

Mr. WYDLER. Do you know—for instance, are there still many labor union contracts that are drawn based on this index?

Mr. ROSS. Oh, yes. There are about $2\frac{1}{4}$ million union workers at the present time, who have their rates of pay adjusted periodically, generally quarterly, but not always. Most of these contracts are tied to the national index, although there are a smaller number—for example, some in Los Angeles—that are tied to local indexes.

In addition, the Federal civil service retirement benefits are adjusted periodically on the basis of movements in the cost-of-living index. Military pensions are adjusted on the basis of movements in the cost-of-living index. A great many other types of things.

For example, under some awards, alimony payments, there are long-term business contracts which are adjusted on the basis of either wholesale or retail price movements. So that you are certainly correct in saying that many transactions are affected by these indexes.

Mr. WYDLER. When was the last time this index, when the basis or any part of the basis on which this index is drawn up, was changed?

Mr. ROSS. Well, if you say any part of the basis, it would be very recently because we do try to improve it as we go along.

The last overall revision would be January of 1964.

Mr. WYDLER. And at that time were significant changes made?—in what parts? Explain what parts of the index were changed.

Mr. ROSS. Well, it is necessary periodically to make consumer expenditure surveys to find out what are the things that we ought to put into the index. For example, let's say we don't have saddles any more—

Mr. WYDLER. Change the commodities you are indexing.

Mr. ROSS. It is a matter of changing the market basket of goods and services. It is a matter of changing the weights. The overall CPI is weighted. So much percent for food. So much for apparel. As time goes on, we find that consumers spend their income in different proportions for different items. We have hundreds of items.

I might say I have a lot of literature on all this if you want it for the record or I could give it to your staff director, Mr. Chairman.¹

Mr. ROSENTHAL. That would be fine.

Mr. ROSS. But we occasionally have to make a very comprehensive consumer expenditure survey to find out how to weigh all these items.

Mr. WYDLER. Go ahead.

Mr. ROSS. Then—I was going to say to identify what are the leading cities for which city information should be published and

¹ The information requested has subsequently been furnished and is in the files of the subcommittee.

the cities in which information should be collected and also the outlets.

For example, there was a time when, oh, discount houses became popular so that we had to make sure we had discount houses in the sample although they hadn't been previously.

Now we have the suburbs, so we had to make sure we had enough of our sample in the suburbs. So these things are always being studied, and then periodically, after a certain number of years, there is a basic revision.

Mr. WYDLER. In 1964 was this a significant change in the basic elements of the index?

Mr. Ross. Yes. It was fundamentally reworking of the whole thing. We do it every 10 years, although I suppose if we could write our own ticket and sign our own checks we would like to do it every 5 years but it is an expensive thing and it is up to Congress to decide how often to do this. We do it every 10 years and the next revision is scheduled to go into effect in 1975.

Mr. WYDLER. Well, that is really what I was particularly concerned with. It is done on a regular basis?

Mr. Ross. Oh, yes, Mr. Wydler. I might say, to make a full-scale consumer expenditure survey costs several million dollars for this comprehensive revision.

Mr. WYDLER. Something that bothered the people out where I come from, a suburban area outside of New York City in Nassau and Suffolk County, is the fact that we are lumped in, with the metropolitan central area of New York City. I don't think, in many particular items, that makes too much sense any more. We have an almost totally distinct situation out our way. For example, I know where the Nassau/Suffolk area is in the national picture. We claim now to be the fourth largest marketplace in the country, after three major cities. The Nassau/Suffolk area is the fourth largest consuming area in the United States of America. Yet we are just an appendage or a part of an area. We are not treated in any independent way for the purpose of getting our statistics together and using them. We are lumped in with New York City and are reported in this fashion.

Mr. Ross. Yes.

Mr. WYDLER. It seems to me to be a totally unrealistic viewpoint of the way the United States is developing, and I can't really see how you can justify that—this is a broad question, going to the Department of Labor—but I don't see how that can be justified any more. We want it changed, quite frankly.

Mr. Ross. Yes. I would, without arguing the point, observe this: that primary stress is placed by the administration on the national index.

Mr. WYDLER. For that purpose this makes no difference.

Mr. Ross. The question of local indexes is somewhat controversial and we are permitted to publish them for the 23 areas. Now, within any area there are certain subareas. Certainly anything as vast as the New York City standard metropolitan area does have significant areas. Here again it is really a matter of the total size of the program and a sample. We don't have the sample that would make it possible, aside from the question of policy, to take an area like New York City or to take an area like Washington and distinguish between Anacostia, Bethesda, and downtown Washington, let's say, where there may well

be differences, although certainly not as great as between Nassau County and Manhattan. But we don't have that. Now, there are some cases where there are local groups connected with chambers of commerce or local colleges and universities which want to survey on a narrower basis than we do in our program, and we are able to give them technical assistance.

I might say there are some universities around the country that do have their own programs which are designed for these specialized local needs, and we try to give them help in showing them how to do it.

Mr. WYDLER. I think there will be a look taken at this situation in the near future, so I wanted to give you the benefit of my thinking in case you happened to be asked about it in the Department.

Mr. ROSS. Yes. Well, I am aware certainly that New York is an extremely vast area with many differences.

Mr. WYDLER. One thing, in conclusion in your statement, what really struck me rather strongly is this statement regarding the difference in the price of food in well-to-do and poor neighborhoods. If I understand what you say, it seems to me you say it is really a question of the fact that you don't have chainstores in the poverty areas. Would that be a fair—

Mr. ROSS. I wouldn't say there are no chainstores in poverty areas. Of course, there are some. But there are a larger proportion of the small neighborhood stores, the so-called mom and pop stores, small independents, and a lesser availability of chainstores.

Mr. WYDLER. Which you say accounts for the difference in the general cost.

Mr. ROSS. It accounts for much of the difference. There are also differences in the appearance of the stores, in the freshness of the merchandise, and so forth, which you sometimes find even between a chainstore in a slum area and a store of the same chain out in the suburbs, but the price differences, by and large, are related to differences in type of store.

Mr. WYDLER. Which would seem to me to be an indication of what might have to be done or the direction your efforts should take if you really wanted to eliminate or ameliorate, depending on how you look at it, that difference.

Mr. ROSS. Well, I know my friends in New York City have maids who live in Harlem, and they have tried to advise their maids to do their own shopping in the high-rent area near Central Park, let's say, from supermarkets rather than to go back in Harlem and buy there, so they can save money. That does indicate the lack of full availability of merchandising outlets in the slums.

Mr. WYDLER. Could you comment on the fact—I am just trying to figure in my own mind—why the cost would be higher under these circumstances? Is it more expensive to do business in low-income areas?

Mr. ROSS. No; I think it is more expensive—you don't get the economies of scale in a small independent mom and pop store that you do running a chain. I don't want to argue for or against bigness, I don't want to get into that, but it is certainly true that a chain can operate more economically in some ways than the small store. It has the ability to buy en masse, it has experts of all kinds, and usually can sell at lower prices.

Mr. WYDLER. There wouldn't be any way you can think of to encourage chains or large stores of this type to go into these areas?

Mr. Ross. Well, I am sure there are ways it could be done, but I really haven't studied that.

Mr. WYDLER. Possibly the cost of doing business in an area such as that, looking at our recent disturbances around the country, I would imagine your insurance rates, for example, must be tremendously different—or they will be at least in the near future. I don't really know what they are.

Mr. Ross. Well, I have been in the Watts area a couple of times since the riot there and I know that some of the chainstores have not been rebuilt, and I think there still is a shortage of chainstores in the Watts area.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. One way Government could help would be through tax abatement or tax advantages of one sort or another to induce them to go into these areas.

Mr. Ross. Yes.

Mr. WYDLER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Thank you very much, Commissioner.

Again, please accept my compliments. It has been a pleasure to have you, and I want to congratulate you on coming up with new thoughts and ideas. Maybe we can be useful in putting them into action. Your full statement, together with a description of the CPI and the "Estimated Retail Food List for May 1967" will be printed at this point in the record.

(The information referred to follows.)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ARTHUR M. ROSS, COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS

I have been requested to discuss with the Special Studies Subcommittee how Bureau of Labor Statistics data can be of help to consumers and how this information might be more effectively presented and disseminated.

Most consumers need and want help in the form of information to assist them in their shopping. In order to buy wisely, consumers need objectively-determined facts about the comparative prices of the alternative products among which they must choose. Consumers need an appraisal of the current price situation. Which prices are rising? Which are falling? What are today's good buys? When is the best time of the year to buy various items? How much can be saved by deferring some purchases? How much can be saved by stocking up when prices are lowest? Many consumers also want help in developing family budgets. How much do persons in a particular income bracket generally spend for clothing? How much does it cost to own and operate a car? The Bureau receives thousands of letters each year wanting to know the answers to such questions. Many letters are referred to by Members of Congress.

As you know, the Bureau does collect and analyze a great deal of information that is of value to consumers. We publish the Consumer Price Index, a statistical measure of changes in prices of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers. It is published monthly for the country as a whole and separately for 23 large metropolitan areas. On a national basis the details extend to separate indexes published either monthly or quarterly for about 300 individual consumer items. We also publish average retail prices for nearly 100 food items for the United States and the 12 largest metropolitan areas.

I should like to make special mention of the Bureau's standard budget studies, estimates of what it costs in dollars and cents, to maintain various standards of living. Next month, the Bureau will begin publishing new indexes of intercity differences in living costs. The Bureau plans to publish cost estimates for a modest living standard separately for 39 metropolitan areas. A U.S. urban average cost estimate will also be published and, in fact, will be the "base" of the intercity (or interarea) indexes of living costs.

We do try to relate the information collected to the needs of consumers. Bureau representatives meet with consumer groups to show them how BLS data can be used. Sometimes, we cooperate with special commissions or other groups in collecting data. For example, early last year, the Bureau made a special study for the National Commission on Food Marketing and the Office of Economic Opportunity comparing prices charged by stores located in low-income neighborhoods of six large cities with those charged by stores located in higher income neighborhoods. The purpose was to answer the question whether the poor pay more for important consumer items.

The poor paid more for food. This is because they more often bought their groceries in small independent stores where prices were usually higher than in large independent or chainstores. However, there were no significant differences in prices for the same type of store, whether located in low income or higher income neighborhoods. Thus, price differences for the same quality goods appeared to be associated with the size of store in which purchases were made rather than with differences in the geographic location of the stores. Another factor brought out by the study was that the poor were more likely to purchase certain items in smaller sizes which made the unit cost higher. It was also observed that in general the condition of goods available in stores in low-income areas was inferior to that in stores in higher income areas. The stores in low-income neighborhoods tended to be less orderly and clean, and the meats and produce did not appear as fresh.

With respect to other consumer items, the study showed that the prices for such appliances as washing machines and television sets were higher in the neighborhood stores in the low-income sections of the cities. On the other hand, the poor paid less for such services as dry cleaning, shoe repairs, and haircuts, if they patronized neighborhood establishments.

An analysis also was made from the Bureau's existing records of the comparative quality of rental housing. In general, homes occupied by low-income families were more often of lower quality than those occupied by families with higher incomes, even when they paid the same rent. Low-income families lived in poor-quality neighborhoods, and higher proportions of them occupied deteriorating or dilapidated housing at comparable rents. Heating equipment in housing occupied by low-income families was often inferior, and many of them had to share a bathroom with other families, without enjoying commensurately lower rents for such deficiencies.

It remains true that much of the information collected by BLS has not been published in a form that is most meaningful to the average consumer. Indexes, for example, are useful tools for market researchers, for economists in charting our battle against inflation, and for determining the amount of wage escalation in union-management contracts. But they may not be very meaningful for most consumers. The average consumer finds it difficult to relate an index to his own experience.

The price data collected by BLS can be analyzed and presented in such a way as to be more understandable and useful to the individual consumer. Let me list some examples of how this can be done. I know that the committee will understand that the Bureau would require additional resources to develop a full-scale program of consumer education.

1. Prices of many items have pronounced seasonal fluctuations. This means that the items are better buys at certain times of the year. From its historical records, the BLS could develop seasonal patterns of prices, to advise consumers how they could save by making their purchases at specified times of the year. How much are prices generally reduced for sheets and towels during the January "white sales" or for furniture during the usual semiannual sales? When are prices reduced by closeouts of seasonal items of clothing and shoes? A family might want to wait until winter to buy a used car if it knew that car prices are usually significantly lower in February than in July. For many food items, particularly if freezer space is available, advance buying during the seasonal low periods can result in considerable savings. It may be helpful to remind consumers that in some parts of the country fresh fruit and vegetables are higher in price in July when current crops have not reached the market in volume. A few weeks later, prices for these items will drop considerably.
2. Bureau data could be made more meaningful by presenting more information on actual average prices in dollars and cents. For example, the food component of the Consumer Price Index went up in May, partly because lettuce prices increased. This kind of information is not nearly as meaningful to the consumer buyer as if he were to be told that the average price of lettuce

in his home city went from 29 to 39 cents per head. This information could be tied in with publications regularly issued by the Department of Agriculture on the supply and price outlook for food of all kinds to assist the consumer in planning his food budget. The same kind of information could be provided, at least on a national or regional basis, for many other consumer items, such as men's suits, women's dresses, refrigerators, hospital rooms, etc.

If average prices for more items were published for a greater number of localities, consumers might be able to determine whether items they are considering are really the bargains that sellers claim them to be. If they were able to obtain a reasonable estimate of what they should expect to pay for an item, they could be in a position to be more careful shoppers.

3. There appears to be a great deal of confusion in the minds of consumers about the price per unit represented by different sizes of packages. Because of its present method of collecting price data, the Bureau's existing price records do not provide a complete answer to this question. With an expansion of coverage to include a broader cross section of package sizes, however, we could advise consumers of per unit differences in prices for various package sizes. We also could provide information on changes in per unit prices as new package sizes are introduced, or old ones are altered.

4. A major area in which BLS data could be made more useful to consumers is that of family budgeting. In connection with our forthcoming reports on standard budgets, we are planning to prepare pamphlets in popular form. More could be done along this line than we now are presently able to do. It would involve further simplification of the manner in which the budgets are presented, and their adaptation to various types and sizes of families. The results would provide a "norm" against which individual families could measure their own spending for various classes of goods and services.

The data which the Bureau gathers on consumer income and expenditure, as well as the work that is done in preparing the standard budgets, could be exploited further. For example, we could prepare pamphlets on "the cost of running a house," or "the cost of owning and operating a car," or "the cost of rearing a child." These are subjects on which we receive many inquiries. Most of the basic data needed to produce them are contained in the results of our consumer expenditure surveys, but they have not been organized and interpreted in such a way as to be meaningful to consumers.

5. If we are to make our data more meaningful and understandable to consumers, more creative ways must be found to disseminate the information. We will have to discover the best ways of getting the information into the hands of the consumers themselves as well as to persons and agencies who help consumers, such as newspapers and magazines, social welfare agencies, women's organizations, home economics teachers, etc.

In summary, the Bureau's present program is being enhanced as we complete our work on standard family budgets. Nevertheless, there are a number of steps that can make them more useful such as the points I have enumerated. The Bureau hopes to improve its program continually to better serve the needs of the American consumer.

The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Revised January 1964)

A Short Description



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, Commissioner**

(85)

Contents

What the index is	Page
The meaning of the index measurement	1
Uses of the index	2
Brief history of the index	2
The market basket	3
Price data collection	3
Index calculation	4
Limitations of the index	4
Explanations of the index formula	5
Tables:	7
1. Cities, population weights, and pricing schedule for the revised Consumer Price Index	9
2. Groups of goods and services priced for the revised Consumer Price Index, their December 1963 relative importance, and number of items priced	11

September 1964

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (Revised January 1964)

What the Index Is

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a statistical measure of changes in prices of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers,¹ including families and single persons. The index is often called the "cost-of-living index," but its official name is **Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers**. It measures changes in prices, which are the most important cause of changes in the cost of living, but it does not indicate how much families actually spend to defray their living expenses. Prior to January 1964, the complete name for the index was: **Index of Change in Prices of Goods and Services Purchased by City Wage-Earner and Clerical-Worker Families to Maintain Their Level of Living**.

The index covers prices of everything people buy for living--food, clothing, automobiles, homes, housefurnishings, household supplies, fuel, drugs, and recreational goods; fees to doctors, lawyers, beauty shops; rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. It deals with prices actually charged to consumers, including sales and excise taxes. It also includes real estate taxes on owned homes, but it does not include income or personal property taxes.

Through December 1963, the index applied only to families of two persons or more. With the January 1964 index, the coverage has been extended to include single workers living alone. At the same time, a separate new series index applying only to families of two persons or more is being computed for comparability with the previous series. The average size of families represented in the index is about 3.7 persons, and the average family income in 1960-61 was about \$6,230 after taxes. The average income after taxes of single persons represented in the index was about \$3,560.

The Meaning of the Index Measurement

The index measures price changes from a designated reference period. Since 1962, the base reference period for the CPI has been the average of 3 years--1957, 1958, and 1959--as 100.0. (Index numbers are also available regularly on 1939=100 and 1947-49=100 bases, and they can be converted to any desired base period.) An index of 110 means there was a 10-percent increase in prices since the base period; similarly, an index of 90 means a 10-percent decrease.

¹The definition of wage earners and clerical workers is based on the occupational classification used by the Bureau of the Census for the 1960 Census of Population and listed in the Alphabetical Index of Occupations and Industries. The group includes craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers, such as carpenters, bookbinders, etc.; operatives and kindred workers, such as apprentices in the building trades, deliverymen, furnacemen, smelters, and pourers, etc.; clerical and kindred workers; service workers, except private household, such as waitresses, practical nurses, etc.; sales workers; and laborers, except farm and mine. It excludes professional, technical, and kindred workers, such as engineers and teachers; farmers and farm managers; managers, officials and proprietors, except farm; private household workers; and farm laborers and foremen. A consumer unit included in the 1960-61 Survey of Consumer Expenditures was classified in the index group if more than half the combined income of all family members was obtained in a wage-earner and clerical-worker occupation and at least one family member was a full-time earner (i.e., worked 37 weeks or more during the survey year).

Movements of the index from one date to another are usually expressed as percent changes rather than changes in index points because index points are affected by the base period, while percent changes are not. The following example illustrates the difference between percent change and index points change:

Period	Index		
	Base A	Base B	Base C
I-----			
II-----	112.5	168.8	
Index points	121.5	182.3	225.0
change-----			243.0
Percent change-----	9.0	13.5	18.0
	$\frac{9.0}{112.5} \times 100 = 8.0$	$\frac{13.5}{168.8} \times 100 = 8.0$	$\frac{18.0}{225.0} \times 100 = 8.0$

The Bureau calculates a monthly index representing all urban places in the United States--The U.S. City Average Index--and a separate index for each of 17 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.² The individual city indexes measure how much prices have changed in a particular city, from time to time; but they do not show whether prices or living costs are higher or lower in one city than in another. For example, consider the prices of a single item in two cities in 2 years:

	Price		Index, Year II (Year I = 100)
	Year I	Year II	
City A-----	\$0.30	\$0.60	200
City B-----	.40	.70	175

The price is higher in City B in each of the 2 years, but the relative increase in price in City B is less and therefore the index is lower.

Uses of the Index

The Consumer Price Index is used widely by the general public to guide family budgeting and to understand what is happening to family finances. It is used extensively in labor-management contracts to adjust wages. Automatic adjustments based on changes in the index are incorporated in some wage contracts and in a variety of other types of contracts, such as long-term leases. In addition, the CPI is used as a measure of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar for such diverse purposes as adjusting royalties, pensions, welfare payments, and occasionally alimony payments. It also is used widely as a reflection of inflationary or deflationary trends in the economy.

²For New York and Chicago, the more extensive Standard Consolidated Areas are used. Revised indexes for six additional Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas will be computed beginning at various dates in 1965.

Brief History of the Index

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has been calculating the Consumer Price Index nearly five decades. The weighting factors, the list of items included in the market basket, and the cities in which price data were collected for calculating the index have been updated several times during that period. Initially, they were based on a survey of expenditures by wage earners and clerical workers in 1917-19. Because people's buying habits changed substantially by the mid-1930's, a new study was made covering expenditures in the years 1934-36 which provided the basis for a comprehensively revised index introduced in 1940 with retroactive calculations back to 1935.

During World War II, when many commodities were scarce and goods were rationed, the index weights were adjusted to reflect these shortages. Again in 1950, the Bureau made interim adjustments, based on surveys of consumer expenditures in seven cities between 1947 and 1949, to reflect the most important effects of immediate postwar changes in buying patterns. This adjustment was followed by the first comprehensive postwar revision of the index, which was completed in January 1953. At that time, not only were the weighting factors, list of items, and sources of price data updated, but many improvements in pricing and calculation methods also were introduced.

The index has just undergone another comprehensive revision, beginning with the index for January 1964. To determine the current pattern of expenditures for goods and services by wage earners and clerical workers, the Bureau made a Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) covering the period 1960-61.³ The sample of cities in the survey included 66 urban areas which were chosen to represent all urban places in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii.⁴ Only 50 of the 66 areas comprise the list of cities in which price quotations are obtained for the index. (A list of the areas and cities is given in table 1.)⁵ In this most recent survey, as in those conducted earlier, a detailed record was obtained of the kind, qualities, and amounts of all goods and services bought by each consumer unit (family or single person living alone), and of the annual amount spent for each item. A total of 4,344 urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families and 517 single workers provided such records.

The Market Basket

It is not feasible or necessary to obtain current price quotations on everything that consumers buy in order to calculate a valid index of changes in consumer prices. About 400 items have been selected objectively to compose the "market basket" for current pricing, beginning with the January 1964 "new series" indexes. Not all items are priced in every city. In order to make possible estimates of sampling error, two subsamples of items have been set up. These are priced in different cities and in different outlet samples, as indicated in table 1. The list includes the most important goods and services and a sample of the less important ones.⁶ In combination, these represent all items purchased. The content of this market basket in terms of items, quantities, and qualities is kept essentially unchanged in the index calculation between major revisions so that any movement of the index from one month to the next is due solely to changes in prices. A comparison of the total cost of the market basket from period to period yields the measure of average price change.

³The Survey for Anchorage, Alaska, covered expenditures in 1959.

⁴The selection of the city sample is described in "The Revised City Sample for the Consumer Price Index,"

Reprint No. 2352 from the October 1960 Monthly Labor Review.

⁵Six additional Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas are being added to the national index in January 1966.

⁶The complete list is available on request.

Price Data Collection

Prices are obtained by personal visit to a representative sample of about 16,500 retail stores and service establishments where wage and clerical workers buy goods and services, including among the establishments chain stores, independent grocery stores, department and specialty stores, restaurants, professional people, and repair and service shops. Rental rates are obtained from about 34,000 tenants. Reporters are located both in the city proper and in suburbs of each urban area. Cooperation of reporters is completely voluntary and generally excellent.

To insure that the index reflects only changes in prices and not changes due to quantity or quality differences, the Bureau has prepared detailed specifications to describe the items of the market basket. Specially trained Bureau representatives examine merchandise in the stores to determine whether the goods and services for which they record prices conform to the specifications. Where the precisely specified item is not sold at a particular retail establishment, the Bureau's representative obtains a detailed technical description of the item on which prices are quoted, in order to insure that prices will be quoted on the same quality and quantity from time to time.

Prices are collected in each urban location at intervals ranging from once every month to once every 3 months, as indicated in table 1, with a few items surveyed semiannually or annually. Because food prices change frequently, and because foods are a significant part of total spending, food pricing is conducted every month in each urban location. Prices of most other goods and services are collected every month in the five largest urban areas and every 3 months in all other places. Pricing of foods is done on 3 consecutive days each month; rents and items for which prices are obtained by mail are reported as of the 15th of the month; pricing of other items extends over the entire calendar month. The Bureau uses mail questionnaires to obtain data on streetcar and bus fares, public utility rates, newspaper prices, and prices of certain other items which do not require personal visit by Bureau agents. For a number of items, e.g., home purchase, college tuition, used cars, magazines, etc., data collected by other Government agencies or private organizations are used.

Index Calculation

A standard statistical formula⁷ is used to calculate the Consumer Price Index from prices for the market basket items. Average price changes from the previous pricing period to the current month are expressed in percentage terms for each item, and the percent changes for the various goods and services are combined, using weighting factors based on the item's importance in family spending and that of other items which it represents. This composite importance is called the cost weight of the market basket item. Table 2 shows the relative importance of the various groups and subgroups in the U.S. index as of December 1963, together with the number of items priced. There is a set of separate cost weights for each of the 50 urban locations included in the index. The following hypothetical example for pork illustrates the index procedure:

⁷See Explanation of the Index Formula, p. 7.

Sample item	September price	October price	Percent price change	September cost weight	Increase in cost weight due to price change	October cost weight
Pork chops - -	\$0.75	\$0.77½	+	\$15.00	\$0.45=(15.00x.03)	\$15.45
Ham - - -	.80	.82	+2½	8.00	.20=(8.00x.025)	8.20
Bacon - - -	1.00	1.02	+2	10.00	.20=(10.00x.02)	10.20
				\$33.00		\$33.85

Identical results could be obtained for pork by multiplying prices each period by the implied physical quantities included in the market basket, as illustrated below:

Sample Item	Implied quantity (pounds)	September price	September cost weight	October price	October cost weight
Pork chops - - - - -	20	\$0.75	\$15.00	\$0.77½	\$15.45
Ham - - - - -	10	.80	8.00	.82	8.20
Bacon - - - - -	10	1.00	<u>10.00</u>	1.02	<u>10.20</u>
			\$33.00		\$33.85

The average change in pork prices is computed by comparing the sum of the cost weights in October with the comparable sum for September, as follows:

$$\frac{\text{October cost weight}}{\text{September cost weight}} \times 100 = \frac{\$33.85}{\$33.00} \times 100 = 102.6$$

This means that pork prices in October were 102.6 percent of (or 2.6 percent higher than) pork prices in September.

Although the second method may appear simpler, in reality it is not. Deriving the implied quantity weights is an extra operation. Furthermore, the second formulation greatly complicates the handling of the numerous substitutions of reporters and items which occur constantly in repetitive index work. Consequently, the first method is the one actually used for the CPI. The second illustration, however, may assist the user to understand the meaning of the index mechanism.

After the cost weights for each of the items has been calculated, they are added to area totals for commodity groups and all items. The U.S. totals are obtained by combining area totals, with each area total weighted according to the proportion of the total wage-earner and clerical-worker population which it represents in the index based on 1960 Census figures.⁸ In this process, it is necessary to make estimates for cities in which price data are not collected in a given month. Finally, the U.S. totals for the current and previous months are compared to compute the average price change.

Limitations of the Index

The Consumer Price Index is not an exact measurement of price changes. It is subject to sampling errors which cause it to deviate somewhat from the results which would be obtained if actual records of all retail purchases by wage earners and clerical workers could be used to compile the index. These estimating or sampling errors are not mistakes in the index calculation. They are unavoidable. They could be reduced by using much larger samples, but the cost is prohibitive. Furthermore, the index is believed to be sufficiently accurate for most of the practical uses made of it.

Another kind of error occurs because people who give information do not always report accurately. The Bureau makes every effort to keep these errors to a minimum, and corrects them whenever they are discovered subsequently. Precautions are taken to guard against errors in pricing, which would affect the index most seriously. The field representatives who collect the price data and the commodity specialists

⁸Table 1 shows the cities included in the CPI as of January 1967, their population weights, and their pricing schedules.

and clerks who process them are well trained to watch for unusual deviations in prices which might be due to errors in reporting.

The Consumer Price Index represents the average movement of prices for wage earners and clerical workers as a broad group, but not necessarily the change in prices paid by any one family or small group of families. The index is not directly applicable to any other occupational group. Some families may find their outlays changing because of changes in factors other than prices, such as family composition. The index measures only the change in prices and none of the other factors which affect family living expenses.

In many instances, changes in quoted prices are accompanied by changes in the quality of consumer goods and services. Also, new products are introduced frequently which bear little resemblance to products previously on the market; hence, direct price comparisons cannot be made. The Bureau of Labor Statistics makes every effort to adjust quoted prices for changes in quality, and has developed special procedures for this purpose, including the use of technical specifications and highly trained personnel referred to previously. Nevertheless, some residual effects of quality changes on quoted prices undoubtedly do affect the movement of the Consumer Price Index either downward or upward from time to time.

Explanation of the Index Formula

In the absence of major weight revisions or sample changes, the index formula is most simply expressed as:

$$(1) I_{i:o} = \frac{\sum (q_o p_i)}{\sum (q_o p_o)} \times 100 = \frac{\sum (q_o p_o) \left(\frac{p_i}{p_o} \right)}{\sum (q_o p_o)} \times 100$$

This is the customary, oversimplified way of writing a price index formula to show that the q 's are held constant between major revisions. In actual practice, the basic data for weights are values, and the quantity and price elements of the " pq " values (p 's and q 's) are not separated.

With a weight revision, the formula becomes:

$$(2) I_{i:o} = \frac{\sum (q_o p_{i-s})}{\sum (q_o p_o)} \times \frac{\sum (q_a p_i)}{\sum (q_a p_{i-s})} \times 100$$

where q is a derived composite of the annual quantities purchased in a weight base period for a bundle of goods and services to be represented by the specific item price

p and p^* are the average prices of the specific commodities or services selected for pricing (the superscript indicates that the average prices are not necessarily derived from identical samples of outlets and specifications over long periods)

$i-s$ is the month preceding a weight revision (most recently, December 1963)

i is the current month

a is the period of the most recent consumer expenditure survey (1960-61) from which the revised weights were derived

o is the reference base period of the index (1957-59).

The $(q_o p_o)$ or $(q_a p_{i-s})$ base "weights" for a given priced item are the average expenditures in a weight base period represented by that item (including expenditures for the item itself and for other similar non-priced items).

In actual practice, this expenditure is projected forward for each pricing period by the price relative for the priced item:

$$(q_a p_i) = (q_a p_{i-1}) \left(\frac{p_i}{p_{i-1}} \right)$$

In practice, then, the index formula is as follows:

$$(3) I_{i:o} = \frac{\sum (q_o p_{i-s})}{\sum (q_o p_o)} \times \frac{\sum (q_a p'_{i-1})}{\sum (q_a p'_{i-2})} \times \frac{\sum (q_a p'_{i-1}) \left(\frac{p'_i}{p'_{i-1}} \right)}{\sum (q_a p'_{i-1})} \times 100$$

Thus, although the cost weight changes with every change in price, the implicit quantity (q_o) or (q_a) remains fixed between major weight revisions.

The long-term price relative for each priced item $\left(\frac{p_i}{p_o} \right)$ in reality is:

$$R_{i:o} = \left(\frac{p_1}{p_o} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{p'_3}{p'_2} \right) \cdot \dots \cdot \left(\frac{p'_i}{p'_{i-1}} \right)$$

That is, $R_{i:o}$ is the product of a number of short-term relatives. The superscripts on the p 's indicate that these average prices are not necessarily derived from identical samples of outlets and specifications over long periods. This chaining of monthly, or quarterly, price relatives based on comparable specifications in successive periods allows the requisite flexibility to make substitutions of items, specifications, and outlets.

Table 1. Cities, Population Weights, and Pricing Schedules
for the Revised Consumer Price Index

for the Revised Consumer

CITY AND SIZE STRATUM	POPULATION WEIGHT ¹	PRICING SCHEDULE ²					
		FOOD ³	OTHER ITEMS		SCHEDULE ³		
			SAMPLES		M	1	2
A. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas of 1,400,000 or more in 1960:							
Baltimore, Md-----	1.402	1A,1B,2A,2B	1A,2B				x
Boston, Mass-----	1.930		1A,2B		x		
Chicago-Northwestern Indiana ⁴ ----	5.552		1A,1B,2A,2B	x		x	
Cleveland, Ohio-----	1.325		1A,2B				
Detroit, Mich-----	2.895		1A,2B	x			
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif-----	5.017		1A,2B	x			
New York-Northeastern New Jersey ⁴ ----	12.577		1A,2B	x			
Philadelphia, Pa-----	2.703		1A,2B	x			
Pittsburgh, Pa-----	1.565		1A,2B		x		
St. Louis, Mo-----	1.428		1A,2B				x
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif-----	2.372		1A,1B,2A,2B			x	
Washington, D. C-----	1.255		1A,1B,2A,2B				
B. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas of 250,000 to 1,399,999 in 1960:							
Atlanta, Ga-----	3.267	1A,2B	1A,2B				x
Buffalo, N. Y-----	2.347		1A,2B			x	
Dallas, Tex-----	3.267		1A,2B			x	
Dayton, Ohio-----	2.210		1A,2B				
Denver, Colo-----	2.174		1				x
Hartford, Conn-----	2.348		1A,2B				x
Honolulu, Hawaii-----	.354		2				x
Indianapolis, Ind-----	2.209		2		x		
Nashville, Tenn-----	3.266		1A,2B		x	x	
Seattle, Wash-----	2.173		1A,2B				
Wichita, Kans-----	2.210						
C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas of 50,000 to 249,999 in 1960:							
Austin, Tex-----	1.250	1	1			x	
Bakersfield, Calif-----	1.323	2	2				
Baton Rouge, La-----	1.250	1A,2B	1A,2B		x		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa-----	1.284	1A,2B	1A,2B		x		
Champaign-Urbana, Ill-----	1.284	1A,2B	1A,2B				x
Durham, N. C-----	1.250	1	1		x		
Green Bay, Wis-----	1.284	1	1				
Lancaster, Pa-----	1.803	1A,2B	1A,2B				x
Orlando, Fla-----	1.250	2	2				
Portland, Maine-----	1.803						

Table 1: Cities, Population Weights, and Pricing Schedules
for the Revised Consumer Price Index--Continued

Price Index--Continued

CITY AND SIZE STRATUM	POPULATION WEIGHT ¹	PRICING SCHEDULE ²					
		FOOD ³	OTHER ITEMS				
			SAMPLES	SCHEDULE ³			
				M	1	2	3
D. Urban Places of 2,500 to 49,999 in 1960:							
Anchorage, Alaska -----	0.065	1,2	1,2				
Crookston, Minn-----	1.352	1	1		x		
Devils Lake, N. D -----	1.352	2	2				x
Findlay, Ohio -----	1.352	1	1				x
Florence, Ala -----	1.227	1	1			x	
Kingston, N. Y -----							
Klamath Falls, Oreg-----	1.171	2	2		x		
Logansport, Ind-----	1.338	1	1				x
Mangum, Okla -----	1.352	2	2			x	
Martinsville, Va -----	1.226	1	1		x		
	1.227	2	2				x
McAllen, Tex -----							
Millville, N. J -----	1.227	2	2			x	
Niles, Mich-----	1.171	2	2				x
Orem, Utah-----	1.351	1	1				
Southbridge, Mass-----	1.339	2	2		x		
	1.170	1	1		x		
Union, S. C -----						x	
Vicksburg, Miss -----	1.227	1	1				
	1.226	2	2		x	x	

¹The 12 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined for the 1960 Census of Population were selected on a certainty basis and represent themselves only in the population weight patterns. The other sample selections carry not only their own population weights but also prorata shares of the population weights of all cities in their region in the same population class.

²Item samples are identified as samples "1" and "2." Outlet samples are identified as samples "A" and "B." The determination as to the extent of sampling within an area depended on plans for publishing separate area indexes and on plans for developing estimates of sampling error and its components.

³Foods, fuels, and several other items are priced every month in all cities. Prices of a few items are collected semiannually or annually in all cities. Prices of other goods and services are obtained on the schedule indicated:

M = Every month.

1 = January, April, July, and October.

2 = February, May, August, and November.

3 = March, June, September, and December.

⁴Standard Consolidated Areas.

Table 2. Groups of Goods and Services Priced for the Revised Consumer Price Index,
Their December 1963 Relative Importance, and Number of Items Priced

GROUPS	RELATIVE IMPORTANCE					NUMBER OF ITEMS PRICED				
	100.00					398				
*All items -----	22.43					105				
*Food -----		17.89					96			
*Food at home -----			2.45					9		4
*Cereals and bakery products -----				0.80						5
Cereals -----				1.65				29		
Bakery products -----			5.63						21	9
*Meats, poultry, and fish -----				4.45	2.21					6
Meats -----					1.30					6
Beef and veal -----					.94					3
Pork -----				.73						5
Other meats -----				.45				7		
Poultry -----								29		
Fish -----			2.80							8
*Dairy products -----			3.02							11
*Fruits and vegetables -----				.76						10
Fresh fruits -----				.94						
Fresh vegetables -----								22		1
Processed fruits and				1.32						3
vegetables -----			3.99							3
*Other food at home -----				.64						4
Eggs -----				.55						6
Fats and oils -----				.64						
Sugar and sweets -----				1.01						8
Nonalcoholic beverages --					1.15			9		
Prepared and partially										
prepared foods -----										
*Food away from home -----		4.54					81	18		1
*Housing -----	33.23	20.15							1	1
*Shelter -----			5.50						16	2
*Rent -----			.38							3
Hotels and motels -----			14.27							11
*Home ownership -----				9.11						
Purchase and financing --				2.13						
Taxes and insurance -----				3.03						6
Maintenance and repairs --						.98				5
Commodities -----						2.05		10		
Services -----			5.26						2	6
*Fuel and utilities -----				.73					2	
*Fuel oil and coal -----				2.71						
*Gas and electricity -----				1.82				53		6
Other utilities -----										11
*Household furnishings and			7.82							4
operation -----				.61						8
Textile housefurnishings --				1.44						8
Furniture -----				.48						8
Floor coverings -----				1.36						8
Appliances -----				.83						8
Other housefurnishings --				1.55						8
Housekeeping supplies -----										
Housekeeping services -----										

Table 2. Groups of Goods and Services Priced for the Revised Consumer Price Index,
Their December 1963 Relative Importance, and Number of Items Priced--Continued

GROUPS	RELATIVE IMPORTANCE				NUMBER OF ITEMS PRICED			
*Apparel and Upkeep	10.63	2.86	2.21		77	19	15	
*Men's and boys' apparel			.65				4	
Men's apparel		4.08				35	26	
Boys' apparel			3.23				9	
*Women's and girls' apparel			0.85			11		
Women's apparel						12		
Girls' apparel			.71				6	
*Footwear			1.47				6	
Other apparel		1.51						
Commodities		2.18						
Services								
*Transportation	13.88	12.64	9.02	5.02	34	29	17	12
*Private				3.28				3
Autos and related goods				.72				2
Auto purchase								
Gasoline and motor oil								
Auto parts								
Automobile services			3.62					
Auto repairs and maintenance								
Other automobile expenses				.98				
*Public				2.64				
*Health and recreation	19.45	1.24						
*Medical care					5		6	
Drugs and prescriptions		5.70						
Professional services			1.14		101	38	20	
Hospital services			2.59				12	
Health insurance ¹			0.36				2	
*Personal care			1.61				4	
Toilet goods		2.75						
Services			1.52					
*Reading and recreation			1.23		12		8	
Recreation		5.94					4	
Recreational goods			4.36		34	27		
Recreational services				2.78				
Reading and education				1.58				
*Other goods and services								20
Tobacco products		5.06					7	
Alcoholic beverages			1.89		17			
Personal expenses			2.64					
Miscellaneous	2	.38	.53				5	
							9	
							3	

*Indicates groups and subgroups for which separate indexes are published monthly.

¹ Represented by prices of hospital and professional services, most of which are included in the count of number of items priced for other subgroups of medical care, and the overhead cost of insurance. The four items shown are three additional services not included in other subgroups and the overhead cost.

² Not priced; imputed from priced items.

ESTIMATED RETAIL FOOD PRICES BY CITIES

May 1967

: Prices published in this report are estimated from special benchmark averages computed :
: in January 1966 and adjusted for price changes to the current month as shown by data :
: collected for the Consumer Price Index. Benchmark prices for 1967 will not be com- :
: puted until the completion of a revision of the store sample schedules for later this :
: year. Quotations from each source are on a comparable basis from one period to the :
: next as to brand, quality, and size, but quotations from different sources and differ- :
: ent urban areas may reflect some variation in these factors. Therefore, differences :
: in prices between areas may not represent true price differentials.

	<u>Page</u>	<u>Page</u>
United States	2	New York, N.Y.-Northeastern N.J. ----- 4
Baltimore, Md.	2	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J. ----- 4
Boston, Mass.	2	Pittsburgh, Pa. ----- 4
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind.	2	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill. ----- 4
Cleveland, Ohio	2	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. ----- 4
Detroit, Mich.	2	Washington, D. C.-Md.-Va. ----- 7
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	2	Explanation -----

- 2 -
Estimated United States and city average retail prices of food,
May 1967

May 1967

Food and Unit

Food and Unit	United States					Baltimore	Boston	Chicago - Northwestern Ind.	Cleveland	Detroit
	City Sample	Cents				Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Cereals and Bakery Products:										
Flour, white ----- 5 lb.	B	60.7	59.5	116.3	133.7	91.2	91.2	91.2	99.5	99.4
Cracker meal ----- 5 lb.	B	21.5	24.3	113.8	148.6	104.7	104.7	104.7	111.1	111.1
Corn flakes ----- 9 1/2 oz.	A	26.3	29.2	116.0	130.7	93.8	93.8	93.8	103.2	103.2
Rice, short grain ----- 12 oz.	A	31.5	29.2	85.7	85.7	94.1	94.1	94.1	97.0	97.0
Wheat, hard ----- 12 oz.	A	1/18.9	29.2	59.9	86.4	75.9	75.9	75.9	83.3	83.3
Bread, whole grain ----- 1 lb.	A	2/22.2	17.8	59.9	86.4	75.9	75.9	75.9	83.3	83.3
Bread, whole wheat ----- 1 lb.	A	2/22.2	17.8	59.9	86.4	75.9	75.9	75.9	83.3	83.3
Cookies, cream filled ----- 1 lb.	A & B	22.6	25.8	25.8	25.8	66.0	66.0	66.0	50.7	50.7
Cookies, cream filled ----- 1 lb.	A	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.8	59.2	59.2	59.2	50.7	50.7
Meats, Poultry and Fish:										
Beef and Veal:										
Steak, round ----- 1 lb.	B	51.1	47.8	176.1	176.1	175.6	175.6	151.1	151.4	139.1
Steak, porterhouse ----- 1 lb.	A & B	107.0				91.2	89.9	91.2	96.6	94.4
Chuck roast, boneless ----- 1 lb.	A	2/113.5	113.8	64.3	64.3	69.8	69.8	69.8	66.9	66.9
Chuck roast ----- 1 lb.	A & B	3/113.5	113.8	64.3	64.3	69.8	69.8	69.8	66.9	66.9
Beefsteak ----- 1 lb.	A	91.6	85.7	85.7	85.7	74.8	74.8	74.8	73.2	73.2
Beefsteak ----- 1 lb.	A	4/59.3	59.9	59.9	59.9	58.2	58.2	58.2	56.3	56.3
Beefsteak ----- 1 lb.	A	5/53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8
Veal cutlets ----- 1 lb.	A & B	2/60.3	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.2	59.2	59.2	50.7	50.7
Pork:										
Loins ----- 1 lb.	A	2/159.4	176.1	176.1	176.1	175.6	175.6	151.1	151.4	139.1
Ham ----- 1 lb.	A & B	93.9	104.4	67.5	67.5	77.4	77.4	77.4	74.4	74.4
Ham, whole ----- 1 lb.	B	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	69.8	69.8	69.8	66.9	66.9
Bacon ----- 1 lb.	B	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	69.8	69.8	69.8	66.9	66.9
Other meats:										
Lamb chops ----- 1 lb.	A & B	79.9	81.5	81.5	81.5	79.0	79.0	79.0	77.7	77.7
Lamb chops ----- 1 lb.	A	2/151.6	151.6	151.6	151.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	154.0	154.0
Ham, canned ----- 1 lb.	A	70.6	157.3	157.3	157.3	155.6	155.6	155.6	154.0	154.0
Salami sausage ----- 1 lb.	B	2/108.1	111.9	111.9	111.9	75.1	75.1	75.1	73.2	73.2
Poultry:										
Frying chicken ----- 8 oz.	A	35.9	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.3	36.4	36.4
Chicken breasts ----- 1 lb.	A & B	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.4	42.6	42.6	42.6	40.7	40.7
Chicken breasts ----- 1 lb.	A & B	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	67.6	67.6	67.6	60.7	60.7
Fish:										
Shrimp, frozen ----- 1 lb.	B	48.9	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.7	48.7	48.7	46.2	46.2
Ocean perch, fillet, frozen ----- 10 oz.	B	12/86.5	81.3	81.3	81.3	77.1	77.1	77.1	77.1	77.1
Haddock, fillet, frozen ----- 1 lb.	A	54.3	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	51.6	51.6
Tuna fish ----- 6 1/2-oz. can	A	13/61.5	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1	57.2	57.2
Sardines ----- 6 1/2-oz. can	A	4/35.2	34.6	34.6	34.6	40.2	40.2	40.2	36.4	36.4
Salmon ----- 4-oz. can	B	2/15.0	14.9	14.9	14.9	13.5	13.5	13.5	14.5	14.5
Dairy Products:										
Milk, fresh, grocery ----- 1 gal.	A & B	51.3	56.0	56.0	56.0	50.4	50.4	50.4	41.1	45.7
Milk, fresh, delivered ----- 1 gal.	A & B	56.9	63.1	63.1	63.1	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.3
Milk, evaporated ----- 14-oz. can	A	16.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3
Cheese, American process ----- 1 lb.	A	82.3	89.0	89.0	89.0	91.4	91.4	91.4	89.1	89.1
Butter ----- 1 lb.	A & B	44.1	47.8	47.8	47.8	42.6	42.6	42.6	43.3	43.3
Butter ----- 1 lb.	A & B	84.1	87.8	87.8	87.8	86.7	86.7	86.7	83.5	83.5

See footnotes on page 6.

See footnotes on page 6.

Estimated United States and city average retail prices of food,
May 1967 - Continued

Food and Unit	- 4 -					
	Los Angeles - Long Beach Cents	New York - Manhattan Cents	Philadelphia Cents	Pittsburgh Cents	St. Louis Cents	San Francisco - Oakland Cents
Cereals and Bakery Products:						
Flour, white.....	54.7	60.9	59.7	58.8	60.1	64.0
Chester meal.....	27.0	23.1	23.0	26.7	25.4	25.2
Corn flakes.....	31.8	30.9	31.0	28.9	27.3	29.3
Rice, short grain.....	31.8	30.9	31.0	28.9	27.3	29.3
Bread, white.....	32.5	20.8	21.0	14.3	17.9	28.6
Bread, whole.....	26.7	25.6	23.8	21.7	23.0	20.2
Cookies, cream filled.....	27.3	33.4	30.4	31.7	30.7	27.2
Meats, Poultry and Fish:	53.8	52.5	52.8	54.2	53.3	55.0
Beef and Veal:						
Steak, round.....	92.2	122.7	118.8	97.0	110.7	110.9
Steak, sirloin.....	122.1	133.2	103.1	117.6	117.6	115.5
Roast, tri-tip.....	148.3	139.7	115.3	137.5	118.4	123.8
Chuck roast.....	85.3	112.8	112.3	107.2	143.8	142.7
Brisket.....	96.5	97.2	96.4	98.2	111.2	102.4
Beef liver.....	81.6	57.2	52.4	58.8	99.6	99.6
Veal cutlets.....	92.1	72.9	55.5	57.2	60.6	111.2
Pork:						
Chops.....	176.6	192.1	185.4	165.7	58.8	93.2
Loin roast.....	104.5	100.9	106.6	93.0	60.8	57.2
Ham, whole.....	70.0	75.4	71.7	71.2	75.7	54.2
Piccini.....	61.5	68.9	71.3	62.6	43.6	54.2
Bacon.....	47.5	47.9	49.8	45.7	75.7	54.2
Other meats:						
Lamb chops.....	72.7	87.4	85.5	81.4	80.3	80.8
Manifolders.....	157.2	154.1	164.8	160.1	136.8	165.8
Beef, corned.....	106.0	70.7	70.3	64.5	66.9	101.8
Salami sausage.....	47.2	100.6	102.6	102.2	66.9	110.5
Poultry:						
Frying chicken.....	55.3	52.9	50.3	67.3	103.2	89.9
Chicken breasts.....	47.2	52.9	50.3	67.3	103.2	89.9
Turkey.....	36.8	43.3	40.7	37.7	88.4	72.6
Fish:						
Shrimp, frozen.....	47.2	52.4	65.1	62.0	39.6	44.6
Ocean perch, fillet, frozen.....	93.6	95.6	91.7	86.1	48.8	38.0
Salmon, fillet, frozen.....	58.0	55.7	55.7	50.5	79.3	64.9
Sea fish.....	33.0	34.1	31.6	35.2	48.7	46.3
Dairy Products:						
Milk, fresh.....	16.8	16.2	13.5	14.7	27.1	82.9
Milk, fresh, dry.....	48.7	53.6	56.1	51.2	50.2	49.6
Milk, fresh, delivered.....	17.6	63.3	60.5	53.9	52.8	39.3
Milk, evaporated.....	16.9	21.8	22.1	22.1	25.1	63.3
Ice cream.....	4.8	83.9	16.4	15.7	20.6	27.8
Cheese.....	41.2	83.5	83.5	80.9	92.8	17.0
Butter.....	85.5	82.9	81.8	46.5	43.3	35.9
				79.8	86.4	85.5
						88.4

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- 6 -
Footnotes

* Priced only in season.

** Insufficient quotations to publish average price.

1/ 20 cities.

2/ 25 cities.

3/ 43 cities.

4/ 44 cities.

5/ Boneless; bone-in all other cities.

6/ 55 cities.

7/ 39 cities.

8/ 42 cities.

9/ 40 cities.

10/ 35 cities.

11/ 30 cents per pound.

12/ 41 cities.

13/ 38 cities.

14/ Baked, fillet, fresh.

15/ 33 cities.

16/ Solid pack, white meat, 7-ounce can.

17/ 32 cities.

18/ 34 cities.

19/ Extra Standard grade.

20/ Includes Grade AA eggs in Los Angeles and San Francisco and Grade AA and ungraded eggs in some cities for which prices are not published.

21/ 54 cities.

22/ United States average retail price for bag coffee in chain stores in 52 cities.

23/ Bone-in; 65.9 cents per pound.

24/ 100 percent ground chuck.

25/ Peeled and de-fined, 7-ounce package.

26/ Cod, fillet, frozen.

27/ Sole, fillet, frozen.

28/ Included estimated share of delivery charges.

29/ Solid pack, Extra Standard grade, No. 2½ can.

30/ Grade AA, large eggs.

LABOR - D. C.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. The next witness will be Dr. Dorothy S. Brady.

**STATEMENT OF DR. DOROTHY S. BRADY, PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS,
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (FORMER MEMBER, PRESI-
DENT'S CONSUMER ADVISORY COUNCIL)**

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Dr. Brady, thank you very much for taking time from your busy schedule to come and be with us this morning. Do you have a prepared statement?

Dr. BRADY. I have written something down, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. We would be pleased to hear it.

Mr. WYDLER. May I just comment, Doctor, it is a delight to have, occasionally at least, a member of your sex appear here on behalf of the consumers. Since you are, in most cases, I think practically in all cases, one who probably expends about 90 percent of the consuming dollar.

Dr. BRADY. That is the type of statement that had been made one time or another. I think the last one was made by the Department of Commerce and we have been quoting it ever since.

Mr. WYDLER. How much was that?

Dr. BRADY. Upward of 90 percent. So, I would like to say, Mr. Wydler, that my remarks prepared before I came here do relate to your last question and I have given this problem a considerable amount of thought. The statement is entitled "Product Diversity and Price Statistics." Our knowledge—

Mr. ROSENTHAL. For the record, you were a member of the President's Consumer Advisory Council?

Dr. BRADY. Yes. Last year. And I am on the Advisory Council of the Food and Drug Administration presently, and some problems relating to prices come up there as you may know.

I might mention one about the problem of cut-up chicken being not as clean as it ought to be with respect to various infections, and yet the Food and Drug Administration is fully aware that this is a magnificent source of cheap protein for the population groups, particularly in those lower income areas, and that therefore, it must not be taken off the market.

It must be inspected to the degree that is necessary and not to prevent its price advantage in those areas. I think one of the most dramatic things that has happened in the meat industries is the relative price of chicken compared to 20 years ago.

You can buy various types of chickens in the supermarket where I buy, which happens to be a low-income supermarket in Philadelphia area, south Philadelphia, for prices that look something like the 1930's. Thirty-five cents; 38¢ a pound.

So, the whole problem of relative prices is a very important one. My own research has been focused pretty much on the impact of relative prices on innovation. Now, of course, the chicken industry has been the product of substantial innovations that has made it possible to make chickens as cheap as they are now and not just something for Sunday dinner or occasionally for holidays. That is one example of how important it is to know about price developments and—but, remarks I prepared are on probably a more general point.

One of the things we know very little about in our economy and should be very proud of is the degree that we have increased the variety and diversity of products that are in the market.

Now, a few of the statisticians are interested in the statistical techniques for the measurement of product diversity, but mainly they want to do something in the way of revising the price index formulas to allow for the fact that consumers have much more choice in the way of products in the market than we did even at the close of World War II. Now diversity is, in some ways, of great value to the consumer. One example I use in my historical research is glasses. Eyeglasses, are fitted to our special needs as individuals. Around the time of the Civil War there was a very minimal amount of variations in eyeglasses that would fit the product to the individual needs. Shoes are another example. So that we have had a magnificent history of the development of various varieties to suit individual needs of a wide range of products.

Now, there is another aspect of diversification in products that we don't feel quite so certain of. There is some concern of diversification that is, one of my colleagues 15 years ago called it nonprice competition where you introduce a great deal of the variety in particular products to place the competition between qualities or varieties instead of on the price level, when it comes to the ultimate consumer inside the grocery store or department store.

Our knowledge of the factors that explain changes in the prices of particular goods and services can only be extended by increasing very considerably the amount of information available on the variations in prices at a given time and the variations in price changes over time. There is a quality range in most products purchased by consumers and within each quality level there are numerous varieties distinguished by fashion styles and brands.

The diversity in quality and in varieties complicates the measurement of price changes and increasingly has limited determination of meaningful measures of the absolute level of prices to those commodities which are provided in recognizable and standardized grades.

The range of quality and the number of varieties for some products differ little from place to place and change slowly over time. The compilation of price statistics for such commodities and services presents no great difficulties in concept, measurement or interpretation. Take salt, for example.

The determination of the average price of salt or of the average change in the price of salt in a given location is not likely to stir up controversies about definition and accuracies among statisticians and economists. Products like salt, sugar, vinegars and chlorine bleaches are, however, becoming more and more exceptional.

The qualities and varieties of things that consumers buy are being increased continuously and the differences between qualities have become more and more difficult to define either for identification in statistical measurement or for the understanding of the consumers. As it becomes more difficult to discriminate among quality levels, this distinguishes between qualities and varieties, that is styles and fashions, become blurred.

The quality of a product is in some way associated with its price. Consumers given different purchasing power are willing to pay more for higher quality. It costs more to provide goods of higher quality judged by some of the attributes that are generally recognized as distinguishing levels of excellence in workmanship and performance.

The variation in prices charged for some one commodity in a given metropolitan district at a particular time cannot, however, be taken to represent quality differences judged by consumer preferences or the costs of provisions and distribution. Within the metropolitan district, there are different locations, sections or areas, where low-income, middle-income, and upper-income consumers try to satisfy their wants.

The varieties of products to be found differ among the locations and within locations between types of establishment. So do the prices for what appears to be equivalent articles of services. Changes in the price of different varieties of a product are not likely to be uniform over a metropolitan district because new variants appear at different times in the locations where the various classes of consumers do their shopping. The new variants may and probably do affect the prices of the produce in these locations. Commissioner Ross mentioned the problem of one of my New York friends who said the way that bacon prices increased in some of the center city metropolitan supermarkets is by the simple device of removing a perfectly good quality lower price brand so that the consumers have no alternative but to buy the other brands which appear at higher prices and may be really no different in quality.

Under the circumstances, consumers have no way presently of knowing whether a price change is quite general or how persistent it is likely to be. If new brands appear and familiar brands disappear, the possibility of comparing prices is eliminated. Within the present program for the collection of price statistics by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there are some methods for describing the variations in prices or in price changes that could improve the analytical potential—their analytical potential and contribute to the local consumers' understanding of price development.

The range in prices for specific goods and services among different types of establishments in different locations in metropolitan districts could be used to describe the consumers alternatives with respect to quality and variety or differences. Such summarizations might lead to questions on marketing practice that would require some explanation.

If the range of prices for standard brands of coffee were higher consistently in supermarkets of middle-income suburbs—whether you call Nassau-Suffolk middle income or not—

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Upper middle income?

Dr. BRADY. Than in center city locations catering to a similar population, the explanation might be found in the relative number of brands that are stocked.

Similar schemes for describing the ranges in price changes could be developed. When the prices for particular products change, the effects on different classes in the population can be judged by such location or classifications of the reporting establishments.

A knowledge of the concentration of price changes by location or type of establishment could contribute to our understanding of the impact of different classes of consumers on the evolution of product design and on the structure of prices. When consumers' incomes increase, they seek for better quality and more variety in what they buy. In the long run, greater variety means higher prices relative to, say the goods that are standardized, say as salt and sugar.

Knowing how price changes are distributed by location—and by location I mean the markets within the big metropolitan areas—could throw light on the process by which they spread and affect wider areas and other products. The value of publishing current releases on ranges in prices and price changes (Commissioner Ross mentioned this possibility too; I am underscoring what he said) within locations and types of establishments, would be greatly increased, if benchmark studies of prices could be undertaken.

Now what I mean by a benchmark here, is something on the order of those special surveys in poor areas, in middle-income areas, that BLS has already conducted, but on a much wider and broader scale. Such benchmarks would involve a general survey on the qualities, varieties, and prices of representative products in the market at intervals of, say, three and not more than 5 years. These surveys would cover greater detail on products and prices than is feasible in the monthly collection of data for the Consumer Price Index. Observations would have to be made several times in the year, on the commodities and services affected by significant seasonal movements in prices.

Such benchmark surveys could reveal whether the sources of difference is in prices or in price changes between low-income, middle-income, and high-income shopping locations or in the types of goods sold and the services offered.

Such a series of benchmark surveys could show how much of the differential price increases over time can be traced to shifts in the kind of goods offered by various types of establishments and how much might be attributed to the widening of the quality range or the increases in the number of varieties of particular products.

Consumers need to know whether price declines are real, as in white sales, or whether rises in prices are temporary and localized. By giving attention to various means of describing the distribution of price changes among various classes of consumers, the economic profession could contribute to its own benefit, as well as to the education of the consumer.

It takes time to collect the source data and to prepare the summary price statistics for an economic indicator like the Consumer Price Index. Information on prices and price changes, a month ago, can have little value for consumers in the market today unless it provides a framework for interpreting the current experience. If the prices of pork rose last month, and rose in all types of establishments in all locations, consumers in a particular location can interpret a price increase as a continuation of a seasonal movement. If, by contrast, the prices of some brand of canned fruit are increased in, say suburban supermarkets, and consumers are aware of no general changes in the previous month in the metropolitan area, they can look for close substitutes in other brands offered in their shopping centers.

Consumers do reduce their consumption of porkchops when the price is seasonally high, and shift to relatively lower priced brand when the price of one brand is raised.

The price statistics published by the BLS are averaged for metropolitan areas and for the country as a whole. Consumers are aware of their alternatives in knowledge of the variations in prices at a given time, and in the price changes over time that is not revealed by the BLS averages.

There are real limits on the consumers' ability to see for themselves in current markets and the question under consideration here is, how to specify the information that might affect their response both to short run and long run changes in price.

By summarizing the price statistics, by shopping areas for all the cities, classified perhaps by region, the impact of price changes on different classes of consumers can be followed and particular trends can be isolated about which little is known at the present time.

In the case of some foods, drugs, cosmetics, and cleaning supplies, summaries for the same brands would show whether the poor paid more and are submitted to more frequent changes in prices than occur in the shopping centers in upper income districts.

For goods that come in varieties not found in all establishments and in all locations, the ranges, that is the high and low prices, could be used to describe the alternatives to be found within the same kinds of shopping districts.

Statistical summaries of the variability in prices will call for explanations of the differences that they reveal. The number of establishments surveyed by the BLS for the purposes of compiling price indexes, is generally not large enough to provide information on the factors that may be associated with the variations in the level of prices or in the variations in price behavior over time. The services offered by retail establishments differ considerably, and must account for some of the spread in prices and some of the differences in price trends.

If the BLS could undertake these benchmark price surveys, establishments could be classified in many ways to throw light on the nature of the markets to be found within metropolitan areas.

Credit, delivery, and check cashing, are among the services that surely affect the prices of goods sold, and very likely will influence the course of price changes.

If consumers were made aware of the magnitude of the effect of various combinations of services on the price level, they might exert some influence on the composite of goods and services they pay for in every transaction.

The benchmark surveys could offer the basis for detecting significant trends in the structure of prices between and within locations where different economic groups do their buying. Rising income and more generally regular income among some classes of consumer, along with the greater use of credit, have had an impact on the qualities and varieties of goods that are offered in the various markets. The BLS has more expertise on this matter of variety and quality, than any other group of people in our country or in the world. I am suggesting that what we need is some periodic surveys of the price structure which would give us information about the differences between Nassau, Suffolk, and the rest of New York on some kinds of ongoing basis, could provide us all, along with the consumers, with a better knowledge of what there is in the market, and how to interpret the short-run price changes that are measured presently by the CPI.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. If the housewife had this information, could it be more useful to her and could you give us an example of how?

Dr. BRADY. Well, I will use myself as an example. I like a particular brand of coffee, but if my supermarket decides for some reason to eliminate it, then I know what is being substituted, and it is 10 cents more. The very obvious thing I do, if I want to stick with my brand,

is to go and find out what the price is where it is being offered, and if its price hasn't gone up, then I simply switch my allegiance to the store offering the brands that I am accustomed to, and which have not evidently increased in price.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Let me ask you a question.

If the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported to the housewife, for example, that we have had made a survey of market conditions out West, and we anticipate a great flood of meat on the retail market in the next 4 or 6 weeks, or the reverse, that we expect a shortage and prices will rise in 6 weeks, could the housewife make a decision that she should buy a lot of meat today, and put it in the freezer, or not to buy a lot today?

Is this one example of how this information could be used?

Dr. BRADY. I think it is a good example. If the information reached the consumers about developing seasonal movements or developing shortages or developing surpluses. This information could be used within the particular shopping district where consumers buy.

I have a feeling that those consumers who shop in the bigger supermarkets are fully aware from what is offered where there is plenty and where there tends to be seasonal scarcity. I am thinking particularly of the meats and poultry and the fresh produce departments that you see in all types of supermarkets. So that consumers are not unaware of the seasonals, but they perhaps could profit by what Commissioner Ross suggested, that the Bureau make known for specific products what have been the seasonal patterns in the past, and changes in these seasonal patterns, if there are changes occurring, depending on new sources of supply for particular products.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Do you think any housewife would pay attention to this information, if Commissioner Ross' department, for example, found a way to disseminate it?

Dr. BRADY. Well, I have a notion that the newspapers are a good source. Especially if some way could be found to get this information more frequently and more regularly on the women's pages. Some New York newspapers used to publish information on the Department of Markets, and what are good buys in the market today.

If some device could be discovered for getting information that the editors of the women's pages would find useful to insert at regular times, it could include the information about the most current release of the index. This other type of information about general movements in seasonals and ranges in prices for what apparently is the same quality of—canned goods, household—can be of greatest interest to the readers.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Do you think some of the information collected by the BLS can be converted into useful information to the housewife?

Dr. BRADY. Well, I know some of my former associates among the home economists have made valiant efforts to do just that at times past in connection with the food budgets. Also, a point mentioned by Commissioner Ross, the Department of Agriculture, many years ago, put out three recommended food budgets, low-cost budget, medium-cost budget, and high-cost budget, and they did undertake pricing of various kinds during the year for the purposes of enlightening the consumer on the choices within the frame of these budgets that he could make. Choices say, between the green and leafy vegetables

that are so rich in vitamin C. You choose different ones according to the seasons for the various vegetables.

So, I think that there are possibilities in these directions that need to be explored.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Thank you.

Mr. Myers?

Mr. MYERS. I think you mentioned, and it has been mentioned here several times, there is a problem of dissemination of the information and also utilization by the consuming public, but do you think that the mere fact that this should be published on an even wider range than it is today, might serve to help regulate a little bit and maybe level off the pricing so that actually there would be a result in a more equitable pricing even though maybe the consuming public wasn't aware of it.

Do you think this is possible?

Dr. BRADY. Well, as an economist, I think the regulation is already there in the market, but there are certain things that would result from a consumer reaction, let's say, to an almost constant price in his supermarket for, say canned pineapple. If all brands were the same price, he would have some reason to wonder whether there was a range in the prices of canned pineapple in other locations in the same metropolitan area. That is, he could affect the situation in his own area by seeking particular outlets where there was offered some choice in terms of price for what apparently seems to be the same quality, and different brands of the same article.

Generally speaking, what happens, you see, is—a commodity is offered in a great deal of variety by a great many producers. Then, the lowering the price by one producer, will induce the consumer to shift to the lower price article.

What does this mean in the long run in terms of the development of our productive capacity for making good quality goods cheaper and more abundant, or perhaps in more styles and fashions for the general consumer? It means you set some kind of innovation process to hunt for better ways of canning, cheaper ways, better canning machinery, in order to enter the price competition with the firm that lowered the price of pineapple in the first instance. This is a very complicated structure we have in our economy, but it has all of these possibilities in it.

If we do promote the knowledge that one group in one sector of the economy, the consumers, is able to operate as we specify in economic theory, then a chain of activities is set in motion and you might describe it as progress in the arts.

Mr. MYERS. As an economist, I take it you do believe in supply and demand?

Dr. BRADY. Oh, yes.

Mr. MYERS. This is what I am referring to, the fact you were talking about seasonable products, and so forth. If there was more awareness, even though the entire population doesn't have the information, people are going to be aware of the fact that lettuce is more expensive at certain times of the year, and will quit buying so the seller will have to reduce prices—don't you think there will be some benefit, even though everyone doesn't have this information?

Dr. BRADY. Yes.

This is in accord with the theory that if lettuce is too expensive, there are always a certain number of people who are perfectly willing to shift from lettuce to an alternative green vegetable until the price is reduced. This is the substitution that goes on within the meats and within the vegetable categories quite generally on the part of consumers.

Mr. MYERS. You talked about substitutes, and so forth. A lot of people I note today think that the presentation of food products has caused some of the cost increase, such as packaging and preparations.

Do you think this has some influence?

Dr. BRADY. It certainly does. I should have mentioned those in connection with the bundles of services that I am talking about.

I left the University of Chicago more than 10 years ago, but at the time, there was one of the Ph. D. students under Theodore Shultz who was writing a dissertation just on this point. How much, what has the packaging and other services added to the price of foods in the market? It really did account—his figures weren't up to date when he finally finished the dissertation, but up to somewhere in the middle 1950's—it was accounting for a really sizable part of the price increases that consumers pay. For having things readily available, packaging and the various substitutes for the housewife as a cook could come in one form or another. All these things have added to the cost of food.

My answer to a question about this, is that this may be a defect in our quantitative measures of economic activity in economy, because if we added to the 5 cents a pound that consumers paid for meat around 1860, for almost any kind of meat except ham or bacon, all the housewife services that went to preparing this meat and preserving it, we might find that meat was just as expensive as it is now.

We measure what goes on in the market, not in the household. I admit I know of a good many reasons why we have to stay with this, but it does seem we need to remember it every once in a while.

The thing I think we want to remember about this whole question of brands and varieties is that the consumers' demand curve for different brands is about as sensitive as it is for something that is exactly the same brand, because they shift from one brand to another, according to these diverse appeals put on the cans at the canned fruit counter, they are also labeled according to content, and quite transparently have differences in prices.

Mr. MYERS. I see you also served on the President's Consumer Committee.

Have you gone into this area of packaging versus bulk food? Have you ever gone into that at all?

Dr. BRADY. Well, it is an old, old story. I have gone into it only to the extent of trying to trace, you see, the shifts in prices—just prices as prices, the way Commissioner Ross said—without talking about other services. I hope to have some of my students kind of take the history way back into the first bags of flour and the first bags of sugar. From the point of hygiene, packaging has been a great boon to the consumer, and I wonder if any of us would really want to go back to the cracker barrels, when we think of our modern notions of cleanliness and public health and so on.

Mr. MYERS. I was thinking about your bacon. A side of bacon versus prepackaged bacon.

Dr. BRADY. Yes. That is different.

Here, I have to talk, really, in the past tense. At the time I was at the BLS, and we were preparing the first of the family budget studies, we made a real effort in the additional pricing that was necessary for putting a price tag on the whole budget, to get alternatives of this kind into the picture, so we wouldn't come out with a food budget that looked really extraordinarily high by comparison with welfare budgets and budgets that had been prepared earlier in our history.

Mr. MYERS. There is just as much food value in a slab of bacon that you slice yourself, as there is in prepackaged, and presliced, and everything else. What is comparative price?

Dr. BRADY. Well, I can't tell you that. A few months ago, I could have. But I have sensed that in my supermarket I described as being low income, an income increase among its customers, because it has cut down on the extent to which they offered the various hams that are not precooked and the slabs of bacon and so on.

It is rather difficult to go into there now, even on a weekend, and find much of this sort of thing being offered any more.

Mr. MYERS. We spent a lot of time talking about bacon this morning. Does that whet your appetite any?

Dr. BRADY. Well, it is a good example of what we need to study more. There are varieties and there are quality differences in all processed foods, and this is where BLS has to put a great deal of effort in trying to hold quality constant, when they collect price statistics. They are, however, not yet prepared to tell you what the whole variety spectrum looks like as contrasted to real quality differences.

Mr. MYERS. I find myself in the middle here. I am concerned about seeing that we get the cheapest food on the table for the consuming public, but I also come from a big farm area, so I am concerned about the farmer. You spoke about the cut-up chickens, and so forth. There are a lot of empty chickenhouses and producers out there in Indiana, too, that don't produce chickens any more because they can't do it.

Dr. BRADY. They can't compete with the big industry in chickens.

Mr. MYERS. They have a lot of chicken coops, or whatever you call them, that are empty because they aren't making any money at the present prices.

So, we are met with a problem. I think packaging is part of the story, but I don't think it is all of it. I think that is used as an excuse too often.

Well, thank you very much.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Thank you very much, Dr. Brady. We are very much indebted to you for taking the time to come down here this morning. Your full statement will be printed at this point in the record.

(The statement referred to and an additional statement follow:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DOROTHY S. BRADY¹

PRODUCT DIVERSITY AND PRICE STATISTICS

Our knowledge of the factors that explain changes in the prices of particular goods and services can only be extended by increasing, very considerably, the amount of information available on the variation in prices at a given time and the variation in price changes over time.

There is a quality range in most products purchased by consumers and within each quality level there are numerous varieties, distinguished by fashions, styles, and brands. The diversity in qualities and varieties complicates the measurement of price changes and, increasingly, has limited the determination of meaningful measures of the absolute level of prices to those commodities that are produced in recognizable and standardized grades. The range of qualities and the number of varieties, for some products, differ little from place to place and change slowly over time. The compilation of price statistics for such commodities and services presents no great difficulties in concept, measurement, or interpretation. Take salt for example. The determination of the average price of salt or of the average change in the price of salt in a given location is not likely to stir up controversies about definition and accuracy among economists and statisticians. Products like salt, sugars, vinegars, and chlorine bleaches are, however, becoming more and more exceptional. The qualities and varieties of the things consumers buy are being increased continuously and the differences between qualities have become more and more difficult to define either for identification in statistical measurement or for the understanding of the consumer. As it becomes more difficult to discriminate among quality levels, the distinction between qualities and varieties, that is, styles and fashions, becomes blurred.

The quality of a product is, in some way, associated with its price. Consumers, given sufficient purchasing power, are willing to pay more for higher quality. It costs more to produce goods of better quality, judged by some of the attributes that are generally recognized as distinguishing levels of excellence in workmanship and performance. The variation in prices charged for some one commodity in a given metropolitan district at a particular time cannot, however, be taken to represent quality differences judged by consumer preferences or the costs of production and distribution. Within a metropolitan district there are different locations, sections, or areas, where low-income, middle-income, and upper-income consumers try to satisfy their wants. The varieties of products to be found differ among locations and within locations between types of establishment. So do the prices, for what appears to be equivalent articles or services.

Changes in the prices of different varieties of a product are not likely to be uniform over a metropolitan district because new variants appear at different times in the locations where the various classes of consumers do their shopping. The new variants may and probably do affect the prices of the product in those locations. Under the circumstances consumers have no way, presently, of knowing whether a price change is quite general or how persistent it is likely to be, or even, in some instances, whether a price change has taken place. If new brands appear and familiar brands disappear, the possibility of comparing prices is eliminated. Within the present program for the collection of price statistics by the Bureau of Labor Statistics there are some methods for describing the variation in prices and in price changes that could improve the analytic potential and contribute to local consumers' understanding of price developments.

The range in prices for specific goods and services among different types of establishment in different locations in metropolitan districts could be used to describe the consumers' alternatives with respect to quality and varietal differences. Such summary descriptions might lead to questions on marketing practices that require explanation. If the range of prices for standard brands of coffee were higher consistently in supermarkets of middle-income suburbs than in central city locations catering to a similar population, the explanation might be found in the relative number of brands that are stocked.

Similar schemes for describing the ranges in price changes could be developed. When the prices for particular products change the effects on different classes in the population can be judged by such locational classifications of the reporting establishments. A knowledge of the concentration of price changes by location and type of establishment could contribute to our understanding of the impact

¹ Professor of economics, University of Pennsylvania.

of the different classes on consumers on the evolution of product design and on the structure of prices. When consumers' incomes increase, they seek for better quality and more variety in what they buy. In the long run greater variety means higher prices relative to, say goods that are as standardized as salt and sugar. Knowing how price changes are distributed by location could throw light on the process by which they spread and affect wider areas and other products.

The value of publishing current releases on the ranges in prices and price changes within locations and types of establishment would be greatly increased if benchmark studies of prices could be undertaken. Such benchmarks would involve a general survey on the qualities, varieties, and prices of representative products in the market at intervals of three and not more than 5 years. The surveys would cover more establishments and greater detail on products and prices than is feasible in the monthly collection of data for the Consumer Price Index. Observations would have to be made several times in the year on commodities or services affected by significant seasonal movements in prices. Such benchmark surveys could reveal whether the sources of differences in prices or in price changes between low-, middle-, and high-income shopping locations are in the types of goods sold and services offered. Such a series of benchmark surveys could show how much of differential price changes over time can be traced to shifts in the kinds of goods offered by various types of establishments, and how much might be attributed to widening the quality range or to increases in the number of varieties of particular products.

Consumers need to know whether price declines are real, as in "white sales" and whether rises in prices are temporary or localized. By giving attention to various means of describing the distribution of price changes among various classes of consumers, the economic profession could contribute to its own benefit as well as to the education of consumers.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS

The New York City Council on Consumer Affairs was set up on April 23, 1967, by executive order of Mayor John V. Lindsay to take affirmative action to protect the consumer interests of the citizens of New York. It is composed of commissioners of major city departments with special responsibilities in the consumer field. The council is concerned with all matters affecting the interest of the citizens of New York City as consumers.

The council favors efforts to obtain and disseminate full information to consumers. Federal Government purchasing standards, formulated at taxpayer expense, surely should be available to aid him shop knowledgeably in an increasingly complex market. One Federal agency, perhaps the General Services Administration, should be responsible for organizing and publishing all existing standards in a form useful to consumers. A system, such as the "Info-Tag" proposal of H.R. 7114 (90th Cong., first sess.), which will let manufacturers tell the consumer whether their products meet Federal standards, would also be highly desirable.

The need for more consumer information is beyond dispute. The Truth in Packaging Act and the pending truth in lending bill demonstrate the concern of Congress and of the Nation for the bewildered buyer. American business has succeeded in producing a wide range of high quality consumer goods, but the poor and uneducated shopper—and especially the welfare recipient—is often deceived by inferior goods sold at inflated prices by some unscrupulous merchants. If manufacturers and merchants could advertise that their products met Federal standards, even the unsophisticated shopper would have concrete information about the products he is offered.

The New York City Council on Consumer Affairs urges that Federal purchasing standards be made public. We support appropriate administrative action or legislation to accomplish this objective.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. The subcommittee stands adjourned.
(Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.)

APPENDIX

EXHIBIT 1

FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications are descriptions of the technical performance requirements for materials or products to be used by the Government. They specify the minimum requirements for quality and construction of materials and equipment necessary for an acceptable product.

Development of specifications often involves extensive research and testing.

The following is a collection of abstracts of Federal specifications prepared by the Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration (GSA). This representative sample was selected from a list of over 900 GSA consumer-type products on which specifications have been developed.

Information has been abstracted from each specification which was thought by the committee staff to be useful to the consumer in his selection of similar products in the marketplace.

The original specifications too voluminous for reprinting are being held in committee.

Federal Specification—00-M-00681c, Mowers; Lawn, Power

1. SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION.

1.1. *Scope.*—This specification covers lawnmowers with gasoline-engine power-driven cutting devices, which are self-propelled, also rotary flat-knife type which are hand pushed.

3. REQUIREMENTS.

3.2. *Material.*—Materials used in the construction of lawnmowers, gang cutting units and attachment units, shall be of the highest grade. Castings shall be smooth and free from blowholes, pits, foreign material, or other defects.

3.3.2. *Guards.*—Effective guards shall be provided to overcome hazards created by reciprocating, rotating, or moving parts such as chains, belts, sprockets, gears, etc., that are exposed to contact by the operator or others.

3.4.2. *Operation on level grounds.*—All self-propelled lawnmowers shall be capable of continuous cutting at a speed of 3 miles per hour on firm and fairly level grounds or lawns. [This requirement might seem unnecessary when relating it to consumer needs, but it might be worthwhile if a buyer wants to know if the mower can maintain a steady speed or if he would have to keep giving it more gas at intervals to maintain this desired speed.]

3.4.4. *Adjustable operating speeds.*—The cutting speed of self-propelled mowers on level lawn and on grades shall be readily varied over a range of speeds which shall include 2 miles per hour. There shall be multiple ground travel speeds at a constant engine RPM. The relation of cutter blade speed and engine speed shall be constant. All cutting speeds specified herein, and any additional speeds at which the mower may be designed to operate continuously, shall be controlled either by a throttle, an automatic or manually adjustable speed governor, gear-shift transmission or a combination thereof.

3.5. *Balance.*—Lawnmowers shall not tip over of their own accord when placed in either direction of travel across a 30-degree slope.

3.6. *Engine.*—Engines shall be so mounted that the air passages of the cooling system will not become clogged with cut grass or clippings thrown by the cutting device. The engine shall not stall, excessively overheat, or unduly smoke.

3.6.1. *Fuel system.*—Exhaust shall be directed to the right or left, away from the operator.

3.8. *Controls.*—Handle-grip controls and lever controls shall be positive in action and shall remain locked or fixed in any required position under all operating and handling conditions of the mower.

3.10. *Handle frame.*—The handle frames shall be of metal construction and shall be sufficiently rigid to prevent whipping action or noticeable deformation when the mower is manipulated on turns or hills.

3.11. *Lubrication.*—Gears and bearings shall be accessible for lubrication.

3.12. *Riding mower or detachable sulky.*—When riding mowers are furnished, an operator's seat and footrest shall be provided as integral parts of the mower. A suitable steering wheel or steering mechanism and controls shall be provided within easy reach of the operator (when seated). Locking of the sulky when the mower is operated in reverse shall be provided. When the detachable type of riding sulky is furnished, it shall have a durable saddle-type seat and a footrest, and be substantially constructed throughout. The sulky chassis and drawbar shall be of steel and shall be readily attachable and detachable.

3.14. *Instruction book.*—The contractor shall furnish with each lawnmower, either a booklet or pamphlet giving complete instructions for the operation, lubrication, adjustment, and care of the engine, mower, and attachment units. A pamphlet listing repair parts shall also be furnished with each lawnmower.

3.16.1. *Cutting requirements.*—Rotating-reel-type mowers shall be capable of cutting heavy, thick-growth grass, 3 inches in height above the bed knife, in a single pass. The cut shall be smooth and even for all heights of cut above the ground to which the bed knife is adjusted or elevated. The mowers shall not slip at the wheels nor mar the turf in normal operation.

3.17.1. *Cutting requirements of rotary flat-knife-type power mowers.*—The lawnmowers shall be capable of cutting cleanly, in a single pass, the hardest of annual growth of buckhorn, crowfoot, dandelion, milkweed, thistle, tung grass, Bermuda, foxtail, and Johnson grass, wire grass, ragweed, foxgrass, and similar field growths. They shall also be capable of cutting lawn grass on developed lawns in an even, uniform manner.

3.17.1.1. *Height of cut above the ground.*—Except for Rotary flat-knife, medium duty type II, class 1 mowers, the height of cut above the ground shall be adjustable and located conveniently so that the setting can be made by hand.

3.17.2. *Cutter blades.*—Cutter blades for type II rotary mowers shall be of one piece and fastened to the vertical drive shafts with screws or bolts, or other suitable means, and shall be readily detachable.

3.17.7. *Conformance to ASA Standard.*—The contractor shall submit proof to the purchasing agency that the type II mowers he proposes to furnish under this specification conform to American Standard Safety Specification for Power Lawn Mowers. ASA B71.1-1964.

Federal Specification—GG-C-551b, coffee-maker set, vacuum, (gas or electric)

1. SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

1.1. *Scope.*—The coffee makers covered by this specification consist of two-bowl units (metal or glass, or combinations thereof), of 12-cup brewing capacity. They are heated by means of gas or electric hot-plate-type stoves or ranges.

3. REQUIREMENTS.

3.1 *Fire and casualty hazards.*—The bidder shall submit to the purchasing agency proof that the appliance he proposes to supply under this specification conforms to the standards of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. parts of American Gas Association's Appliances Z21.31 for gas-heated appliances regarding fire and casualty hazards.

3.2.2. *Glass.*—The glass shall be properly annealed, heat-resistant, and thermal shock-proof glass capable of being heated in an oven to 300° F., then plunged into ice water 32° to 40° F. without damage. [Although this Government requirement is much higher than a consumers, it would be to the consumers advantage to know that the glass when extremely hot will not crack when placed into cold water.]

3.3. *Coffee makers or brewers, (nonautomatic)—materials I and II.*—I, metal bowls; II, metal upper bowl, glass lower bowl. Each bowl shall be of 12-cup usable brewing capacity. A handle shall be provided on the lower bowl to prevent the operator's hand from coming into contact with the bowl during normal use. The handle shall be fitted to the neck of the bowl in a manner to prevent swiveling.

3.3.1. *Material I (metal).*—Coffee makers (brewers) made of material I shall consist of upper and lower bowls made of corrosion-resisting steel.

3.3.1.1. *Design—metal upper bowl.*—The upper bowl shall be provided with a stem for insertion into the lower bowl. It shall be fitted with a bushing (gasket) that provides an effective seal with any lower bowl within the specified dimensions. When assembled with any such lower bowl, the bottom of the stem of

the upper bowl shall be not more than 1 inch or less than one-half inch above the inside bottom of the lower bowl.

3.3.2. *Material II (metal upper bowl and glass lower bowl).*—Coffee makers made of material II shall consist of an upper bowl made of metal and a lower bowl made of glass.

3.3.2.1. *Design—metal upper bowl.*—The metal upper bowl shall have a stem with approximately 1-inch clearance between end of tube and bottom of lower bowl when placed in brewing position. It shall be provided with a rubber bushing (gasket) to effect a leakproof seal when the bowl is nested in the lower bowl.

3.4. *Method of operation.*—The vacuum-type coffee maker shall heat fresh tap water to the boiling temperature in the lower bowl by means of gas or electric heat, as specified in the invitation for bids. The pressure generated in the lower bowl shall then force the water up the stem of the upper bowl, through the filter, and into the upper bowl containing the ground coffee. After removal from heat source, vacuum generated in the lower bowl shall draw the brewed coffee through the filter to the lower bowl. Brewing time shall not exceed 5 minutes. Brewing time is defined as the time lapse (after the upper bowl containing filter and coffee is inserted into the lower bowl of boiling water) to raise the water to the upper bowl and, by condensation vacuum in the lower bowl, return the brewed coffee to the lower bowl.

3.5.2.1. *Electrically heated heating elements.*—Elements shall have a life of not less than 1,000 hours operating time when used with name plate voltage.

3.5.2.2. *Switches.*—Each electrical heating element shall be controlled by a make and break indicating rotary-type switch. Switches shall have "high," "warm" or "low," and "off" positions. At the option of the contractor, additional heating positions may be supplied.

3.5.2.3. *Wiring and connections.*—Wiring and connection between parts shall be concealed and enclosed or adequately protected from spillage. Electrically heated type coffee makers shall be furnished with flexible heater cord 3½ feet long minimum with cord grip, moulded plastic, or rubber cap on free end.

Federal Specification—W-H-00193a Heater, Space, Electric (Portable)

1.1 *Scope.*—This specification covers portable electric space heaters.

3. REQUIREMENTS.

3.1 *Portable space heaters.*—Portable space heaters furnished under this specification shall conform to the requirements of UL 573.

3.1.1 *Handles.*—All heaters shall be equipped with a suitable carrying handle.

3.2 *Fire and casualty hazards.*

3.2.1. Each contractor shall submit to the contracting officer proof that the portable electric heaters he proposes to supply under this specification conform to the requirements of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Standard UL573, Electric Space-Heating Equipment. The label, or listing with reexamination, of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., may be accepted as evidence that the electric heaters conform to this requirement.

3.2.4. *Tipover switch.*—Type I, forced air; type II base board; type III radiant convection—Unless otherwise specified, types I, II, and III heaters shall be furnished with or without a tipover switch at the option of the manufacturer. When specified types I, II, and III heaters shall be furnished with a tipover switch that will automatically cut off the power supply when the heater is accidentally turned over from its natural operating position. Tipover switch shall automatically reactivate the power supply when the heater is returned to its normal operating position.

3.3. *Type forced air.*—Heaters shall be thermostatically controlled and shall be equipped with a suitable fractional horsepower motor and fan for circulating the heat. Heaters shall be equipped with a minimum of 6 feet of cord.

Federal Specification—00-M-671c Lawnmower, Hand

1. SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

1.1 *Scope.*—This specification covers standard cutting reel and hand lawnmowers that are pushed or propelled by manual effort. It is used for cutting grass ordinarily grown on lawns. Average-duty mowers are for use on ordinary lawns, and heavy-duty mowers are for lawn areas with extra-tough, matted or high grasses.

3.3. Duty.

3.3.1. *Average duty.*—Average-duty mower shall be so designed and constructed that it will cut grass ordinarily encountered on lawns. It shall cleanly cut grass from fine shade grass to matured crab grass.

3.6 Drive wheels.—The lawnmower shall have two drive wheels arranged so that the cutting reel will operate when either wheel is rotated. The wheels shall have plain, ball, or roller bearings, at the option of the contractor. Wheels shall be fitted with semipneumatic or solid rubber tires. Solid tires shall be cushioned and form-fitting or otherwise attached to the wheel in a manner to prevent slippage on the wheel. Plain wheels or plain wheels with slipover rubber tires will not be acceptable.

3.12. Handle and handle grip.—The handle shall be constructed of steel or hardwood. The handle braces shall be constructed of steel and shall be attached to the handle by not less than two bolts with nuts. When wood is used, the handle grip shall be securely bolted to the handle through plates or brackets. When metal is used, the handle grip shall be securely fastened to the handle and shall be covered with rubber or a suitable composition.

3.12.1. Handle length.—The handle shall be of sufficient length, and angularly adjustable without the use of tools to allow an operator (tall or short) to push the mower in a comfortable walking position (without bending).

3.14. Lubrication.—The lawnmower shall have a covered oil or grease fitting arranged for lubrication of reel bearings, unless sealed ball or roller bearings, packed in grease, are used. The lawnmower shall be fully lubricated prior to delivery.

3.16. Identification marking.—Each lawnmower shall be permanently marked with the model number and manufacturer's name or trademark of such known character that the source of manufacture may be readily determined.

3.18. Finish.—The exterior surfaces of the lawnmower shall be properly painted unless of noncorrosive material or finish. Wood handles shall be either varnished or lacquered.

Federal Specification—GG-B-0060—c Ballpoint Pen, Single Cartridge

1. SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION.

1.1. Scope.—This specification covers single cartridge ballpoint pens and replaceable ink cartridges (refills).

3. REQUIREMENT.

3.2.1. Plastic.—Plastic shall be of good quality and of suitable hardness and rigidity, and have low moisture absorption under wide humidity and temperature conditions. The plastic shall retain its design contours without warping, crazing, cracking, or discoloring in service or in storage. Plastic used in pen barrels shall be such that the barrels remain straight and rigid * * * and shall be nonflammable, flame resistant, or slow burning.

3.2.2.1. Writing tip.—The writing tip shall be of metal which is compatible with all other components.

3.2.2.2.3. Ink tube.—The ink tube shall be brass.

3.2.3. Ink.—The ink shall be of such chemical composition as to be compatible with all components with which it comes in contact.

3.4.1. Barrel.—The barrel shall be designed and constructed to fit and function satisfactorily with the ink cartridge. The barrel shall be made of plastic or metal, or a combination of these materials, and shall be smoothly finished. The barrel may be round, hexagonal, or octagonal. The center line of the barrel shall be straight. The barrel shall be smoothly tapered, from the maximum diameter to the writing end, to form a comfortable finger grip. Barrel shall be so constructed as to provide continuous equalization of air pressure between the non-writing end of installed refill and the outside of the barrel. The barrel shall consist of two sections. The sections shall be provided with matching external and internal threads; which, when joined, form a rigid barrel. Threads shall be of such size and pitch to produce smooth action in joining barrel sections and withstand ordinary conditions of use. Where strength of the joint is dependent upon the threaded parts only, the threaded portion of each section shall be a minimum of three-eighths inch. Where the design of the sections includes a device in addition to threaded parts for the purpose of maintaining rigidity and other performance functions, the manufacturer's standard length of threaded parts will be acceptable. When made of plastic, the writing end of the barrel shall be provided with a metal tip. The outer surface of the metal tip shall be flush with the plastic, shall be tapered, and shall extend beyond the plastic at least one-fourth inch. The metal tip shall be securely and permanently attached to the plastic.

3.4.2. Refill (ink cartridge).—The design and construction of the refill (ink cartridge) shall be adequate to prevent retraction of the writing tip when the pen is in use. Refill (ink cartridge) shall consist of ink tube, writing tip, and ink.

3.4.2.1. Ink tube.—The ink tube shall be made of brass.

3.4.2.3. *Ink*.—Ink in sufficient quantity to write a line not less than 5,000 feet in length, shall be contained in the ink tube.

3.5.5. *Drying time*.—Writing shall dry within 5 seconds and shall not smear.

3.5.6. *Feathering*.—Writing shall not feather or spread.

3.5.7. *Penetration*.—After 48 hours writing shall not have penetrated to the reverse side of paper.

3.5.12. *Reproduction capability*.—All colors shall be capable of reproduction by microfilming and black ink shall be capable of reproduction by thermography, dry copying, and direct-image offset processes. The writing shall be distinct and legible.

Federal Specification H-T-560, Toothbrush (Adults and Child's)

1. SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION.

1.1 *Scope*.—This specification covers the requirements for toothbrushes suitable for use by adults and children.

3. REQUIREMENTS.

3.1.1 *Handle stock*.—The handle stock for the adult's and children's toothbrushes shall be made of suitable plastic, fire retardant, impact resistant, solid or transparent in color, and free from objectionable odors. The finished handles shall not soften when tested.

3.1.2.2.1. *Fastness to boiling water stiffness*.—The plastic bristle stock shall show no marked discoloration or appreciable change in stiffness when tested.

3.2.1.1. *Adult's toothbrush*.—The handles for the adult's toothbrush shall be not less than 6 inches in length.

3.2.1.2. *Child's toothbrush*.—The handles for the child's toothbrush shall be $4\frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{1}{4}$ inches in length.

3.3 *Finish*.—The bristle stock shall be neatly and evenly trimmed according to type and the handle stock shall be smoothly finished with rounded corners.

3.4 *Identification marking*.—Each toothbrush shall be permanently and legibly marked with the manufacturer's name or easily identified trademark embossed or stamped on the handle stock.

3.5 *Workmanship*.—All surfaces of the finished toothbrushes shall be smooth and uniform in texture. The toothbrushes shall be clean and free from sharp edges or corners.

Federal Specification W-F-421b, Flashlights, Electric, Hand

1. SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION.

1.1 *Scope*.—This specification covers flashlights of tubular construction for general use and for rough service.

1.2 *Classification*.—

1.2.1 *Classes and sizes*.—

Class 2: General Service.

Size 1: Two cell.

Size 2: Three cell.

3.3 *Design*.—

3.3.1 *General*.—The flashlights shall be of tubular construction and shall project their beam longitudinally. They shall be furnished complete with lamps but without dry cells.

3.3.3 *Switch*.—The switch shall be mounted on the side of the case and shall be a slide type which provides a locked "off" and a positive "on." When specified, a "flashing" position shall be provided. Switches shall resist accidental movement to the "on" position. The switch slide or button, shall be designed so as to permit easy manipulation with one hand.

3.3.7 *Finish and workmanship*.—The finishes of all components and of the assembled flashlights shall be equal to or better than those recognized as good commercial practice for the material in the same or similar applications, and shall evidence no indication of deterioration when the flashlights are subjected to the tests.

4.4.1.3 *Test cell selection*.—The flashlight shall be loaded with the required number of selected size D mercury cells (Mallory No. RM42R or equal).

NOTE:—It has been determined that mercury-type cells provide a more stable current supply than regular zinc-type dry cells for determining the light-producing performance of flashlights.

Federal Specification P-D-220a, Detergent, General Purpose

1. SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION.

1.1 *Scope*.—This specification covers general maintenance commercial cleaning compounds containing synthetic detergents. Typical uses are in removing

occupational soil from painted surfaces and in general soil removal from flooring, ceilings, and equipment, by application from solution with a cloth, mop, brush, or spray equipment.

3. REQUIREMENTS.

3.1 The compound shall be a uniform product, free from any objectionable odor, and shall contain synthetic organic detergents. It shall contain no abrasives or fatty acid soaps and shall be nonirritating to the skin. It shall be satisfactory for use in floor and wall maintenance cleaning operations with soft or hard water.

3.6.21 *Liquid; regular (10 percent active) type II, class 1.*—A solution of 1 percent by volume (one volume of compound to 99 volumes of synthetic hard water) shall exhibit a cleaning efficiency of not less than 80 percent.

3.6.22 *Liquid; concentrate (20 percent active) type II, class 2.*—A solution of one-half percent by volume (one-half volume of compound to 99.5 volumes of synthetic hard water) shall exhibit a cleaning efficiency of not less than 80 percent.

3.10 Labeling.—

3.10.1 *For powder or flake; liquid; concentrate (20 percent active); paste. For type I; type II, class 2; and type III.*—Each container of detergent of specified type and class, where applicable, shall be durably and legibly marked with the following information, precautions, and directions for use:
A nonabrasive detergent for use in hard and soft water for the general maintenance and cleaning of floors, walls, and woodwork. Caution: do not use on aircraft surfaces.

Directions for use.—Add $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce of detergent to each gallon of warm water used. Increase this amount of detergent but not to exceed 4 ounces of detergent to each gallon of warm water if required to clean in hard water solution or to clean heavily soiled surfaces. Prepare fresh solutions when cleaning solution becomes dirty. Rinse the washed surfaces with fresh water to remove loosened soil.

3.10.2 *For liquid, regular (10 percent active). For type II, class 1.*—Each container of detergent of specified type and class, where applicable, shall be durably and legibly marked with the following information, precautions, and directions for use:
A nonabrasive detergent for use in hard and soft water for the general maintenance and cleaning of floors, walls, and woodwork. Caution: do not use on aircraft surfaces.

Directions for use.—Add 1 to 2 ounces of detergent to each gallon of warm water used. Increase this amount of detergent but not to exceed 6 ounces of detergent to each gallon of warm water if required to clean with hard water or heavily soiled surfaces. Prepare fresh solutions when cleaning solution becomes dirty. Rinse the washed surfaces with fresh water to remove loosened soil.

6.1 *Intended use.*—The detergent covered by this specification is intended for use in hard and soft water for general maintenance and cleaning of floors, walls, and woodwork. It is a nonabrasive type cleaner and is safe to use on painted surfaces, linoleums, asphalt, and rubber tile flooring.

Federal Specification P-D-425c, Dishwashing Compound, Machine

1. SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION.

1.1 *Scope.*—This specification covers free-flowing, solid form dishwashing compounds suitable for use in spray-type mechanical dishwashing machines.

3. REQUIREMENTS.

3.1 *Material.*—No agents shall be used which contribute to excessive foaming under conditions of use.

3.2 *Odor.*—Dishwashing compound shall be free from objectionable odor in dry form.

3.3 *Foaming.*—Compound shall not foam to the extent as to interfere with soil removal and rinsing of utensils and dishes during dishwashing.

3.15 *Fineness.*—The particle size of mechanical mixture of ingredients shall be normally uniform in order to minimize segregation of the ingredients.

3.17 *Workmanship.*—The material shall be thoroughly mixed and present no evidence of segregation of individual constituents or of lumping or caking.

5. PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY.

5.1.1.1 *Two pounds.*—Each box shall be lined with a sealed glassine or wax paper or other suitable liner material to prevent contents from sifting, and for protection against atmospheric or contaminating conditions.

Federal Specification P-S-311c, Scouring Powder

1. SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION.

1.1 *Scope*.—This specification covers powdered scouring compounds for the cleaning of porcelain surfaces (vitreous types) and for general kitchen use.

1.2.1 *Types and classes*.—Scouring powder covered by this specification shall be of the following types:

Type I—with bleaching agent.

Type II—without bleaching.

3. REQUIREMENTS.

3.1 *Material*.—Scouring powder shall be a white or of an attractive pleasing color, scented or unscented, and of uniform composition.

3.4 *Excluded material*.—The scouring powder shall not contain any bentonites. The contractor will be required to furnish the contracting officer a certificate of compliance that bentonites are excluded from the finished product. The product shall contain no ammonia forming compounds.

Federal Specification P-S-3206, Scouring Powder (Glass Cleaning)

1. SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION.

1.1 This specification covers one type and grade of scouring powder for cleaning highly polished glass surfaces which must transmit light efficiently.

3. REQUIREMENTS.

3.1 *Materials*.—The scouring powder shall be a mixture of detergents, alkaline salts, and abrasives.

3.3 *Soil removal*.—The scouring powder shall remove all soil leaving no scratches or streaks.

3.4 *Labeling*.—Each unit container shall have the following label clearly and legibly lithographed or stenciled on its face:

Scouring Powder (Glass Cleaning) Specification P-S-320, 14 ounces, Stock number.

Directions for use.—Apply the scouring powder to a clean dampened cheese-cloth and rub onto the soiled glass surface with a circular motion. Let it dry and then wipe off the dried film with a clean, soft, dry cloth.

3.5 *Workmanship*.—The scouring powder shall be uniform, homogeneous, lump free, free from foreign matter, white or light gray in color, clean, and of pleasant odor.

6. NOTES.

6.1 *Intended use*.—Scouring powder covered by this specification is intended for safe cleaning of glass or other vitreous surfaces.

EXHIBIT 2

QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST

As a means of expediting contract awards and deliveries of certain products the manufacturers are sometimes required by the Federal Government to have their products pretested, either by a Government or a designated independent laboratory, to determine whether the products meet Government specifications. If a product meets specification requirements, the manufacturers' product may be placed on a qualified products list (QPL). Assurance that the proper quality is being maintained is achieved by adequate retesting of deliveries under each contract.

Widespread publication of products identified as "qualified" would, with certain important qualifications, provide consumers with an important indicator of product acceptability in the commercial marketplace. Presently, manufacturers are not permitted to advertise or publicize the fact that their product appears on a qualified products list.

In order to determine the value of the QPL to consumers consideration must first be given to whether the specifications for a consumer-type product represents a level of performance identical to or substantially the same as that desired by private consumers. If it does, then products found on a qualified products list can properly be understood to have been found effective performance-wise by the Government. Failure of a product to appear on a QPL might only indicate that its manufacturer, not interested in doing business with the Government, never submitted his product for testing. It might also indicate, on the other hand, that the product failed to meet the level of performance required by the U.S. Government. To date, public access to the identities of products falling into this latter category is forbidden.

QPL-JJ-B-185-6
 December 11, 1963
 SUPERSEDED
 QPL-JJ-B-185-5
 July 10, 1962

FSC 2940

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST
 OF
 PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION

JJ-B-185a
 BELT; SEAT, PASSENGER TYPE, AUTOMOTIVE

This list has been prepared under the authority of the General Services Administration for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification and such listing of a product is not intended to and does not connote indorsement of the product by the Federal Government. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of the applicable specification. This list is subject to change without notice; revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. This listing of a product does not release the supplier from compliance with the specification requirements. Use of the information for advertising or publicity purposes is expressly forbidden, and such use will be grounds for removal of the product so advertised from the list.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is the Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration.

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Type I	A5100 Lyfe Belt	FSO/8-1-61	Alofts Mfg. Co., 345 32nd Street, S. W. Grand Rapids 8, Michigan
	AS-1960-1	FSO/11-9-61	American Safety Equipment Corporation 216 Madison Avenue New York 16, New York (Distributor) Plant: Hickok Mfg. Co., Inc. Rochester, New York
	SM-1960 H	FSO/6-21-62	do.
	X-15	FSO/4-25-62	Atlas Safety Equipment Company, Inc. 175 N. 10th Street Brooklyn 11, New York Plant: Same Address
	Stock 100, Model BN 3-1501	FSO/8-8-61	Auto-Crat Mfg. Co. 2425 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles 65, Calif. Plant: Same Address
	FOMD00 C2AZ 6261200A	FSO/8-24-61	do.
	Stock 250 Model BN3-7001	FSO/6-15-62	do. and 2850 Tyler Road Ypsilanti, Michigan
	U500	FSO/4-26-62	Auto Safe Corporation 633 E. St. Clair Street, Indianapolis 2, Indiana Plant: Same Address

QPL-JJ-B-185-6
December 11, 1963
SUPERSEDED
QPL-JJ-B-185-5
July 10, 1962

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST CONTINUATION SHEET

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Type I	U10	FSO/10-14-63	Auto Safe Corporation 633 E. St. Clair Street, Indianapolis 2, Indiana Plant: Same Address
	U300	FSO/5-10-63	do.
	B1000	FSO/5-10-63	do.
	Style No. HB-1	FSO/6-27-62	Barlow Mfg. Company 10 Leohard Street Amsterdam, New York Plant: Same Address
	Premium #100	FSO/8-8-61	Beam's Mfg. Company 1327 North Robinson Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Plant: Same Address
	Deluxe #200	FSO/8-8-61	do.
	#500	FSO/8-10-61	do.
	200 SH	FSO/4-25-62	do.
	Impact A	FSO/6-15-62	do.
	Impact B	FSO/6-15-62	Ray Brown Automotive 910 North Orange Drive Los Angeles 38, Calif. Plant: Same Address
	Impact C	FSO/6-15-62	do.
	Impact D	FSO/8-10-61	do.
	Impact E	FSO/12-22-61	do.
	FDC-2700F1	FSO/7-28-61	do.
	FDC-4200F1	FSO/7-28-61	Davis Aircraft Products, Incorporated Souther & Woodbine Aves., Northport, L. I., N. Y. Plant: Same Address
	Model 1000	FSO/2-13-63	do.
	Safemaster #707	FSO/10-12-61	Frielich Bros. Corporation 29 West Fourth Street New York 12, New York Plant: Same Address
	700	FSO/2-21-62	The Greenfield Company 2100 Estes Avenue Elk Grove Village, Ill. Plant: Same Address
	707-20	FSO/2-21-62	do.
	707-40	FSO/3-27-63	do.
	707-70	FSO/3-27-63	do.
	707-80	FSO/3-27-63	do.

QPL-JJ-B-185-6
 December 11, 1963
 SUPERSEDING
 QPL-JJ-B-185-5
 July 10, 1962

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST CONTINUATION SHEET

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Type I	Model 66	FSO/1-9-63	The Herton Co., Inc. 260 Fifth Avenue New York 1, New York Plant: Delmarva Narrow Fabrics, Inc. Easton, Maryland
	5032	FSO/8-13-62	Hinson Mfg. Company Waterloo, Iowa Plant: Same Address
	5036	FSO/8-13-62	do.
	5037	FSO/8-13-62	do.
	5038	FSO/8-13-62	do.
	5039	FSO/8-13-62	do.
	Model No. 579A	FSO/7-6-62	Hubsch Mfg. Company 2856 Grant Road Jacksonville, Florida Plant: Same Address
	1D-51-198-1	FSO/8-8-61	Irving Air Chute Co., Inc. 1315 Versailles Road Lexington, Kentucky Plant: Same Address
	Model 66ST-C	FSO/1-31-63	do.
	Model 77ST-C	FSO/1-31-63	do.
	Model 99ST-G	FSO/6-27-63	do.
	JA-45C Safe-T-Mate	FSO/5-21-62	Jeffery-Allan Industries, Incorporated 1139 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois Plant: Same Address
	JA-55 Lifemate	FSO/5-21-62	do.
	JA-55FW Lifemate	FSO/5-21-62	do.
	JA-65 Lifemate	FSO/5-21-62	do.
	JA-75 Trav-L-Mate	FSO/5-21-62	do.
	Model 60158	FSO/11-14-62	Jervis Corporation P. O. Box 86 225 Duffy Avenue Hicksville, New York Plant: Same Address
	Model #40	FSO/5-18-62	Lapstrap, Incorporated P. O. Box 1691 Wichita, Kansas Plant: Kansas Foundation For The Blind, Inc., Wichita, Kansas
	Model #20	FSO/11-7-62	do.

QPL-JJ-B-185-6
 December 11, 1963
 SUPERSEDING
 QPL-JJ-B-185-5
 July 10, 1962

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST CONTINUATION SHEET

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Type I	SB100-200	FSO/12-21-61	Market Forge Company 35 Garvey Street Everett 49, Mass. Plant: Same Address
	CF-77991	FSO/5-16-62	Mine Safety Appliance Co., 201 North Braddock Ave., Pittsburgh 8, Pennsylvania Plant: Same Address
	Model #100	FSO/6-21-62	National Industries for the Blind 1120 Avenue of the Americas New York 36, New York Plant: Industrial Home for the Blind 57 Willoughby Street Brooklyn, New York
	Model A	FSO/1-29-63	do.
	Model AC	FSO/1-29-63	do.
	Model A	FSO/1-30-63	National Industries for the Blind 1120 Avenue of the Americas New York 36, New York Plant: Kansas Foundation for the Blind, Inc. Wichita, Kansas
	Model A0	FSO/1-30-63	do.
	Model A	FSO/2-8-63	National Industries for the Blind 1120 Avenue of the Americas New York 36, New York Plant: San Diego Center, California Industries for the Blind, 1344 P. Street, San Diego 2, California
	Model AC	FSO/2-8-63	do.
	Model B	FSO/10-21-63	do.
	Model BC	FSO/12-6-63	do.
	SB-100	FSO/4-16-63	National Safety Belt Corp. 2032 E. Dauphin Street Philadelphia 25, Penn. Plant: Same Address
	B-750	FSO/6-27-62	Products Research Co. Cummings & Sander Division 2900 Denby Avenue Los Angeles 39, Calif. Plant: Same Address
	Model 3-700	FSO/6-19-63	do.

QPL-JJ-B-185-6
 December 11, 1963
 SUPERSEDED
 QPL-JJ-B-185-5
 July 10, 1962

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST CONTINUATION SHEET

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Type I	Model M-200	FSO/9-17-63	Ratsey Safety Belts, Inc. East Schofield Street City Island New York 64, New York Plant: Same Address
	Rayco #3	FSO/4-3-62	Rayco Mfg. Co., E221 State Highway 4, Paramus, New Jersey Plant: Same Address
			do.
	R.M.C. Model 1-C	FSC/4-24-62	The Robert Co. Norwalk, Connecticut Plant: Same Address
	500A	FSO/5-10-62	
	#850	FSO/8-9-61	Rose Mfg. Co. 2700 West Barberry Place Denver 4, Colorado Plant: Same Address
			do.
	#858-G	FSO/8-9-61	Shore-Calnevar, Inc. 7701 E. Compton Blvd., Paramount, Calif. Plant: Same Address
	MM-1	FSO/1-16-62	
	Federal Model 3095	FSO/4-4-62	Service Belt Co. Inc., 810 Broadway New York 3, New York Plant: Same Address
	5000K	FSO/3-13-62	Star-Lite Industries 1026 South Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles 21, Calif. Plant: Same Address
			do.
	5200	FSO/3-13-62	do.
	6000K	FSO/6-4-62	do.
	6200K	FSO/6-4-62	do.
	3000K	FSO/6-4-62	Sturges Mfg. Co., Inc. P. O. Drawer 59 Utica, New York Plant: Utica, New York
	UTK 5600	FSO/4-2-62	do.
	UTK 5600-1	FSO/11-7-62	Superior Industries Inc. 14721 Keswick Street Van Nuys, Calif. Plant: Same Address
	Model 980	FSO/6-11-62	do.
	Model 985	FSO/11-15-62	

QPL-JJ-B-185-6
December 11, 1962
SUPERSEDED
QPL-JJ-B-185-5
July 10, 1962

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST CONTINUATION SHEET

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Type I	SAF-1	FSO/6-5-62	Sutons Corporation 7701 E. Compton Blvd. Paramount, Calif. Plant: Same Address
	SCR-1	FSO/7-6-62	do.
	150 Guardian	FSO/3-12-62	Tulareloft, Inc. 330 East San Joaquin P. O. Box 248 Tulare, Calif. Plant: Same Address
	200 Crash Guardian	FSO/3-12-62	do.
	125	FSO/9-16-63	do.
	175	FSO/9-16-63	do.
	200	FSO/9-16-63	do.
	300	FSO/9-16-63	do.
	A5200 Lyfe Belt	FSO/8-1-61	do.
	SM-1960H2	FSO/6-21-62	Alofs Mfg. Co. 345 32nd Street, S. W. Grand Rapids 8, Michigan Plant: Same Address
Type II	X-15-2	FSO/4-25-62	American Safety Equipment Corporation 216 Madison Avenue New York 16, New York (Distributor) Plant: Hickok Mfg. Co., Inc. Rochester, New York
	Stock 100X, Model BN3-1501X	FSO/8-8-61	Atlas Safety Equipment Company, Inc. 175 N. 10th Street Brooklyn 11, New York Plant: Same Address
	Stock 250X, Model BN3-7001X	FSO/7-6-62	Auto-Crat Mfg. Co. 2425 San Fernando Road Los Angeles 65, Calif. Plant: Same Address
	200SH-Woff	FSO/5-18-62	do. - and 2850 Tyler Road Ypsilanti, Michigan
	Impact-A-1	FSO/6-15-62	Beam's Mfg. Co. 1327 North Robinson Oklahoma City, Okla. Plant: Same Address
	Impact-B-2	FSO/6-15-62	Ray Brown Automotive 910 North Orange Drive Los Angeles 38, Calif. Plant: Same Address
	Impact-C-3	FSO/6-15-62	do.
	Impact-D-4	FSO/2-20-62	do.
	Impact-E-5	FSO/12-22-61	do.
			do.

QPL-JJ-B-185-6
December 11, 1963
SUPERSEDED
QPL-JJ-B-185-5
July 10, 1962

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST CONTINUATION SHEET

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Type II	FDC-2700F2	FSO/5-18-62	Davis Aircraft Products, Inc. Scudder & Woodhine Aves., Northport, L. I., N. Y. Plant: Same Address
	Model 77ATH	FSO/10-30-62	Irving Air Chute Co., Inc. 1315 Versailles Road Lexington, Kentucky Plant: Same Address
	JA-45C-SH	FSO/6-15-62	Jeffrey-Allan Industries, Inc. 1139 South Wabash Ave. Chicago 5, Illinois Plant: Same Address
	JA-55-SH	FSO/6-15-62	do.
	JA-55-FW-SH	FSO/6-15-62	do.
	JA-65-SH	FSO/6-15-62	do.
	JA-75-SH	FSO/6-15-62	do.
	Model 200	FSO/6-21-62	National Industries for the Blind 1120 Avenue of the Americas New York 36, New York Plant: Industrial Home for the Blind 57 Willoughby Street Brooklyn, New York
	Model A-1	FSO/1-29-63	do.
	Model A-1C	FSO/1-29-63	do.
	Model A-1	FSO/1-30-63	National Industries for the Blind 1120 Avenue of the Americas New York 36, New York Plant: Kansas Foundation for the Blind, Inc. Wichita, Kansas
	Model A-1C	FSO/1-30-63	do.
	Model A-1	FSO/2-8-63	National Industries for the Blind 1120 Avenues of the Americas New York 36, New York Plant: San Diego Center, California Industries for the Blind 1344 F. Street, San Diego 2, California
	Model A-1C	FSO/2-8-63	do.
	B-070	FSO/6-27-62	Products Research Co. Cummings & Sander Division 2900 Denby Avenue Los Angeles 39, Calif. Plant: Same Address
	500R	FSO/5-10-62	The Roberk Company Norwalk, Connecticut Plant: Same Address

QPL-JJ-B-185-6
 December 11, 1963
 SUPERSEDED
 QPL-JJ-B-185-5
 July 10, 1962

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST CONTINUATION SHEET

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Type II	858-S	FSO/8-10-61	Rose Mfg. Company 2700 West Barbary Place Denver 4, Colorado Plant: Same Address
	5200-1	FSO/8-2-62	Starlite Industries 1026 South Santa Fe Ave. Los Angeles 21, Calif. Plant: Same Address
	6200-1	FSO/8-2-62	do.
	Model UTK5600-2	FSO/11-7-62	Sturges Mfg. Co., Inc. P. O. Drawer 59 Utica, New York Plant: Utica, New York
	Model 980-70	FSO/6-11-62	Superior Industries, Inc. 14721 Keswick Street Van Nuys, California Plant: Same Address
	Model 985-70	FSO/11-27-62	do.

QPL-O-A-548a-6
 October 17, 1966
 SUPERSEDING
 QPL-O-A-548a-5
 September 18, 1964

FSC 6850

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST
 OF
 PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION

O-A-548a

ANTIFREEZE, ETHYLENE GLYCOL, INHIBITED
 TYPE II

This list has been prepared under the authority of the General Services Administration for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification and such listing of a product is not intended to and does not connote indorsement of the product by the Federal Government. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of the applicable specification. This list is subject to change without notice; revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. Use of the product does not release the supplier from compliance with the specification requirements. Use of the information for advertising or publicity purposes is expressly forbidden, and such use will be grounds for removal of the product so advertised from the list.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is the Standardization Division, Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration.

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Antifreeze	Prestone	G-36534	Union Carbide Corporation, Consumer Products Division 270 Park Avenue New York 17, New York do. do.
do.	UC-300 UC-375 Carbide G-109 Permanent Pyro	G-35372 G-35372 NBS-G-24622 (Part 2) QT-3(S2)	Olin, Organics Division 460 Park Avenue New York 22, New York do. do.
do.	QM-75 93-B Pyro Permanent (1959)	G-36534 G-36534 G-26072	Texaco Inc. 135 East 42nd Street New York 17, New York do.
do.	TX-5887, B1410-5	G-36534	do.
do.	TX-5888, B1496-5	G-36534	do.
do.	Startex J.B. 1259-5	G-36534	Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc. P. O. Box 303 Houston 1, Texas
do.	Jefferson J-53	QT-5(S2)	

1 of 2
 QPL-O-A-548a-6

FSS FORM 151
 JUN 63

QPL-O-A-548a-6
 October 17, 1966
 SUPERSEDING
 QPL-O-A-548a-5
 September 18, 1964

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST CONTINUATION SHEET

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Antifreeze			
do.	D514-171	QT-10(S2)	The Dow Chemical Company
	D514-172	QT-10(S2)	Midland, Michigan
	D514-173	QT-10(S2)	do.
do.	D533-100	G-26073	do.
	Wyandotte E. D.	QT-4(S2)	do.
do.	Wyandotte Chemical	NBS - G-24622 (Part 1)	Michigan Alkali
	Specification 877-1011	G-35372	Division Sales
do.	U-3538D	7.5/756-69	Wyandotte Chemical Corporation
	Gulf Antifreeze and		Wyandotte, Michigan
	Summer Coolant		do.
do.	Zerex Anti-Rust	G-26304	do.
	Anti-Freeze		Gulf Tire and Supply
			P. O. Box 1166
do.	Telar Anti-Freeze and	G-26304	Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania
	Summer Coolant		E. I. du Pont de Nemours
			& Company Incorporated
			Industrial and Biochemicals
			Department
			Wilmington 98, Delaware
			do.

2 of 2
 QPL-O-A-548a-6

QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST OF PRODUCTS

QUALIFIED UNDER SPECIFICATION (AR 715-10)

☒ MILITARY ☐ FEDERAL

W-8-506

SPARK PLUG

QPL-W-8-506-9
8 April 1967
SUPERSEDED
QPL-W-8-506-8
14 May 1965

FSC-2920

This list has been prepared for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification and such listing of a product is not intended to and does not connote endorsement of the product by the Department of Defense. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of the applicable specification. This list is subject to change without notice; revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. The listing of a product does not release the supplier from compliance with the specification requirements. Use of the information for advertising or publicity purposes is expressly forbidden.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is U. S. Army Mobility Command, Army Tank-Automotive Center, Warren, Michigan 48090.

GOVERNMENT DESIGNATION	MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION	TEST OR QUALIFICATION REFERENCE	MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
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Type I, Classes A & B
(See Notes on Page 3)

MS-35909-1	XQJ-14	9050	Champion Spark Plug Company
	AR-38	4226	Ford Motor Company
	MSR-6F20	4337	Motor Master Product Co. (Distr)
	WR-44	4556	A. C. Spark Plug Division of GMC.
	SR-6F20	4337	Zeller Corporation
MS-35909-2	XQJ-17	9230	Champion Spark Plug Company
	AR-78	4226	Ford Motor Company
	MSR-6F-15	4627	Motor Master Product Co. (Distr)
	WR-46	7311	A. C. Spark Plug Division of GMC.
	SR-6F15	4627	Zeller Corporation
MS-35909-3	XQJ-20	9230	Champion Spark Plug Company
	AR-98	9076	Ford Motor Company
	MSR-6F13	4627	Motor Master Product Co. (Distr)
	WR-47	7311	A. C. Spark plug Division of GMC.
	SR-6F13	4627	Zeller Corporation
MS-35909-4	XML-12	9230	Champion Spark Plug Company
	AER-38A	4226	Ford Motor Company
	MSR-8F23B	4627	Motor Master Product Co. (Distr)
	WR-43L	4287	A. C. Spark Plug Division of GMC.
	SR-8F23B	4627	Zeller Corporation
MS-51009-1	XMD-21	9230	Champion Spark Plug Company
	BR98	7513	Ford Motor Company
	WR-87	7524	A. C. Spark Plug Division of GMC.
	SR8M13	7709	Zeller Corporation
MS-51009-2	XMD-18	9230	Champion Spark Plug Company
	BR78	7513	Ford Motor Company
	WR-86	7524	A. C. Spark Plug Division of GMC.
	SR8M15C	7709	Zeller Corporation

1 of 4
QPL-W-8-506-9

QPL-W-8-506-9
8 April 1967

(AR 715-10)

GOVERNMENT DESIGNATION	MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION	TEST OR QUALIFICATION REFERENCE	MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
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Type I, Classes A and B (Cont)
(See Notes on Page 3)

MS-51009-3

XMD-15
BR58
WR-34
SR8220B

9230
4945
7524
7709

Champion Spark Plug Company
Ford Motor Company
A. C. Spark Plug Division of GMC.
Zeller Corporation

10863369

XMR-12
AGR38

9230
8457

Champion Spark Plug Company
Ford Motor Company

Type I, Class B

8668752

RML-12
AER-3S
WR-43LR

4280
4226
4287

Champion Spark Plug Company
Ford Motor Company
A. C. Spark Plug Division of GMC.

Type II, Classes A and B
(See Notes on Page 3)

MS-35908-1

XEL-11
AR-8S
SR-47E
SR-6F14

4883
4889
7435
7444

Champion Spark Plug Company
Ford Motor Company
A. C. Spark Plug Division of GMC.
Zeller Corporation

MS-35908-2

XEL-7
AR-4S
SR-44E
SR-6F20C

4883
4889
7435
7444

Champion Spark Plug Company
Ford Motor Company
A. C. Spark Plug Division of GMC.
Zeller Corporation

MS-35908-3

XEH-11
ARL-8S
SR-47LE
SR-7F14

4883
4889
7435
7444

Champion Spark Plug Company
Ford Motor Company
A. C. Spark Plug Division of GMC.
Zeller Corporation

MS-35911-1

*XED-16
*BR-8S
**SR-86E
*SR-8E15B

4674
4678
7035
4914 - 7010

Champion Spark Plug Company
Ford Motor Company
A. C. Spark Plug Division of GMC.
Zeller Corporation

MS-35911-2

XED-14
BR-4S
SR-84E
SR-8E20

4674
4941
7035
4914 - 7010

Champion Spark Plug Company
Ford Motor Company
A. C. Spark Plug Division of GMC.
Zeller Corporation

CONTINUATION PAGE 2 of 4
QPL-W-8-506-9

(AR 715-10)

QPL-W-S-506-9
8 April 1967

GOVERNMENT DESIGNATION	MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION	TEST OR QUALIFICATION REFERENCE	MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
Type III			
Class A	Autolite	4280	Champion Spark Plug Company
	Motor Master	4226	Ford Motor Company
	Prestolite	4337 - 7303	Motor Master Products Co. (Distr)
		8240	The Prestolite Company Div of Eltra
		4287	A. C. Spark Plug Division of GMC.
	Blue Crown	4337 - 7303	Zeller Corporation
Class B	Autolite	4280	Champion Spark Plug Company
	Motor Master	4226	Ford Motor Company
	Prestolite	7727	General Battery & Ceramic Corp.
		4627 - 7303	Motor Master Products Co. (Distr)
		8240	The Prestolite Company Div of Eltra
IMEP 175 - 210	WL45T3	8239	Robert Bosch Corporation
IMEP above 210	WL79T3	8239	Robert Bosch Corporation
IMEP 185 - 210	AA58 - 7368	8972	Auburn Spark Plug Company
	DENSO-MA-14P	8974	ITC Trading Corporation (Distr)
	DENSO-W-17F	8974	ITC Trading Corporation (Distr)
IMEP above 210	DENSO-W-17ES	4287	A. C. Spark Plug Division of GMC.
	DENSO-W-17	8974	ITC Trading Corporation (Distr)
	Blue Crown	8974	ITC Trading Corporation (Distr)
		4627 - 7303	Zeller Corporation

NOTE: Listing under any Military Standard (MS) spark plug covers any non-MS spark plug of the same type.

- * Plugs tested in Continental Engine Model PE-150
- ** Plugs tested in Continental Engine Model PE-90.

3 of 4
QPL-W-S-506-9

CONTINUATION PAGE

OTA FORM 975
11 AUG 66

QPL-W-S-506-9
8 April 1967

MULTIPLE ADDRESS LISTING
(Military and Federal (Qualified Products Lists)
(AR 715-10)

REFERENCE NUMBER	MANUFACTURER'S NAME, ADDRESS AND PLANT	REFERENCE NUMBER	MANUFACTURER'S NAME, ADDRESS AND PLANT
---------------------	---	---------------------	---

Auburn Spark Plug Company
69 York Street
Auburn, New York
Plant: Same Address

Champion Spark Plug Company
901 Upton
Toledo 1, Ohio
Plant: Same Address

Ford Motor Company
Dearborn, Michigan
Plants: North Union Street
Fostoria, Ohio

General Battery & Ceramic Corporation
Box 1262
Reading, Pennsylvania
Plant: Same Address

Nippon Denso Company LTD.
Kariya Fw, Japan
Plant: Same Address

Distributed by: ITC Trading Corporation
Long Island City, New York

The Prestolite Company Division of
Eltra Corporation
Toledo, Ohio
Plant: Decatur, Alabama

Robert Bosch Corporation
40-25 Crescent Street
Long Island City 1, New York
Plant: Bamberg, West Germany

A. C. Spark Plug Division of
General Motors Corporation
1300 North Dort Highway
Flint 2, Michigan
Plant: Same Address

Zeller Corporation
Post Office Box 96
Defiance, Ohio
Plant: Same Address

Distributed by: Motor Master Product Company
Defiance, Ohio

4 of 4
QPL-W-S-506-9

LISTING OF MANUFACTURER'S CONTINUATION PAGE

OTA FORM
23 AUG 66 976

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967-321-518/1245

NOTICE: This list may be made available to contractors, prospective bidders or suppliers who are required to procure items listed herein to fulfill the requirements of a contract. Requests for this list shall include the number of the contract or invitation for bid for which it is required.

MILITARY QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST

OF PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER MILITARY SPECIFICATION W-B-131

BATTERY, STORAGE; VEHICULAR, IGNITION,
LIGHTING, AND STARTING

QPL-W-B-131
NOTICE-1
21 January 1965

FSC-6140

This list has been prepared for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification.

All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest issue of the applicable specification. Revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. The listing of a product does not release the manufacturer from compliance with the specification requirements. Reproduction of this list in whole or in part, except by the Government, or use of the information shown for advertising purposes is expressly forbidden.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is
U. S. Army Mobility Command, Army Tank-Automotive Center, Warren, Michigan 48090.

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
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As of 21 January 1965, no batteries have been qualified under Federal Specification W-B-131. Pending the establishment of a Qualified Products List or the approval of a product for inclusion on a Qualified Products List, the qualification requirement (paragraph 3.1) of Federal Specification W-B-131 shall be waived; however, the products furnished under Federal Specification W-B-131 shall be capable of passing the qualification tests, and procuring agencies may require contractors to furnish specimens of the batteries that they propose to supply for Government inspection and contractual approval. Procurement agencies shall specify the particular tests necessary for contractual approval.

When a Qualified Products List is established for Federal Specification W-B-131, this Notice should be destroyed.

The responsibility for establishment of a Qualified Products List for Federal Specification W-B-131 has been assigned to Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C. Information pertaining to qualification of products for listing on this Qualified Products List may be obtained from the Commanding General, U. S. ARMY MOBILITY COMMAND, ARMY TANK-AUTOMOTIVE CENTER, WARREN, MICHIGAN 48090.

1 of 1
QPL-W-B-131
NOTICE-1

NOTICE: This list may be made available to suppliers or prospective bidders who require the list in furnishing supplies to the Federal agencies. Reproduction or use of the list in whole or in part for other purposes is prohibited, and violation will be cause for removal from this list.

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST
OF
PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION
22-H-617

QPL-22-H-617-3
21 April 1960
SUPERSEDED
QPL-22-H-617-2
18 November 1958

HOSE, RUBBER; WINDSHIELD WIPER

FSC-4720

This list has been prepared for use in connection with Government procurement of products covered by the subject specification.

All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest issue of the applicable specification. Revisions of this list will be issued as necessary. The listing of a product does not release the manufacturer from compliance with the specification requirements. Reproduction of or reference to this list in whole or in part for advertising purposes is expressly forbidden.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is Army Ordnance Corps Ordnance Tank-Automotive Command, Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Michigan.

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Type I, Class I, Sizes 5/32 and 7/32 inches I.D.	59VB83	4819	B. F. Goodrich Company (The) 500 South Main Street Akron, Ohio Plant: Same Address
Type II, Class II, Sizes 5/32 and 7/32 inches I.D.	59VB84		
Type II, Class I Sizes 5/32 and 7/32 inches I.D.		4369	Crown Products Company Ralston, Nebraska Plant: Same Address
Type I, Class II, Sizes 5/32 and 7/32 inches I.D.	4251 QA	4153	Gates Rubber Company Denver, Colorado Plant: Same Address
Type II, Class II, Sizes 5/32 and 7/32 inches I.D.	4251 GB	4153	
Type II, Class I, Sizes 5/32 and 7/32 inches I.D.	4251 GC	4153 4257	

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST
OF
PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION
VV-B-680

BRAKE FLUID, AUTOMOTIVE

QPL VV-B-680-3
10 June 1966
SUPERSEDING
QPL VV-B-680-2
2 November 1965

FSC 9150

This list has been prepared for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification and such listing of a product is not intended to and does not connote endorsement of the product by the Department of Defense. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of the applicable specification. This list is subject to change without notice; revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. The listing of a product does not release the supplier from compliance with the specification requirements. Use of the information shown hereon for advertising or publicity purposes is expressly forbidden.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is US ARMY
COATING AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY, ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
----	All Car Heavy Duty	M-9265	All Car Motor Parts Corporation VENDOR ONLY
----	All Car Super Heavy Duty	M-9263	All Car Motor Parts Corporation VENDOR ONLY
----	Bendix Heavy Duty Brake Fluid #115597	M-9266	The Bendix Corporation
----	Bendix Brake Fluid 115598B	M-9275	The Bendix Corporation
----	Chrysler Parts Hi-Temp MS 4146	M-9244	Chrysler Corporation
----	Chrysler HD-619	M-9233	Chrysler Corporation
----	Conoco Hydraulic Brake Fluid Super Heavy Duty	M-9262	Continental Oil Company VENDOR ONLY
----	DELCO 11 D	M-9232	Delco Moraine, Div. of General Motors
----	DM 614	M-9254	Delco Moraine, Div. of General Motors
----	DM-616D	M-9271	Delco Moraine, Div. of General Motors
----	DM-619	M-9274	Delco Moraine, Div. of General Motors
----	DM-618A	M-9276	Delco Moraine, Div. of General Motors
----	A-64	M-9264	Delta Petroleum Company, Inc.
----	HD 20-6	M-9251	Dow Chemical Company
----	HD 20-7	M-9260	Dow Chemical Company
----	HD 30-3	M-9230	Dow Chemical Company
----	HD 35-6	M-9252	Dow Chemical Company
----	HD 35-7	M-9261	Dow Chemical Company
----	HD 717	M-9246	Dow Chemical Company
----	duPont No. 7 Super Heavy Duty Brake Fluid	M-9252	E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc. VENDOR ONLY
----	duPont No. 7 Heavy Duty Brake Fluid	M-9251	E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc. VENDOR ONLY
----	Grey-Rock Super Heavy Duty Brake Fluid	M-9237	Grey Rock Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. VENDOR ONLY

1 of 4
QPL VV-B-680-3

QPL VV-B-680-3
10 June 1966

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
-----	72597B		
-----	72940C	M-9243	R. M. Hollingshead Corporation
-----	72607A	M-9257	R. M. Hollingshead Corporation
-----	72975-C	M-9238	R. M. Hollingshead Corporation
-----	72884B	M-9262	R. M. Hollingshead Corporation
-----	72398C	M-9253	R. M. Hollingshead Corporation
-----	73109A	M-9235	R. M. Hollingshead Corporation
-----	HD-P-45A	M-9270	R. M. Hollingshead Corporation
-----	HDS-70(842906)	M-9256	Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
-----	HDS-70(844415)	M-9278	Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
-----	HDS-71(844488)	M-9277	Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
-----	HDS-73	M-9280	Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
-----	HDS-74(689192)	M-9267	Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
-----	X-817	M-9269	Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
-----	Raybestos Super Heavy Duty Brake Fluid	M-9273	Permatex Company, Inc.
-----	Raybestos Formula 48 Heavy Duty Brake Fluid	M-9237	Raybestos Division of Raybestos - Manhattan, Inc. VENDOR ONLY
-----		M-9279	Raybestos Division of Raybestos - Manhattan, Inc. VENDOR ONLY
-----	Mobil Hydraulic Brake Fluid Super Heavy Duty	M-9243	Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc. VENDOR ONLY
-----	Prestone Super Heavy Duty	M-9263	Union Carbide Corporation VENDOR ONLY
-----	Prestone Heavy Duty	M-9265	Union Carbide Corporation VENDOR ONLY
-----	Prestone Super Heavy Duty (W) (will be removed 15 Aug 66)	M-9237	Union Carbide Consumers Products Co., Division of Union Carbide Corp. VENDOR ONLY
-----	Prestone Heavy Duty (W) (will be removed 15 Aug 66)	M-9279	Union Carbide Consumers Products Co., Division of Union Carbide Corp.
-----	UCON 102661C	M-9248	Chemicals Div., of Union Carbide Corp.
-----	UCON 11265	M-9231	Chemicals Div., of Union Carbide Corp.
-----	UCON 51561A5	M-9263	Chemicals Div., of Union Carbide Corp.
-----	UCON 50164	M-9265	Chemicals Div., of Union Carbide Corp.
-----	UCON 102661C-4	M-9258	Chemicals Div., of Union Carbide Corp.
-----	UCON 102661E	M-9250	Chemicals Div., of Union Carbide Corp.

QPL VV-8-680-3
10 June 1977

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
----	UCON 81542	M-9201	Chemicals Div., of Union Carbide Corp.
----	CHS-6M	M-9272	Chemicals Div., of Union Carbide Corp.
----	United Super Heavy Duty Brake Fluid	M-9237	United Parts Division The Echlin Manufacturing Company VENDOR ONLY
----	United Heavy Duty Brake Fluid	M-9279	United Parts Division The Echlin Manufacturing Company VENDOR ONLY
----	Wagner Lockheed H-58	M-9237	Wagner Electric Corporation
----	Wagner Lockheed H-61a	M-9279	Wagner Electric Corporation
----	Wagner Lockheed H-63	M-9268	Wagner Electric Corporation

QPL VV-B-680
10 June 1966

MULTIPLE ADDRESS LISTING
(Military and Federal Qualified Products Lists)

Reference Number	Manufacturer's Name Address and Plant	Reference Number	Manufacturer's Name Address and Plant
	All Car Motor Parts Corp. Chemicals Division of Union Carbide Corp. 270 Park Avenue New York 17, New York Plant: Same address		Raybestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. Wagner Electric Corporation 6400 Plymouth Avenue St. Louis 33, Missouri Plant: Same address
	Bendix Corporation South Bend 20, Indiana Plant: Same address		Socony Mobil Oil Company R. M. Hollingshead Corp. Camden 2, New Jersey Plants: Camden 2, New Jersey Sunnyvale, Calif
	Chrysler Corporation PO Box 1718 Detroit 31, Michigan Plants: 7000 E. Eleven Mile Road Centerline, Michigan		Union Carbide Consumers Products Co. Division of Union Carbide Corporation 270 Park Avenue New York 17, New York Plant: S. Charleston 3, W. Va.
	Continental Oil Company R. M. Hollingshead Corp. Camden 2, New Jersey Plants: Camden 2, New Jersey Sunnyvale, Calif.		Chemicals Division of Union Carbide Corp. 270 Park Avenue New York 17, New York Plant: S. Charleston 3, W. Va.
	Delco Moraine Division of General Motors Corp. 1420 Wisconsin Blvd. Dayton 1, Ohio Plant: Same address		United Parts Div - The Echlin Mfg. Co. Wagner Electric Corporation 6400-Plymouth Avenue St. Louis 33, Missouri Plant: Same address
	Delta Petroleum Company, Inc. PO Box 10397 New Orleans, Louisiana 70121 Plant: Same address		Wagner Electric Corporation 6400 Plymouth Avenue St. Louis 33, Missouri Plant: Same address
	Dow Chemical Company Abbott Road Buildings Midland, Michigan Plant: Same address		
	E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc. Dow Chemical Company Abbott Road Buildings Midland, Michigan Plant: Same address		
	Grey Rock Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. Wagner Electric Corporation 6400 Plymouth Avenue St. Louis 33, Missouri Plant: Same address		
	R. M. Hollingshead Corporation Camden 2, New Jersey Plants: Camden 2, New Jersey Sunnyvale, Calif.		
	Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. Organics Division 275 Winchester Avenue New Haven 4, Connecticut Plant: Same address		
	Permatex Company, Inc. 1720 Avenue Y Brooklyn 35, New York Plants: Brooklyn, New York Kansas City 15, Kansas		

4 of 4

QPL VV-B-680-3

QPL-P-F-00430-2
September 26, 1966
 SUPERSEDING
 QPL P-F-00430-1
 November 19, 1965

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST

OF

PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER INTERIM FEDERAL SPECIFICATION

P-F-00430 (GSA-FSS)

FLOOR FINISH, WATER EMULSION

(FOR USE ON LIGHT COLORED FLOORS)

This list has been prepared under the authority of the General Services Administration for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification and such listing of a product is not intended to and does not connote indorsement of the product by the Federal Government. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of the applicable specification. This list is subject to change without notice; revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. This listing of a product does not release the supplier from compliance with the specification requirements. Use of the information for advertising or publicity purposes is expressly forbidden, and such use will be grounds for removal of the product so advertised from the list.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is the Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration.

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Int. Fed. Spec. P-F-00430 (GSA-FSS), dated 10/8/64	Candy "CC-12015"	R3-3	Candy & Co., Inc. 2515 West 35th St. Chicago, Illinois
	P-0430	R3-4	Purex Corp. Ltd. 5134 Lancaster Ave. Philadelphia, Pa. 19131
	Solarine "G-25"	R3-5	The Solarine Co. 4201 Pulaski Highway Baltimore, Md.
	Borax-"Columbia Products G"	R3-7	United States Borax & Chemical Corp. 530 Riverdale Drive Glendale, California
	Tumbler "No. 501"	R3-8	J. A. Tumbler Laboratories Suite 1211 One Charles Center Baltimore, Md.
	Formula #6551	R3-10	Buckingham NuLife Co., Inc. Van Dam & Borden Ave. Long Island City, N. Y.
	Columbia Products "C"	R3-12	Texize Chemical, Inc. P. O. Box 368 Greenville, South Carolina
	Barrier "G-33"	R3-2A	Barrier Chemicals, Inc. Route #515, Box 11 Vernon, New Jersey

Page 1 of 1
 QPL P-F-00430-2

FSC 7930

QPL P-W-155-14
 September 26, 1966
 SUPERSEDING
 QPL P-W-155-13
 July 9, 1965

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST
 OF
 PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION
 P-W-155a

FSC 7930

WAX, FLOOR, WATER-EMULSION, SLIP-RESISTANT

This list has been prepared under the authority of the General Services Administration for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification and such listing of a product is not intended to and does not connote indorsement of the product by the Federal Government. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of the applicable specification. This list is subject to change without notice; revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. This listing of a product does not release the supplier from compliance with the specification requirements. Use of the information for advertising or publicity purposes is expressly forbidden, and such use will be grounds for removal of the product so advertised from the list.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is the Standardization Division, Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration.

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
<u>12 Percent Concentration</u>	Candy's No. 1012	404	Candy & Co., Inc. 2515 West 35th Street Chicago 32, Illinois
	Candy's No. 1012-B	451	do
	Candy's No. 1012-C	467	do
	Candy's No. 1012-D	248	do
	Columbia Saf-T-Pol 12	188	Texize Chemical Company 530 Riverdale Drive Glendale 4, California
	Columbia Snug 12	311	do
	Du-Ev Anti Slip Wax 12	426	Du-Ev Products Co., Inc. 630 Driggs Avenue Brooklyn 11, New York
	WW 12% Wax	431	do
	4230C	476	Purex Corporation 2244 Elston Ave. Chicago, Illinois

QPL P-W-155-14
 September 26, 1966
 SUPERSEDING
 QPL P-W-155-13
 July 9, 1966

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST CONTINUATION SHEET

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
<u>12 Percent Concentration</u>	Franklin 783-C	488	Purex Corporation, Ltd. 513 1/2 Lancaster Avenue Philadelphia 31, Pa.
	Franklin 1172A-12	551	do
	Test Wax 12	435	Texize Chemical Company Lisbon Road Cleveland 4, Ohio
	Johnson's W-2633-12	429	S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc. Racine, Wisconsin
	Shurstep	590	C. B. Dolge Company Westport, Connecticut
	6-08705-A22420	501	Texize Chemical Company Lisbon Road Cleveland 4, Ohio
	B&W 155-12	325	Purex Corporation, Ltd. 25920 Belle Porte Ave. Harbor City, California
	7034H	601	do
	4512 Wax	595	Purex Corporation, Ltd. 2244 Elston Avenue Chicago 14, Illinois
	4612 Wax	228	do
	Hollingshead 72705-C	059	R. M. Hollingshead Corp. 16th and Mickle Streets Camden, New Jersey
	Sanisheen	307	Sanitek Products Inc. 3959 Goodwin Avenue Los Angeles 39, California
	Floor Mate	355	Hysan Products Co. 919 W. 31st. Street Chicago, Illinois
<u>16 Percent Concentration</u>	Candy's No. 1016	3104	Candy & Company, Inc. 2515 West 35th Street Chicago 32, Illinois
	Candy's No. 1016-B	452	do
	Candy's No. 1016-D	250	do

QPL P-W-155-14
September 26, 1966
 SUPERSEDING
 QPL P-W-155-13
 July 9, 1965

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST CONTINUATION SHEET

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
	Columbia Saf-T-Pol 16	202	Texize Chemical Company 530 Riverdale Drive Glendale 4, California
	Columbia Snug 16	312	do
	Floor Wax 6-08512	377	Texize Chemical Company Lisbon Road Cleveland 4, Ohio
	Du-Ev Anti Slip Wax 16 Blue Label	4012	Du-Ev Products Co., Inc. 630 Driggs Avenue Brooklyn 11, New York
	Ruff-Sheen Synthetic Floor Finish	212	Sanitek Products 3959 Goodwin Ave. Los Angeles 39, California
	Johnson's W-2634-16	430	S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc. Racine, Wisconsin
	Dura Sheen Super	473	Pine International Chemical 3140 So. Canal St. Chicago, Illinois
	73173C	470	Hollingshead Corp. 932 Kifer Road Sunnyvale, California
	6-08704-A22390	503	Texize Chemical Co. Lisbon Road Cleveland 4, Ohio
	7166C	605	Purex Corporation, Ltd. 2244 Elston Ave. Chicago 14, Illinois

Page 3 of 3
 QPL P-W-155-14

QPL-W-B-101-12
September 30, 1966
SUPERSEDED
QPL-W-B-101-11
December 30, 1965

FSC-6135

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST
OF
PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION

W-B-101.f
BATTERY, DRY

This list has been prepared under the authority of the General Services Administration for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification and such listing of a product is not intended to and does not connote indorsement of the product by the Federal Government. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of the applicable specification. This list is subject to change without notice; revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. This listing of a product does not release the supplier from compliance with the specification requirements. Use of the information for advertising or publicity purposes is expressly forbidden, and such use will be grounds for removal of the product so advertised from the list.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is the Federal Supply Service General Services Administration.

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address 1/ 2/
<u>Flashlight Cells</u>	Eveready No. 912	FS/9-27-66	Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (E)
AAA-Size Cells	Eveready No. E91	FS/9-27-66	Do (A)
AA-Size Cells	Ray-O-Vac No. 7R	FS/9-27-66	Ray-O-Vac Company
Do	Marathon 170	FS/12-2-65	Marathon Battery Co.
Do	Eveready No. 915	FS/9-27-66	Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (E)
C- Size Cells	Eveready No. E93	FS/9-27-66	Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (A)
Do	Eveready No. 935	FS/9-27-66	Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (A)
D- Size Cells	Eveready No. D99	FS/9-27-66	Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (C)
Do	Ray-O-Vac No. 2D	FS/9-27-66	Ray-O-Vac Company
Do	Bright Star 10M	FS/12-2-65	Bright Star Industries
Do	Marathon 12L	FS/12-2-65	Marathon Battery Co.
Do	Eveready No. 950	FS/9-27-66	Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (A)
<u>Industrial Flashlight Cell</u>	Eveready E 94	FS/12-2/65	Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (A)
D- Size Cell	Eveready E 95	FS/12-2/65	Do
Do	Ray-O-Vac 3 D	FS/12-2-65	Ray-O-Vac Company
Do	Bright Star 10MC	FS/9-27-66	Bright Star Industries
Do	Eveready No. 1150	FS/12-2-65	Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (S)
<u>Railroad Lantern Batteries</u>	Marathon 490RR	FS/12-2-65	Marathon Battery Co.
Type 4F3	Ray-O-Vac WH20	FS/9-27-66	Ray-O-Vac Company
Do	Eveready No. 409	FS/9-27-66	Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (C)
Do	Eveready No. 731	FS/12-2-65	Do
Type 4F23	Footnote 1/ See Page 3		
	Footnote 2/ See Page 3		
	Footnote 3/ See Page 3		

1 of 3 QPL-W-B-101-12

FSS FORM 151

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST CONTINUATION SHEET

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address	
			1/	2/
PhotoFlash Cells				
AA- Size Cell	Eveready No. 815	FS/12-2-65	Do	(E)
C- Size Cell	Eveready No. 835	FS/9-27-66	Do	(A)
D- Size Cell	Eveready No. 850	FS/9-27-66	Do	(C)
Radio "A" Batteries				
Type F2	Eveready W353	FS/9-27-66	Do	(C)
Type 5F96	Eveready 717	FS/12-2-65	Do	(B)
Type F4D	Eveready 742	FS/9-27-66	Do	(C)
Type F4D	Eveready 744	FS/9-27-66	Do	(C)
Type 3D	Eveready 726	FS/9-27-66	Do	(C)
Type 3G	Eveready 746	FS/9-27-66	Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (C)	
Radio "B" Batteries				
Type 15F 15	Eveready No. 505	FS/12-2-65	Do	(C)
Type 15F 20	Eveready No. 412	FS/12-2-65	Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (L)	
Type 15F 20	Burgess U15	FS/5-2-65	Do	(F)
Type 15F 80	Eveready No. 763	FS/9-27-66	Burgess Battery Co.	
Type 30 AA	Ray-O-Vac No. 205	FS/12-2-65	Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (B)	
Type 30 AA	Eveready No. 738	FS/9-27-66	Ray-O-Vac Company	
Type 30F 40	Eveready No. 455	FS/9-27-66	Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (E)	
Type 30F 90	Eveready No. 482	FS/9-27-66	Do	(B)
Type 30F 96	Eveready 484	FS/9-27-66	Do	(B)
Type 30F 96	Eveready No. 7628	FS/12-2-65	Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (B)	
Type 30F 100	Eveready No. 487	FS/12-2-65	Do	(B)
Type 30G	Ray-O-Vac No. 727	FS/9-27-66	Do	(B)
Type 45F 25	Eveready No. 477	FS/12-2-65	Ray-O-Vac Company	
Type 45F 30	Ray-O-Vac 203	FS/12-2-65	Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (F)	
Type 45F 30	Eveready No. 457	FS/9-27-66	Ray-O-Vac Company	
Type 45F 40	Eveready No. 467	FS/12-2-65	Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (B)	
Type 60 F 40	Eveready No. 490	FS/9-27-66	Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (B)	
Radio "A"- "B" Batteries				
Type (6CD/60F 60)	Eveready No. 756	FS/12-2-65	Do	(B)
Radio "C" Batteries				
Type 3B	Eveready No. 781	FS/9-27-66	Do	(C)
Type 5B	Eveready No. 773	FS/9-27-66	Do	(C)
Type 15B	Eveready No. 778	FS/9-27-66	Do	(C)
Type 200 F20	Eveready No. 493	FS/9-27-66	Do	(F)
Transistor Batteries				
AA- Size Cell	Eveready No. 1015	FS/12-2-65	Do	(E)
Type C- Size Cell	Eveready No. 1035	FS/12-2-65	Do	(A)
Type D- Size Cell	Eveready No. 1050	FS/9-27-66	Do	(C)
Type 3F 12-2	Eveready No. 333	FS/9-27-66	Do	(L)
Type 3L 01	Eveready No. 523	FS/12-2-65	Do	(A)
Type 6F 22	Eveready No. 216	FS/12-2-65	Do	(F)
Type 6F 24	Eveready No. 226	FS/12-2-65	Do	(L)

2 of 3
QPL-W-B-101-12

2 of 3

QPL-W-B-101-12

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST CONTINUATION SHEET

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference 2/	Manufacturer's Name and Address 1/ 2/
No. 6 Cells General Purpose Do Do Industrial	Bright Star No. 6 GF Ray-O-Vac No. 6 Ign. Eveready No. 6 Ign. Eveready 6RR and IND	FS/9-28-66 FS/12-2-65 FS/12-2-65 FS/9-27-66	Bright Star Industries Ray-O-Vac Company Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (D) Do (D)
Regular Grade Telephone Cells Do Do Do	Bright Star No. 6. Tel. Ray-O-Vac No. 6. Tel. Eveready Columbia Gray Label	FS/12-2-65 FS/12-2-65 FS/9-27-66	Bright Star Industries Ray-O-Vac Company Union Carbide Consumer Products Company (D)
Alarm	Bright Star 6AL	FS/9-28-66	Bright Star Industries
1/ Addresses of Manufacturers Plants are: Acme Battery Corp., Stamford, Conn. Bright Star Industries, Clifton, New Jersey Burgess Battery Company, Freeport, Illinois Marathon Battery Company, Wausau, Wisconsin Ray-O-Vac Company, Madison 10, Wisconsin Union Carbide Consumer Product Co., Div. of Union Carbide Corp., Ashpoco, N. C. (A) Union Carbide Consumer Products Co., Div. of Union Carbide Corp., Charlotte, N. C. (B) Union Carbide Consumer Products Co., Div. of Union Carbide Corp., Cleveland, Ohio (C) Union Carbide Consumer Products Co., Div. of Union Carbide Corp., Fremont, Ohio (D) Union Carbide Consumer Products Co., Div. of Union Carbide Corp., Greenville, N. C. (E) Union Carbide Consumer Products Co., Div. of Union Carbide Corp., Greenwood, Iowa (F) Union Carbide Consumer Products Co., Div. of Union Carbide Corp., Red Oak, Iowa (F) Union Carbide Consumer Products Co., Div. of Union Carbide Corp., Laboratory, Bennington, Vt. (L) Union Carbide Consumer Products Co., Div. of Union Carbide Corp., St. Albans, Vt. (S) Union Carbide Consumer Products Co., Div. of Union Carbide Corp., St. Albans, Vt. (S)			
2/ Letter designation, viz., A, B, C, etc., following "Union Carbide Consumer Products Co." indicates specific plant address. See footnote 1/.			
3/ The numerals in the reference indicate the date of approval. For example, FS/9-27-66 indicates approval of the product as of September 27, 1966.			

3 of 3
QPL-W-B-101-12

QPL-W-F-421-5

Superseding
QPL-W-F-421-4
June 30, 1964

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST

OF

PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION

FLASHLIGHTS; ELECTRIC, HAND

W-F-421b

This list has been prepared under the authority of the General Services Administration for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification and such listing of a product is not intended to and does not connote indorsement of the product by the Federal Government. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of the applicable specification. This list is subject to change without notice; revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. This listing of a product does not release the supplier from compliance with the specification requirements. Use of the information for advertising or publicity purposes is expressly forbidden, and such use will be grounds for removal of the product so advertised from the list.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is the Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration.

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Class 1 - Rough Service Size 1 - Two Cell	1818	FS/7-9-56	Bright Star Industries 600 Getty Avenue Clifton, New Jersey
do do	5590	FS/6-21-65	Bridgeport Metal Goods Manufacturing Co. Bridgeport 5, Connecticut
do do	38	FS/5-16-60	Fulton Mfg. Corp. Wauseon, Ohio 43567
Size 2 - Three Cell	1825	FS/12-7-56	Bright Star Industries 600 Getty Avenue Clifton, New Jersey
do do	F-34	FS/7-9-56	Fulton Mfg. Corp. Wauseon, Ohio 43567
Class 2 - General Service Size 1 - Two Cell	235-S	FS/4-20-62	Fulton Mfg. Corp. Wauseon, Ohio 43567
do do	Eveready 319-9	FS/7-28-59	Union Carbide Corp. Consumer Products Division 270 Park Avenue New York, New York 10017
do do	Eveready 2251	FS/7-10-57	Union Carbide Corp. Consumer Products Division 270 Park Avenue New York, New York 10017
do do	5198	FS/6-26-59	Bridgeport Metal Goods Mfg. Co. Bridgeport 5, Conn.

1 of 2
QPL-W-F-421

FSS FORM 151

QPL-W-F-421-4

Superseding
QPL-W-F-421-4
June 30, 1964

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST CONTINUATION SHEET

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Class 2 - General Service (Continued)			
Size 2 - Three Cell	335B	FS/7-9-56	Fulton Mfg. Corp. Wauseon, Ohio 43567
do do	2351	FS/8-15-62	Union Carbide Corp. Consumer Products Division 270 Park Avenue New York, New York 10017
do do	5397	FS/5-14-63	Bridgeport Metal Goods Manufacturing Co. Bridgeport 5, Connecticut
Size 3 - Five Cell	535B	FS/7-9-56	Fulton Mfg. Corp. Wauseon, Ohio 43567

1 of 2
QPL-W-F-421

FSS FORM 339
AUGUST 1962

NOTICE: This List is available to persons employed by the Federal Government who require it in the procurement of supply items listed herein. Federal Qualified Products Lists shall not be made available to any other person except as provided herein. Qualified Products Lists may be furnished to prime contractors who supply items or services, or a combination thereof, procured by the Federal Government, only if the prime contractor is required to procure from others, materials, parts, components or subassemblies listed on a Qualified Products List in the production of the item(s) covered by his prime contract. Reproduction of this List in whole or in part is expressly prohibited.

QPL-W-L-314-4
August 15, 1960
SUPERSEDED
QPL-W-L-314-3
June 29, 1950

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST OF PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION

W-L-314a

LIGHTS; HOUSEHOLD

Any product listed herein has been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest issue of the applicable specification. Revisions of this list will be issued as necessary. The listing of a product does not release the manufacturer from compliance with the specification requirements. Reproduction of, or reference to this list in whole or in part for advertising purposes is expressly forbidden.

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation 2/	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address 1/
Type I- Large floor lamp, incandescent 300/200/100 watt			
Style A- Conventional design			
do	G-39-76	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	2/47C394	FS/5-23-56	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SN44	FS/5-23-56	Stadler-Neundrth, Inc.
do	M2-102	FS/4-8-57	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	G-39-254-SP	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	G-39-1005	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	G-39-1007	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CRP18-A	FS/5-29-59	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	132	FS/11-19-59	Galpa Products Company
do	SNL5	FS/2-1-60	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	G-39-1009	FS/5-24-60	Stadler-Neundrth, Inc.
do	160	FS/7-1-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
Style B- Modern design			
do	G-39-235	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	G-39-1002	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	2/47C375	FS/5-23-56	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	M2-100	FS/5-24-56	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SNL4	FS/5-23-56	Stadler-Neundrth, Inc.
do	AC-8	FS/4-28-58	Galpa Products Company
do	127	FS/4-29-59	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SNL4R	FS/4-30-59	Stadler-Neundrth, Inc.
do	58-206	FS/5-5-58	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	1A/150	FS/2-26-60	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	975	FS/3-29-60	Modeling Co. of Calif., Inc.
do	M2-5116	FS/5-16-60	Mutual Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	M606H	FS/6-7-60	Coronet Mfg. Co.
do	5001	FS/5-31-60	Mutual Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co.
Style C- Colonial design			
do	7005	FS/4-4-60	Tropical Sun Company
do	G-39-71	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	G-49-71	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SN34	FS/5-23-56	Stadler-Neundrth, Inc.
do	M2-101	FS/4-8-57	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	G-39-1004	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	128	FS/4-29-59	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	129	FS/5-25-59	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C39-1006	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CRP18-C	FS/5-29-59	Galpa Products Company
do	MA26	FS/6-1-59	Mario Mfg. Company, Inc.

Footnotes 1/ and 2/
See Page 7 of 7

1 of 7
QPL-W-L-314-4

QPL-W-1-314-4
August 15, 1960
SUPERSEDED
QPL-W-1-314-3
June 29, 1959

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Type I - Large floor lamp, incandescent 300/200/100 watt (Cont'd) Provincial design	M2-103	FS/5-12-59	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C39-1008	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SN50	FS/6-1-59	Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
do	300	FS/11-15-59	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C39-1010	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co.
Rattan and Wood	G.S.L.38	FS/6-10-60	Golden State Lamp and Shade Co.
Type II - Large table lamp, incandescent 300/200/100 watt Style A - Conventional design	M12-103	FS/4-8-57	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co. Inc.
do	C-1601	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	MA-11	FS/5-3-57	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SN-68	FS/5-14-57	Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
do	CL607	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	407	FS/12-24-59	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	AGST-AX	FS/3-18-60	Calpa Products Co.
Style B - Modern design	M12-102	FS/4-8-57	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	MA-12	FS/5-3-57	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CL599	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	AG-8T	FS/4-28-58	Calpa Products Company
do	SN58	FS/4-17-57	Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
do	400	FS/5-12-59	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CL605	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
Style C - Colonial design	M12-101	FS/2-14-57	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CL602	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	MA-10	FS/5-3-57	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SN-78	FS/5-14-57	Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
do	401	FS/5-25-59	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C-1606	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	AGST-C	FS/5-29-59	Calpa Products Company
Provincial design	M12-104	FS/5-12-59	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C-1608	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SN55	FS/6-1-59	Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
do	422	FS/2-25-60	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
Type III - Junior floor lamp, incandescent 150/100/50 watt Style A - Conventional design	MO-102	FS/5-24-56	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C56-254-SF	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C56-1005	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C56-1007	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CRP37-A	FS/5-29-59	Calpa Products Company
do	MA22	FS/6-1-59	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	112	FS/12-24-59	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
Style B - Modern design	C-56-524	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	100	FS/5-24-56	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	MO-103	FS/4-8-57	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.

QPL-W-L-314-4
August 15, 1946
SUPERSEDED
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June 29, 1959

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Type III - Junior floor lamp, incandescent 150/100/50 watt (Cont'd)			
Style B - Modern design	C56-1002	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C56-478	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CRP37-B	FS/5-29-59	Calpa Products Company
do	MA23	FS/6-1-59	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc.
Style C - Colonial design	C-56-54	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	101	FS/5-24-56	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	MO-104	FS/4-8-57	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C56-1004	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	103	FS/5-25-59	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C56-1006	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CRP37-C	FS/5-29-59	Calpa Products Company
do	MA24	FS/6-1-59	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc.
Provincial design	MO-105	FS/5-12-59	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C56-1008	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	135	FS/12-24-59	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
"No style designation"	5111	FS/5-20-60	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
"No style designation"	C56-1011	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
Type V - Swing-arm floor lamp, incandescent 150/100/50 watt			
Style A - Conventional design	CDB-76	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	2/470393	FS/5-23-56	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SW2	FS/5-23-56	Stadler-Neundrth, Inc.
do	M3-105	FS/4-8-57	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CDB-254-SF	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CDB-1005	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CDB-1007	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CRP22	FS/5-29-59	Calpa Products Company
do	131	FS/12-24-59	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SN13	FS/2-1-60	Stadler-Neundrth, Inc.
Style B - Modern design	CDB-235	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	2/470376	FS/5-23-56	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SN12	FS/5-23-56	Stadler-Neundrth, Inc.
do	M3-104	FS/4-8-57	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	AC-2	FS/4-28-58	Calpa Products Company
do	CDB-1002	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CDB-1003	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	300	FS/4-29-59	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	304	FS/5-29-59	Calpa Products Company
Style C - Colonial design	CDB-71Spec.	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	M3-103	FS/5-24-56	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CDB-71	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SN32	FS/5-23-56	Stadler-Neundrth, Inc.
do	CDB-1004	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	303	FS/4-29-59	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	305	FS/5-25-59	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CDB-1006	FS/5-24-60	Calpa Products Company
do	CRP12	FS/5-29-59	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	MA25	FS/6-1-59	Tropical Sun Company
do	7003	FS/5-29-60	

QPL-W-I-314-4
August 15, 1960
SUPERSEDED
QPL-W-I-314-3
June 29, 1959

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Type V- Swing-arm floor lamp, incandescent 150/100/50 watt (Cont'd) Provincial design	M3-106	FS/5-12-59	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CDB-1008	FS/5-21-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SN52	FS/6-1-59	Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
do	305	FS/12-24-59	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
Battan and Wood	G.S.L. 39	FS/6-10-60	Golden State Lamp and Shade Co.
"No Style Designation"	R9-5107	FS/6-13-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
Type VI- Large table lamp, incandescent 150/100/50 watt			
Style A- Conventional design	500478	FS/5-23-56	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	M6-105	FS/5-24-56	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SN48	FS/5-23-56	Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
do	CTB-4001	FS/5-21-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CTB-4006	FS/5-21-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C-1623	FS/5-21-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C-1538	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C-1534	FS/5-21-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C-809	FS/5-21-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C-838	FS/5-21-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	019	FS/5-21-60	Calpa Products Company
do	CTB-4004	FS/5-23-59	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	AC6T	FS/5-21-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C1580	FS/5-21-60	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C1638	FS/12-24-59	Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
do	231	FS/2-1-60	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SN26	FS/3-2-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	235	FS/5-21-60	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc.
do		FS/5-23-56	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	G-1178	FS/5-23-56	Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
do	540229	FS/5-23-56	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	550307	FS/5-23-56	Inc.
do	SN28	FS/4-8-57	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	M6-106	FS/5-21-60	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CTB-4002	FS/4-23-59	Calpa Products Company
do	227	FS/5-23-59	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	AC6T-B	FS/2-26-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	1B/50	FS/5-21-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do		FS/5-21-60	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C-1564	FS/5-23-56	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	C-8028	FS/5-24-56	Inc.
do	550283	FS/5-23-56	Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
do	M6-104	FS/5-23-56	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SN38	FS/4-8-57	Inc.
do	M6-107	FS/5-25-59	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	228	FS/5-21-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CTB-4003	FS/5-29-59	Calpa Products Company
do	AC6TC	FS/5-12-59	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	M6-108	FS/5-21-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
Provincial design	CTB-4005	FS/6-1-59	Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
do	SN-53	FS/2-23-60	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	146		

QPL-W-I-314-4
August 15, 1960
SUPERSEDED
QPL-W-I-314-3
June 29, 1959

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Type VI- Large table lamp, incandescent 150/100/50 watt (cont'd) "No style designation"	5112	FS/5-20-60	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc. Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
"No style designation"	CT8-4007	FS/5-24-60	
Type VII- Study table lamp, incandescent 150/100/50 watt			
Style A- Conventional design	2/5609	FS/5-23-56	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc. Stadler-Neundrth, Inc. Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	2/SN4.5	FS/5-23-56	
do	N5-107	FS/4-8-57	
do	CT5-3001	FS/5-24-60	
do	UT5-3004	FS/5-24-60	
do	211	FS/12-24-59	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc. Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc. G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc. Galpa Products Co.
do	AG7T-A	FS/3-18-60	
Style B- Modern design	2/201	FS/5-24-56	
do	2/470373	FS/5-23-56	
do	N5-106	FS/5-24-56	
do	2/SN25	FS/5-24-56	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc. Mario Mfg. Co., Inc. Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CT5-3002	FS/5-23-56	
do	CL600	FS/5-24-60	
do	AG7B	FS/5-24-60	
do		FS/5-29-59	
Style C- Colonial design	G-14.54	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc. Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc. G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc. Mario Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	G-8025	FS/5-24-60	
do	2/200	FS/5-24-56	
do	2/550342	FS/5-23-56	
do	2/SN35	FS/5-23-56	
do	N5-108	FS/4-8-57	Stadler-Neundrth, Inc. Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc. G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc. Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	203	FS/5-25-59	
do	CT5-3003	FS/5-24-60	
do	AG7T-C	FS/5-29-59	
do	17	FS/5-29-60	
Provincial design	N5-109	FS/5-12-59	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc. Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc. Stadler-Neundrth, Inc. G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	CT5-3005	FS/5-24-60	
do	SN21	FS/6-1-59	
do	147	FS/2-25-60	
Rattan and Wood	G.S.L.40	FS/6-10-60	
Type VIII- Dresser lamp incandescent 100 watt			
Style A- Conventional design	MA15	FS/5-3-57	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc. Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	M8-106	FS/5-27-59	
Style B- Modern design	CH-1571	FS/5-24-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc. Mario Mfg. Co., Inc. Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	MA13	FS/5-3-57	
do	M8-104	FS/5-27-59	
Style C- Colonial design	MA-14	FS/5-3-57	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc. Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	M8-103	FS/4-28-58	
Provincial design	M8-105	FS/5-27-59	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.

QPL-W-L-314-4
August 15, 1949
SUPERSEDED
QPL-W-L-314-3
June 29, 1959

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Type IX- Dressing table lamp, incandescent 100 watt Style A- Conventional design do	MA18 M9-106	FS/5-3-57 FS/5-27-59	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc. Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
Style B- Modern design do do	CH-1573 MA17 M9-104	FS/5-24-60 FS/5-3-57 FS/5-27-59	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc. Mario Mfg. Co., Inc. Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
Style C- Colonial design do	MA16 M9-103	FS/5-3-57 FS/4-28-58	Mario Mfg. Co., Inc. Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
Provincial design	M9-105	FS/5-27-59	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
Type X- Tall table lamp, incandescent 150/100/50 watt Style A- Conventional design do do do do	GRFL0TA 702 MA-28 MX-112 SN-248	FS/3-10-60 FS/3-11-60 FS/3-14-60 FS/3-15-60 FS/4-18-60	Calpa Products Company G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc. Mario Mfg. Co., Inc. Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc. Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
Style B- Modern design do do do do	SL05 GRFL0TB 706 MA-29 MX-110 SN-228	FS/11-3-59 FS/3-10-60 FS/3-11-60 FS/3-14-60 FS/3-15-60 FS/4-18-60	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc. Calpa Products Company G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc. Mario Mfg. Co., Inc. Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc. Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
Style C- Colonial design do do do do	GRFL0TC 708 MA-27 MX-113 25	FS/3-10-60 FS/3-11-60 FS/3-14-60 FS/3-15-60 FS/3-29-60	Calpa Products Company G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc. Mario Mfg. Co., Inc. Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc. Tropical Sun Company Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
do do	SN-238	FS/4-18-60	G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc. Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
Provincial design do	704 MX-111	FS/3-11-60 FS/3-15-60	Inc. Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
do	SN-258	FS/4-18-60	Golden State Lamp and Shade Company
Rattan and Wood	G.S.L.41	FS/6-10-60	Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
"No style designation"	R9-5108	FS/6-13-60	
Type XI- Extra tall table lamp, incandescent 150/100/50 watt Style A- Conventional design do	GRFL1TA 703	FS/3-10-60 FS/3-11-60	Calpa Products Company G-F-C Mfg. Co., Inc.

QPL-W-L-314-4
August 15, 1940
SUPERSEDED
QPL-W-L-314-3
June 29, 1939

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Type XI- Extra tall table lamp, incandescent 150/200/50 watt (Cont'd)			
Style A- Conventional design	MXI-116	FS/3-15-60	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SW-348	FS/4-18-60	Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
do	MA-32	FS/3-14-60	Mario Mfg. Company, Inc.
Style B- Modern design	GRF117B	FS/3-10-60	Calpa Products Company
do	707	FS/3-11-60	G-P-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	MXI-114	FS/3-15-60	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	390	FS/3-29-60	Modeline Co. of Calif., Inc.
do	410	FS/3-29-60	Modeline Co. of Calif., Inc.
do	SW-328	FS/4-18-60	Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
do	SL5	FS/5-11-60	Modeline Co. of Calif., Inc.
do	MXI-5114	FS/5-16-60	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	MXI-5115	FS/5-16-60	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	MXI-5113	FS/5-16-60	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	MA-30	FS/3-14-60	Mario Mfg. Company, Inc.
Style C- Colonial design	GRF117C	FS/3-10-60	Calpa Products Company
do	701	FS/3-11-60	G-P-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	MXI-117	FS/3-15-60	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SW-338	FS/4-18-60	Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.
do	MA-31	FS/3-14-60	Mario Mfg. Company, Inc.
Provincial design	705	FS/3-11-60	G-P-C Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	MXI-115	FS/3-15-60	Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc.
do	SW-598	FS/4-18-60	Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc.

- 1/ Addresses of Manufacturers' Plants are:
 Artistic Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc. 109 Eighth Street, Passaic, New Jersey
 Calpa Products Company, 5426-28 Paschall Avenue, Philadelphia 15, Penna.
 G-P-C Mfg. Co., Inc., 3050 West 21st Street, Brooklyn 24, New York
 Mario Mfg. Co., Inc., 11 East 26th Street, New York 10, New York
 Modeline Company of Calif., Inc., 110 N. Beaudry Avenue, Los Angeles 12, California.
 Mutual-Sunset Lamp Mfg. Co., Inc. Empire State Building, New York 1, New York.
 Coronet Manufacturing Co., 836 East 79th Street, Los Angeles, California.
 Golden State Lamp and Shade Co., 855 Polson Street, San Francisco 7, California
 Stadler-Neuwirth, Inc., 40-36 22nd Street, Long Island City, New York
 Tropical Sun Co., 120 South Raymond Ave., Pasadena, California.

- 2/ Manufacturer's catalog number of lamp as modified to meet the requirements of Federal Specification W-L-314a.

7 of 7
QPL-W-L-314-4

NOTICE.—This list may be made available to contractors, prospective bidders or suppliers who are required to procure items listed herein to fulfill the requirements of a contract. Requests for this list shall include the number of the contract or invitation for bid for which it is required.

QPL-W-T-0070-16
AMENDMENT-2
14 April 1967
SUPERSEDING
QPL-W-T-0070-16
AMENDMENT-1
2 March 1967

QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST OF PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION

TAPES, RECORDING, SOUND AND INSTRUMENTATION,
MAGNETIC OXIDE COATED, GENERAL SPECIFICATION FOR

This list has been prepared for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of the applicable specification. Revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. The listing of a product does not release the manufacturer from compliance with the specification requirements. Reproduction of this list, in whole or in part, except by the Government, or use of the information shown thereon for advertising purposes is expressly forbidden.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is the Naval Ship Engineering Center

GOVERNMENT DESIGNATION	MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION	TEST OR QUALIFICATION REFERENCE	MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
		5 January 1967	

THIS AMENDMENT FORMS A PART OF QPL

Page 5: Delete the following products:

TIT-A-HR Ampex Cat. No. 737

NY 5991-9, Final Report

Ampex Corporation
Marvyn Road
Opelika, Alabama 36801
Plant: Same address

TIT-A-HT

Ampex Cat. No. 747

NY 5991-1B, Part 4

Ampex Corporation
Marvyn Road
Opelika, Alabama 36801
Plant: Same address

TIT-B-HR

Ampex Cat. No. 731

NY 5991-10, Final Report

Ampex Corporation
Marvyn Road
Opelika, Alabama 36801
Plant: Same address

TIT-B-HT

Ampex Cat. No. 741

NY 5991-1B, Part 4

Ampex Corporation
Marvyn Road
Opelika, Alabama 36801
Plant: Same address

Page 5: Add the following products:

TIT-B-HR #51-7

N.Y. 9200-222
Final Report

Audio Devices, Incorporated
235 E. 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017
Plant: Glenbrook, Conn. 06906

Page 7: Add the following products:

TIT-B-HR Scotch Brand 870

N.Y. 9200-223, Final Report
N.Y. 9200-227, Final Report

Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.
2301 Hudson Road
St. Paul, Minn. 55119
Plants: Freehold, N. J.
Camarillo, Calif.

TIT-B-HT

Scotch Brand 871

N.Y. 9200-224, Final Report

Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.
2501 Hudson Road
St. Paul, Minn. 55119
Plants: Freehold, N. J.
Camarillo, Calif.

NOTICE.—This list may be made available to contractors, prospective bidders or suppliers who are required to procure items listed herein to fulfill the requirements of a contract. Requests for this list shall include the number of the contract or invitation for bid for which it is required.

QPL-W-T-0070-16
5 January 1967
SUPERSEDED
QPL-W-T-0070-15
12 July 1966

QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST OF PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION W-T-0070

FSC 5835

TAPES, RECORDING, SOUND AND INSTRUMENTATION,
MAGNETIC OXIDE COATED, GENERAL SPECIFICATION FOR

This list has been prepared for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of the applicable specification. Revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. The listing of a product does not release the manufacturer from compliance with the specification requirements. Reproduction of this list, in whole or in part, except by the Government, or use of the information shown thereon for advertising purposes is expressly forbidden.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is the Naval Ship Engineering Center.

GOVERNMENT DESIGNATION	MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION	TEST OR QUALIFICATION REFERENCE	MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
	SPECIFICATION W-T-0070/1		
TAT-A-FR	Ampex Cat. No. 611	NY 5336-24 Final Report	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36801 Plant: Same address
TAT-B-FR	Ampex Cat. No. 618	NY 6399-2.4	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36801 Plant: Same address
TAT-B-FR	Ampex Cat. No. 628	NY 6399-2.5, Final Report	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36801 Plant: Same address
TAT-A-FR	Audiotape 24-5	NY 5336-8, Final Report	Audio Devices, Inc. 235 East 42nd Street New York, New York Plant: Glenbrook, Conn.
TAT-A-FR	Burgess 111	NY 5336-75, Final Report	Burgess Battery Co. Freeport, Illinois Plant: Same address
TAT-A-FR	A-303	NY 9200-61, Final Report	Eastman Kodak Company 343 State Street Rochester, New York 14650 Plant: Same address
TAT-A-FR	Scotch Brand 111	NY 5336-1, Part 4, Final Report Mat. Lab. Spdltr. 931SLW:mam 565/L5 dtd. 23 Dec. 1953	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota 55119 Plant: Hutchinson, Minn.
TAT-A-FR	15A	NY 9200-14, Final Report	Freehold, N. J. Camarillo, Calif.
TAT-B-FR	15A	NY 9200-15, Final Report	Radio Corp. of America 6800 East 30th Street Indianapolis 1, Indiana Plant: Same address
			Radio Corp. of America 6800 East 30th Street Indianapolis 1, Indiana Plant: Same address

OPL-W-T-0070

GOVERNMENT DESIGNATION	MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION	TEST OR QUALIFICATION REFERENCE	MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
	SPECIFICATION W-T-0070/1		
TAT-A-FR	Soundcraft S Series	NY 5336-7, Final Report	Reeves Soundcraft Div. of Reeves Industries Inc. Great Pasture Road Danbury, Conn. Plant: Same address
	SPECIFICATION W-T-0070/2		
TAT-A-HR	Ampex Cat. No. 631	NY 5336-24, Final Report	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36801 Plant: Same address
TAT-A-HT	Ampex Cat. No. 641	NY 5336-24, Final Report	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36801 Plant: Same address
TAT-B-HR	Ampex Cat. No. 638	NY 5336-54 Pt. 1, Final Report	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36801 Plant: Same address
TAT-B-HT	Ampex Cat. No. 648	NY 6399-2.3, Final Report	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36801 Plant: Same address
TAT-A-HR	Audiotape 24-7	NY 5336-8 & NY 5336-23 Final Reports	Audio Devices, Inc. 235 East 42nd Street New York, New York Plant: Glenbrook, Conn.
TAT-A-HT	Audiotape 24-6	NY 5336-8 & NY 5336-23 Final Reports	Audio Devices, Inc. 235 East 42nd Street New York, New York Plant: Glenbrook, Conn.
TAT-B-HT	Audiotape 13-6	NY 6399-6.5	Audio Devices, Inc. 235 East 42nd Street New York, New York Plant: Glenbrook, Conn.
TAT-A-HR	20-151	NY 9200-104, Final Report	Mac Panel Company 2060 Brentwood Street High Point, N. C. Plant: Same address
TAT-B-HR	25-151	NY 9200-105, Final Report	Mac Panel Company 2060 Brentwood Street High Point, N. C. Plant: Same address
TAT-A-HR	53A-F	NY 6399-3.7 Final Report	Memorex Corporation 1180 Shulman Avenue Santa Clara, California 95050 Plant: Same address
TAT-A-HT	53A-E	NY 6399-3.5 Final Report	Memorex Corporation 1180 Shulman Avenue Santa Clara, California 95050 Plant: Same address

QPL-W-T-0070

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
	SPECIFICATION W-T-0070/2		
TAT-A-HR	Scotch Brand 102	NY 5335-1, Part 4 Final Report Mat. Lab. Spdltr. 931:SLW:sm S65/L5 dtd. 23 Dec. 1953 NY 5336-22, Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota 55119 Plants: Hutchinson, Minn. Freehold, N. J. Camarillo, Calif.
TAT-A-HT	Scotch Brand 150	NY 5336-1, Part 4 Final Report Mat. Lab. Spdltr. 931:SLW:sm S65/L5 dtd. 23 Dec. 1953 NY 5336-22, Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota 55119 Plants: Hutchinson, Minn. Freehold, N. J. Camarillo, Calif.
TAT-B-HR	Scotch Brand B-102	NY 5336-52, Part 1 Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota 55119 Plants: Hutchinson, Minn. Freehold, N. J. Camarillo, Calif.
TAT-B-HT	Scotch Brand B-150	NY 5336-26, Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota 55119 Plants: Hutchinson, Minn. Freehold, N. J. Camarillo, Calif.
TAT-A-HT	Scotch Brand 813	NY 6399-5.5, Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota 55119 Plants: Hutchinson, Minn. Freehold, N. J. Camarillo, Calif.
TAT-A-HR	Scotch Brand 812	NY 6399-5.6 Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota 55119 Plants: Hutchinson, Minn. Freehold, N. J. Camarillo, Calif.
TAT-B-HR	Scotch Brand 812	NY 6399-5.6 Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota 55119 Plants: Hutchinson, Minn. Freehold, N. J. Camarillo, Calif.
TAT-B-HT	Scotch Brand 813	NY 6399-5.5 Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota 55119 Plants: Hutchinson, Minn. Freehold, N. J. Camarillo, Calif.
TAT-A-HR	15M	NY 5336-70, Final Report	Radio Corp. of America 6800 East 30th Street Indianapolis 1, Indiana Plant: Same address
TAT-A-HT	10M	NY 5336-71, Final Report	Radio Corp. of America 6800 East 30th Street Indianapolis 1, Indiana Plant: Same address

QPL-W-T-0070

GOVERNMENT DESIGNATION	MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION	TEST OR QUALIFICATION REFERENCE	MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
	SPECIFICATION W-T-0070/2		
TAT-B-HR	15M	NY 5336-70, Final Report	Radio Corp. of America 6800 East 30th Street Indianapolis 1, Indiana Plant: Same address
TAT-B-HT	10M	NY 5336-71, Final Report	Radio Corp. of America 6800 East 30th Street Indianapolis 1, Indiana Plant: Same address
TAT-A-HR	Soundcraft L Series	NY 5336-13, Part 1 Final Report	Reeves Soundcraft Div. of Reeves Industries Inc. Great Pasture Road Danbury, Connecticut Plant: Same address
TAT-A-HT	Soundcraft PL Series	NY 5336-13, Part 1 Final Report	Reeves Soundcraft Div. of Reeves Industries Inc. Great Pasture Road Danbury, Connecticut Plant: Same address
TAT-B-HR	Soundcraft GTM 1.5 Series	NY 6399-5, 1, Final Report	Reeves Soundcraft Div. of Reeves Industries Inc. Great Pasture Road Danbury, Connecticut Plant: Same address
TAT-B-HT	Soundcraft GTM 1.0 Series	NY 6399-1.2, Final Report	Reeves Soundcraft Div. of Reeves Industries Inc. Great Pasture Road Danbury, Connecticut Plant: Same address
	SPECIFICATION W-T-0070/3		
TIT-A-FR	Ampex Cat. No. 717	NY 5991-9, Final Report	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36601 Plant: Same address
TIT-A-Ft	Ampex Cat. No. 727	NY 5991-9, Final Report	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36601 Plant: Same address
TIT-B-FR	Ampex Cat. No. 711	NY 5991-9, Final Report	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36601 Plant: Same address
TIT-A-FR	Autotape 50-5	NY 5991-2A, Final Report	Audio Devices, Inc. 235 East 42nd Street New York, New York Plant: Glenbrook, Conn.
TIT-A-FR	Soundcraft ATA 1.5 Series	NY 5991-4, Final Report	Reeves Soundcraft Div. of Reeves Industries Inc. Great Pasture Road Danbury, Connecticut Plant: Same address

QPL-W-T-0070

GOVERNMENT DESIGNATION	MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION	TEST OR QUALIFICATION REFERENCE	MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
	SPECIFICATION	W-T-0070/4	
TIT-A-Hr	Ampex Cat. No. 736	NY 9200-8, Final Report	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36801 Plant: Same address
TIT-A-HR	Ampex Cat. No. 737	NY 5991-9, Final Report	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36801 Plant: Same address
TIT-A-HT	Ampex Cat. No. 746	NY 9200-9, Final Report	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36801 Plant: Same address
TIT-A-Ht	Ampex Cat. No. 747	NY 5991-1B, Part 4	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36801 Plant: Same address
TIT-B-Hr	Ampex Cat. No. 731	NY 5991-10, Final Report	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36801 Plant: Same address
TIT-B-HR	Ampex Cat. No. 738	NY 9200-5 Final Report	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36801 Plant: Same address
TIT-B-HT	Ampex Cat. No. 741	NY 5991-1B, Part 4	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36801 Plant: Same address
TIT-B-HT	Ampex Cat. No. 748	NY 9200-7 Final Report	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36801 Plant: Same address
TIT-A-HR	Audiotape 50-7	NY 6399-6,3	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36801 Plant: Same address
TIT-A-HT	Audiotape 50-6	NY 5991-2, Final Report	Audio Devices, Inc. 235 East 42nd Street New York, New York Plant: Glenbrook, Conn.
TIT-B-HT	Audiotape 51-6	NY 6399-4.1, Final Report	Audio Devices, Inc. 235 East 42nd Street New York, New York Plant: Glenbrook, Conn.
TIT-B-Ht	CEC type SX 231	9200-154	Audio Devices, Inc. 235 East 42nd Street New York, New York Plant: Glenbrook, Conn.
			Consolidated Electro-Dynamics Corporation 360 Sierra Madre Villa Pasadena 15, California (Distributor) Eastman Kodak Company 343 State Street Rochester, New York 14650 Plant: Same address (Manufacturer)

QPL-W-T-0070

GOVERNMENT DESIGNATION	MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION	TEST OR QUALIFICATION REFERENCE	MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
	SPECIFICATION W-T-0070/4		
TIT-B-HT	CEC type SX 233	9200-156	Consolidated Electro-Dynamics Corporation 360 Sierra Madre Villa Pasadena 15, California (Distributor) Eastman Kodak Company 343 State Street Rochester, New York 14650 Plant: Same address (Manufacturer)
TIT-B-Hr	CEC type SX 331	9200-155	Consolidated Electro-Dynamics Corporation 360 Sierra Madre Villa Pasadena 15, California (Distributor) Eastman Kodak Company 343 State Street Rochester, New York 14650 Plant: Same address (Manufacturer)
TIT-B-Hr	CEC type SX 333	9200-157	Consolidated Electro-Dynamics Corporation 360 Sierra Madre Villa Pasadena 15, California (Distributor) Eastman Kodak Company 343 State Street Rochester, New York 14650 (Manufacturer)
TIT-B-Hr	CEC Type SX-335	NY 9200-214 Final Report	Consolidated Electro-Dynamics Corporation 360 Sierra Madre Villa Pasadena 15, California (Distributor) Eastman Kodak Company 343 State Street Rochester, N. Y. 14650 (Manufacturer)
TIT-A-Hr	33A-F	NY 6399-3.4 Final Report	Memorex Corporation 1180 Shulman Avenue Santa Clara, California 95050 Plant: Same address
TIT-A-HT	33A-E	NY 6399-3.1 Final Report	Memorex Corporation 1180 Shulman Avenue Santa Clara, California 95050 Plant: Same address
TIT-B-Hr	33B-F	NY 9200-132, Final Report	Memorex Corporation 1180 Shulman Avenue Santa Clara, California 95050 Plant: Same address
6 of 9			

QPL-W-T-0070

GOVERNMENT DESIGNATION	MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION	TEST OR QUALIFICATION REFERENCE	MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
	SPECIFICATION W-T-0070/4		
TIT-A-HT	Scotch Brand 459	NY 5849-7, Final Report & NY 5849-9, Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota 55119 Plants: Hutchinson, Minn. Freehold, New Jersey Camarillo, Calif.
TIT-A-HR	Scotch Brand 408	NY 5849-7, Final Report & NY 5849-9, Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota 55119 Plants: Hutchinson, Minn. Freehold, New Jersey Camarillo, Calif.
TIT-A-HR	Scotch Brand 850	NY 6399-2.9, Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota 55119 Plants: Hutchinson, Minn. Freehold, New Jersey Camarillo, Calif.
TIT-A-HT	Scotch Brand 851	NY 9200-135, Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota 55119 Plants: Hutchinson, Minn. Freehold, New Jersey Camarillo, Calif.
TIT-B-HR	Scotch Brand 860	NY 6399-2.7, Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota 55119 Plants: Hutchinson, Minn. Freehold, New Jersey Camarillo, Calif.
TIT-B-HT	Scotch Brand 861	NY 6399-2.6, Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota 55119 Plants: Hutchinson, Minn. Freehold, New Jersey Camarillo, Calif.
TIT-B-HR	Scotch Brand B-458	NY 5991-3A, Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota 55119 Plants: Hutchinson, Minn. Freehold, New Jersey Camarillo, Calif.
TIT-B-HT	Scotch Brand B-459	NY 5849-7, Final Report & NY 5849-9, Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota 55119 Plants: Hutchinson, Minn. Freehold, New Jersey
TIT-A-HR	15MI	NY 9200-16, Final Report	Radio Corp. of America 6800 East 30th Street Indianapolis 1, Indiana Plant: Same address
TIT-A-HT	10MI	NY 9200-144	Radio Corp. of America 6800 East 30th Street Indianapolis 1, Indiana Plant: Same address

QPL-W-T-0070

GOVERNMENT DESIGNATION	MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION	TEST OR QUALIFICATION REFERENCE	MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
	SPECIFICATION	W-T-0070/4	
TIT-A-HT	10MIB	NY 9200-144	Radio Corp. of America 6800 East 30th Street Indianapolis 1, Indiana Plant: Same address
TIT-B-HR	15MI	NY 9200-17, Final Report	Radio Corp. of America 6800 East 30th Street Indianapolis 1, Indiana Plant: Same address
TIT-B-HT	10MT	NY 9200-145	Radio Corp. of America 6800 East 30th Street Indianapolis 1, Indiana Plant: Same address
TIT-B-HT	10MIB	NY 9200-145	Radio Corp. of America 6800 East 30th Street Indianapolis 1, Indiana Plant: Same address
TIT-A-HR	Soundcraft ATM 1.5 Series	NY 5991-4, Final Report	Reeves Soundcraft Div. of Reeves Industries Inc. Great Pasture Road Danbury, Connecticut Plant: Same address
TIT-A-Hr	Soundcraft HRMB-1.5 Series	NY 6399-6.1, Final Report	Reeves Soundcraft Div. of Reeves Industries Inc. Great Pasture Road Danbury, Connecticut Plant: Same address
TIT-A-HT	Soundcraft ATM 1.0 Series	NY 5991-4, Final Report	Reeves Soundcraft Div. of Reeves Industries Inc. Great Pasture Road Danbury, Connecticut Plant: Same address
TIT-B-HR	Soundcraft BTM 1.5 Series	NY 9200-33, Final Report	Reeves Soundcraft Div. of Reeves Industries Inc. Great Pasture Road Danbury, Connecticut Plant: Same address
TIT-B-HR	Soundcraft HRMB 1.5 Series	NY 6399-6.1, Final Report	Reeves Soundcraft Div. of Reeves Industries Inc. Great Pasture Road Danbury, Connecticut Plant: Same address
TIT-B-HT	Soundcraft HRMB 1.0 Series	NY 6399-6.2, Final Report	Reeves Soundcraft Div. of Reeves Industries Inc. Great Pasture Road Danbury, Connecticut Plant: Same address
TIT-B-Hr	Soundcraft BTM 1.0 Series	NY 6399-5.3 Final Report	Reeves Soundcraft Div. of Reeves Industries Inc. Great Pasture Road Danbury, Connecticut Plant: Same address

QPL-W-T-0070

GOVERNMENT DESIGNATION	MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION	TEST OR QUALIFICATION REFERENCE	MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
	SPECIFICATION W-T-0070/5		
THR-E-H _T	Ampex Cat. No. 776	NY 9200-206, Final Report	Ampex Corporation Marvyn Road Opelika, Alabama 36801 Plant: Same address
THR-E-H _R	CEC Type W354	NY 9200-92, TM #5 Final Report	Consolidated Electro- Dynamics Corp., 360 Sierra Madre Villa Pasadena 15, Calif. (Distributor) Eastman Kodak Company 343 State Street Rochester, New York 14650 (Manufacturer)
THR-D-H _T	62D	NY 9200-92 Tech. Memo #6	Memorex Corporation 1180 Shulman Avenue Santa Clara, Calif. 95050 Plant: Same address
THR-E-H _T	62E	NY 9200-92 Tech. Memo #6	Memorex Corporation 1180 Shulman Avenue Santa Clara, Calif. 95050 Plant: Same address
THR-E-H _R	864	NY 9200-92, TM #4 Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota Plant: Hutchinson, Minn.
THR-E-H _T	888	NY 9200-92, TM #4 Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota Plant: Hutchinson, Minn.
THR-D-H _T	863	NY 6334 Tech. Memo No. 2, Final Report	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 2501 Hudson Road St. Paul, Minnesota Plant: Hutchinson, Minn.

QPL L-T-90-10
November 14, 1966
SUPERSEDED
QPL L-T-90-9
June 16, 1966

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST
OF
PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION

L-T-90c(Interim Amendment 2)
TAPE, PRESSURE-SENSITIVE ADHESIVE
(CELLOPHANE AND CELLULOSE ACETATE)

This list has been prepared under the authority of the General Services Administration for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification and such listing of a product is not intended to and does not connote indorsement of the product by the Federal Government. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of the applicable specification. This list is subject to change without notice; revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. This listing of a product does not release the supplier from compliance with the specification requirements. Use of the information for advertising or publicity purposes is expressly forbidden, and such use will be grounds for removal of the product so advertised from the list.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is the Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration.

Government Designation		Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
<u>Type</u>	<u>Class</u>			
I	A	300	NBS Report G-24070	Behr-Manning Company Watervliet, New York
I	A	600	NBS Report G-24070	3M Company Bristol, Pennsylvania
I	A	600	Extension of NBS Report G-24070	3M Company St. Paul, Minnesota
I	A	P-44	GSA-QCD Report 2640254 GSA-QCD Report 2650713	Permaceel New Brunswick, New Jersey
I	A	Tuck #205B	GSA-QCD Report 2642466 GSA-QCD Report 2654026	Technical Tape Corp. Beacon, New York
I	A	Tuck #205B	GSA-QCD Report 2642729 GSA-QCD Report 2654024	Technical Tape Corp. Carbondale, Illinois
I	A	Black Wizard #405	Extension of GSA-QCD Report 2642466 Extension of GSA-QCD Report 2654026	Technical Tape Corp. Beacon, New York
I	A	Black Wizard #405	Extension of GSA-QCD Report 2642729 Extension of GSA-QCD Report 2654024	Technical Tape Corp. Carbondale, Illinois

Page 1 of 3
QPL L-T-90-10

QPL L-T-90-10
November 14, 1966
SUPERSEDED
QPL L-T-90-9
June 16, 1966

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST CONTINUATION SHEET

Government Designation		Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
<u>TYPE</u>	<u>CLASS</u>			
I	B (All colors)	650	NBS Report G-24070	3M Company St. Paul, Minnesota
I	B (All colors)	P-45	NBS Report G-24070 NBS Report G-25355	Permaceel New Brunswick, New Jersey
II	A	810	NBS Report G-24070	3M Company St. Paul, Minnesota
II	A	P-901	GSA-QCD Report 2610319 GSA-QCD Report 2620738	Permaceel New Brunswick, New Jersey
II	A	2046	GSA-QCD Report 1 26614998	Le Page's, Inc. Gloucester, Massachusetts
II	A	643c	GSA-QCD Report 1 26714533	The Borden Chemical Company Mystik Tape Division Northfield, Illinois
II	B	800	NBS Report G-24070	3M Company St. Paul, Minnesota
II	B	P-90	GSA-QCD Report 2610318 GSA-QCD Report 2620739	Permaceel New Brunswick, New Jersey
Utility Dispensers				
I	A	C-43 and C-46	NBS Report G-24070	Behr-Manning Company Watervliet, New York
I	A	144-90, 167-90, 157-90	NBS Report G-24070	*3M Company
II	A	171-90	NBS Report G-24070	*3M Company Hutchinson, Minnesota
II	A	39M	GSA-QCD Report 1 26614998 GSA-QCD Report 26714604	LePage's, Inc. Gloucester, Massachusetts
II	A	3960	GSA-QCD Report 1 26614998 GSA-QCD Report 1 26714605	LePage's, Inc. Gloucester, Massachusetts
I	A	Tuck #1205B	GSA-QCD Report 2642467 GSA-QCD Report 2654026	Technical Tape Corp. Beacon, New York
I	A	Tuck #1205B	GSA-QCD Report 2642905 GSA-QCD Report 2654024	Technical Tape Corp. Carbondale, Illinois

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST CONTINUATION SHEET

Government Designation		Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
<u>Type</u>	<u>Class</u>			
I	A	Tuck #1205C	GSA-QCD Report 2654026 GSA-QCD Report 26714606	Technical Tape Corporation Beacon, New York
I	A	Tuck #1205C	GSA-QCD Report 2654024 GSA-QCD Report 26714606	Technical Tape Corporation Carbondale, Illinois
I	A	Black Wizard #1405	Extension of GSA-QCD Report 2642905 Extension of GSA-QCD Report 2654026	Technical Tape Corp. Beacon, New York
I	A	Black Wizard #1405	Extension of GSA-QCD Report 2642905 Extension of GSA-QCD Report 2654024	Technical Tape Corp. Carbondale, Illinois
* Qualified tape from St. Paul plant used in dispensers.				

¹ This is a tentative approval pending satisfactory test results after the one year aging and the aging by light required by 3.8 Stability.

NOTICE.—This list may be made available to contractors, prospective bidders or suppliers who are required to procure items listed herein to fulfill the requirements of a contract. Requests for this list shall include the number of the contract or invitation for bid for which it is required.

QPL-TT-C-930-2
15 March 1963
SUPERSEDED
QPL-TT-C-00530-1
26 March 1962

QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST OF PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION

FIG. B030

TT-C-00530

COATING COMPOUND, RUST INHIBITIVE, FISH OIL BASE

This list has been prepared for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of the applicable specification. Revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. The listing of a product does not release the manufacturer from compliance with the specification requirements. Reproduction of this list, in whole or in part, except by the Government, or use of the information shown thereon for advertising purposes is expressly forbidden.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is the Bureau of Ships.

GOVERNMENT DESIGNATION	MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION	TEST OR QUALIFICATION REFERENCE	MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
	HUST-OLEUM 769 Damp-Proof Red Primer	Robert W. Hunt Co. Rpt. K-4085 of 1/23/62	RUST-OLEUM Corp. 2425 Oakton Street Evanston, Illinois Plant: Same address

NOTE: No additions or deletions of the approved product have been made.

NOTICE: This list may be made available to contractors, prospective bidders or suppliers who are required to procure items listed hereon to fulfill the requirements of a contract. Requests for this list shall include the number of the contract or Invitation for Bid for which it is required.

QPL-VV-L-800-7
16 December 1966
~~SUPPLEMENT~~
QPL-VV-L-800-6
19 July 1965
RSC 9150

MILITARY QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST
OF
PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER MILITARY SPECIFICATION
VV-L-800

LUBRICATING OIL, GENERAL PURPOSE, PRESERVATIVE, (WATER-DISPLACING, LOW TEMPERATURE)

This list has been prepared for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification and such listing of a product is not intended to and does not connote indorsement of the product by the Department of Defense. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of the applicable specification. This list is subject to change without notice; revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. The listing of a product does not release the supplier from compliance with the specification requirements. Use of the information for advertising or publicity purposes is expressly forbidden.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is
Rock Island Arsenal Laboratory, Rock Island, Illinois 61901

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
	PQ Rust Preventive No. 172	M-6817	American Oil & Supply Co. 238-260 Wilson Avenue Newark, New Jersey 07105 Plant: Same address
	Brayco 300	M-6811	Bray Oil Co. 3344 Bedford Street Los Angeles, California 90063 Plants: Los Angeles, Calif. Richmond, Calif.
	Nox Rust 518 Code R-62-203-1	M-6812	Daubert Chemical Co. 4700 S. Central Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60638 Plant: Same address
	Rust Poil #2675	M-6813	Franklin Oil Corp. 34-40 South Park Street Bedford, Ohio Plant: Same address
	Cosmoline 1116	M-6819	E. F. Houghton & Co. 303 West Lehigh Avenue Philadelphia, Pa. Plant: Franklin Oil Corp. Bedford, Ohio
	Octoil 90 Lot F-1804	M-6820	Octagon Process, Inc. 596 River Road Edgewater, New Jersey Plant: Same address
	Petrotest 800	M-6814	Pennsylvania Refining Co. 2686 Lisbon Road Cleveland, Ohio Plant: Franklin Oil Corp. Bedford, Ohio

QPL-VV-L-800-7
16 December 1966

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
	Royco 308	M-6816	Royal Lubricants Co. River Road Hanover, New Jersey Plant: Same address
	Tectyl 893	M-6815	Valvoline Oil Co. Division of Ashland Oil & Refining Co. Freedom, Pa. Plant: Franklin Oil Corp. Bedford, Ohio
	Tectyl 800	M-6818	Valvoline Oil Co. Division of Ashland Oil & Refining Co. Freedom, Pa. Plant: Same address

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961-351-317/4112

QPL-W-S-755-5
 July 14, 1966
 SUPERSEDED BY
 QPL-W-S-755-4
 March 31, 1959

FSC 6250

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST
OF
PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION

W-S-755b

STARTER, FLUORESCENT LAMP

This list has been prepared under the authority of the General Services Administration for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification and such listing of a product is not intended to and does not connote endorsement of the product by the Federal Government. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of the applicable specification. This list is subject to change without notice; revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. This listing of a product does not release the supplier from compliance with the specification requirements. Use of the information for advertising or publicity purposes is expressly forbidden, and such use will be grounds for removal of the product so advertised from the list.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is the Standardization Division, Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration.

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address 1/
Type I - Glow Switch, with lockout <u>Class A-Manual-reset</u>			
20 MG (15-20 watt)	FS-20	FS/3-4-55	Bryant Electric Co.
" "	FS-20	FS/5-14-57	Dura Electric Lamp Company
" "	FS-20	FS/2-19-64	General Electric Co.
" "	FS-20	FS/8-18-55	Hub Electric Mfg. Co.
" "	FS-20	FS/4-22-66	Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.
" "	COP-20	FS/3-4-55	Bryant Electric Co.
30 MG (30 watt)	FS-30	FS/5-14-57	Dura Electric Lamp Co., Inc.
" "	FS-30	FS/2-19-64	General Electric Co.
" "	FS-30	FS/8-13-56	Bryant Electric Co.
" "	FS-400	FS/4-22-66	Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.
" "	COP-30	FS/8-19-64	Surelite Products Co., Inc.
40 MG (40 watt)	FS-40 PB	FS/3-4-55	Bryant Electric Co.
" "	FS-40	FS/5-14-57	Dura Electric Lamp Co.
" "	FS-40	FS/3-4-55	Hub Electric Mfg. Co.
" "	FS-40	FS/7-13-66	General Electric Co.
" "	FS-40/400	FS/4-22-66	Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.
" "	COP-40/400	FS/4-22-66	Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.
" "	COP-40	FS/4-22-66	Dura Electric Lamp Company
90 MG (85-90-100 watt)	FS-852	FS/5-14-57	General Electric Co.
" "	FS-852	FS/3-4-55	Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.
" "	COP-6	FS/4-22-66	
90 MG4 (85-90-100 watt) (Four Pin)	FS-850	FS/3-4-55	Bryant Electric Co.
" " " " " " (Four Pin)	FS-850	FS/5-14-57	Dura Electric Lamp Co.
" " " " " " (Four Pin)	FS-850	FS/3-4-55	General Electric Co.
" " " " " " (Four Pin)	COP-64	FS/4-22-66	Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.
90 MG4 (85-90-100 watt) (Series Sequence Lighting) (Four Pin)	FS-850S	FS/3-4-55	General Electric Co.
Type I - Glow switch, with lockout <u>Class B-Automatic-reset</u>			
20 AG (15-20 watt)	FS-2NA	FS/5-14-57	Dura Electric Lamp Co.
" "	FS-2NA	FS/4-22-66	Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.
40 AG (40 watt)	FS-4NA	FS/3-4-55	Bryant Electric Co.
" "	FS-4NA	FS/5-14-57	Dura Electric Lamp Co.

Footnote: 1/ SEE PAGE 2

1 of 2
 QPL-W-S-755-5 FSS FORM 151

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST CONTINUATION SHEET

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Type I - Glow switch, with lockout <u>Class B-Automatic-reset</u> <u>cont'd</u> 40 AG (40 Watt) " " " 40 AG (30-40 Watt) 90 AG (85-90-100 Watt) " " " " " " 90 AG (85-90-100 Watt) " " 4 Pil. " " " " " " Type II - Thermal Switch with lockout <u>Class A-Manual-reset</u> 40 MT (30-40 Watt) Type II - Thermal Switch with lockout <u>Class B-Automatic-reset</u> 20 AT (15-20 Watt) 40 AT (30-40 Watt) 20 AT (15-20 Watt) 40 AT (30-40 Watt) Type III - Simple Glow Switch, without lockout (for shipboard use only) 80 (4-6-8 Watt) 80 " " " " " " " " 20 G (14-15-20 Watt) " " " " " " " " " Type IV - Thermal Switch without lockout (for shipboard use only, direct current systems) 30 (8 Watt)	FS-4NA FS-4/40ONA FS-40A FS-83NA FS-83NA FS-85NA FS-6NA FS-85NA4 FS-85NA4 FS-85NA4 FS-64NA TC-40 (Verd-A-Ray) TC-2 TC-4 TGC-2 TGC-4 FS-5 FS-5 FS-5 FS-5 FS-5 FS-2 FS-2 FS-2 FS-2 FS-2 AT-58	FS/4-22-66 FS/7-13-66 FS/6-20-56 FS/3-4-55 FS/5-14-57 FS/7-13-66 FS/4-22-66 FS/3-4-55 FS/5-14-57 FS/7-13-66 FS/4-22-66 FS/3-25-55 FS/3-26-63 FS/2-13-63 FS/4-9-64 FS/2-13-64 FS/3-4-55 FS/5-14-57 FS/3-4-55 FS/11-13-58 FS/4-22-66 FS/4-22-66 FS/4-22-66 FS/11-7-58	Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. General Electric Co. Hub Electric Mfg. Co. Bryant Electric Co. Dura Electric Lamp Company General Electric Company Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. Bryant Electric Co. Dura Electric Lamp Company General Electric Company Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. Industrial Starter Corp. Industrial Starter Corp. Industrial Starter Corp. Industrial Starter Corp. Industrial Starter Corp. Bryant Electric Co. Dura Electric Lamp Co. General Electric Co. Hub Electric Mfg. Co. Sylvania Electric Products Co. Bryant Electric Co. Dura Electric Lamp Co., Inc. General Electric Co. Hub Electric Mfg. Co. Sylvania Electric Mfg. Co. Industrial Starter Corp.

1/ Addresses of Manufacturers are:

Bryant Electric Co., Box D, Barnum Station; Bridgeport, Connecticut 06602
 Dura Electric Lamp Co., Inc., 64-66 East Bigelow Street; Newark, New Jersey 07114
 General Electric Co., 35 Hathaway Street; Providence, Rhode Island 02129
 Hub Electric Mfg. Co., 523 Medford Street; Charlestown, Massachusetts 02129
 Sylvania Electric Products Inc., Waldoboro, Maine 04572
 Industrial Starter Corp., 35 Dean Street; Brooklyn, New York
 Surelite Products Co., Inc., 2733 Third Avenue; Bronx 51, New York

QPL-W-F-101-6
 December 27, 1966
 SUPERSEDEDING
 QPL-W-F-101-5
 May 13, 1966

FSC 4140

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST
OF
PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION

W-F-101g

FANS, ELECTRIC: BRACKET AND DESK
 RIGID BLADES, (FOR SHORE USE)

This list has been prepared under the authority of the General Services Administration for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification and Federal listing of a product is not intended to and does not connote indorsement of the product by the Federal Government. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of this list will be issued as necessary. This listing of a product does not release the supplier from compliance with the specification requirements. Use of the information for advertising or publicity purposes is expressly forbidden, and such use will be grounds for removal of the product so advertised from the list.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is the Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration.

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Type I, Size 3	Model No. CG-16 Cat. No. CG-1657	FS/3-13-61	Hunter Division Robbins and Myers, Inc. Memphis, Tennessee
Type 1, Size 3	Model No. CG-16 4 Cat. No. CG-16 4 -361	FS/12-8-66	Hunter Division Robbins and Myers Memphis, Tennessee
Type 1, Size 3	Model No. CG-16 4 S Cat. No. CG-16 4 -362S	FS/12-8-66	Hunter Division Robbins and Myers Memphis, Tennessee
Type 1, Size 3	Model No. 79648-BD-N	FS/3-13-61	Emerson Electric Mfg. Co. Kennett, Missouri
Type 1, Size 3	Model No. 79648-BD	FS/3-13-61	Emerson Electric Mfg. Co. Kennett, Missouri

As of December 27, 1966, no type III, Size 5, Fans are qualified under Federal Specification W-F-101g.

1 of 1
 QPL-W-F-101-6

FSS FORM 151

QPL-W-F-97-7
 May 16, 1966
 Superseding
 QPL-W-F-97-6
 December 15, 1964

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST

FSC 4140

OF

PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION

W-F-97e

FANS, CIRCULATING, COLUMN (ELECTRIC, RIGID BLADES

NON-OSCILLATING, NOT FOR MARINE SERVICE)

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The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is the Federal Supply Service,
 General Services Administration.

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
30-inch size	Model No. P30TG-1	FS/3-13-61	Chelsea Products, Inc. Plainfield, New Jersey
30-inch size	Model No. PG-30P Cat. No. G-3058P	FS/3-13-61	Hunter Division Robbins and Myers, Inc. Memphis, Tennessee
30-inch size	Model No. K55-TT-6591	FS/3-13-61	Emerson Electric Mfg., Co. Kennett, Missouri
30-inch size	Model No. G3058C	FS/11-20-64	Hunter Division Robbins and Myers, Inc. Memphis, Tennessee

1 of 1
 QPL-W-F-97-7

QPL-TT-R-00248-2
8 December 1965
Superseding
QPL-TT-R-00248-1
6 July 1965

QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST
OF
PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION
TT-R-00248
REMOVER, PAINT AND LACQUER, SOLVENT TYPE

FSC 8010

This list has been prepared for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification and such listing of a product is not intended to and does not connote indorsement of the product by the Department of Defense. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of the applicable specification. This list is subject to change without notice; revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. The listing of a product does not release the supplier from compliance with the specification requirements. Use of the information shown hereon for advertising or publicity purposes is expressly forbidden.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is the Bureau of Naval Weapons.

GOVERNMENT DESIGNATION	MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION	TEST OR QUALIFICATION REFERENCE	MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
None	"Pennchem 2277-N-22"	Report No. NAEC-AML-2082 dated 10 Feb 1965	Pennsalt Chemicals Corp. Three Penn Center Philadelphia 2, Pa. Plants: Los Angeles, Calif. Dallas, Texas Cornwell Heights, Pa. College Park, Ga.
None	Turco 4951-X	Report No. NAEC-AML-2082 dated 10 Feb 1965	Turco Products, Inc. 24600 South Main St. Wilmington, Calif. Plants: Wilmington, Calif. Houston, Texas Joliet, Illinois Philadelphia, Pa. 19142
None	HARCO 96	Report No. NAEC-AML-2321 of 24 Nov 1965	Harley Chemicals, Inc. 17th & Federal Sts. Camden, N. J. 08105 Plant: Same address

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST
OF
PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION
TT-E-515
ENAMEL, ALKYD, LUSTERLESS, QUICK DRYING

QPL TT-E-515-3
3 March 1965
SUPERSEDED
QPL TT-E-515-2
15 June 1964

FSC 8010

This list has been prepared for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification and such listing of a product is not intended to and does not connote indorsement of the product by the Department of Defense. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of the applicable specification. This list is subject to change without notice; revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. The listing of a product does not release the supplier from compliance with the specification requirements. Use of the information shown hereon for advertising or publicity purposes is expressly forbidden.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is Army Ordnance Corps.
COATING AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY, ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Dull Red No. 30109 - Qualification extended to Maroon No. 30111	38C-30109	22,723	Enmer, Inc.
"	103-R-85	18,702	W. P. Fuller & Company
Red No. 31136	103-R-89	18,902	W. P. Fuller & Company
Yellow No. 33538 - Qualification extended to Orange No. 32246	103-Y-83	18,709	W. P. Fuller & Company
"	38B-33538	22,340	Enmer, Inc.
Olive Drab No. X34087 - Qualification extended to Field Drab No. 30118 and Earth Yellow No. 30257	6206036-C	18,472	DeSoto Chemical Coatings, Inc.
"	38B-X34087	22,344	Enmer, Inc.
"	103-G-591	18,710	W.P. Fuller & Company
"	RGL-26157-C	18,538	The Glidden Company
"	J-1340	17,999	William Armstrong Smith Company
"	A-303	19,805	Watson-Standard Company
Medium Green No. 34102 - Qualification extended to Green No. 34108	38A-34102	22,590	Enmer, Inc.
"	103-G-592	18,895	W.P. Fuller & Company

QPL TT-E-515-3
3 March 1965

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Light Blue No. 35193 - Qualification extended to Medium Blue No. 35109, Insignia Blue No. 35044, and Purple No. 37144	1443-1	20,701	Eastern States Paint & Varnish Co.
"	388-35193	22,345	Enmar, Inc.
"	103-K-503	18,705	W.P. Fuller & Company
"	X-1623A	21,294	Suntry Paint & Chemical Company, Inc.
Blue Gray No. 36231 - Qualification extended to Ocean Gray No. 36176, Blue Drab No. 34158 and Slate No. 26132 and Light Yellow 33711	388-36231	22,589	Enmar, Inc.
"	103-H-607	19,306	W. P. Fuller & Company
"	RGL-28074-D	22,528	The Glidden Company
"	E-2430	21,341	William Armstrong Smith Company
Black No. 37038	6202046A	17,930	DeSoto Chemical Coatings, Inc.
"	388-37038	22,342	Enmar, Inc.
"	103-B-72	18,707	W. P. Fuller & Company
"	RGL-26284-A	18,536	The Glidden Company
White No. 37875 - Qualification extended to Sand No. 30277	6208128-C	18,471	DeSoto Chemical Coatings, Inc.
"	K-379-2	17,912	Durako Paint & Color Corp.
"	388-37875	22,192	Enmar, Inc.
"	103-W-95	18,706	W. P. Fuller & Company
"	RGL-26285-A	18,537	The Glidden Company
"	E-1666	18,698	William Armstrong Smith Company

MULTIPLE ADDRESS LISTING
(Military and Federal (Qualified Products Lists))

QPL TT-E-515-3
3 March 1965

Reference Number	Manufacturer's Name Address and Plant	Reference Number	Manufacturer's Name Address and Plant
	DeSoto Chemical Coatings, Inc. 1350 South Kostner Avenue Chicago 23, Illinois Plants: Chicago, Illinois Eastern Division Pennsauken, N. J. Carolina Division Greensboro, N.C. Carolina Southwestern Division Garland, Texas Illinois Division Chicago, Illinois Pacific Division Berkeley, Calif.		Sentry Paint & Chemical Co., Inc. 1111 & Lawrence Streets Derby, Pa. Plant: Same address
	Durako Paint & Color Corp. 6315 E. Seven Mile Road Detroit 34, Michigan Plant: Same address		William Armstrong Smith Company 1561 Forrest Avenue P.O. Box 430 East Point, Georgia 30044 Plants: East Point, Georgia Reliance Chemical Co. of Kentucky Richmond, California Reliance Chemical Co. of Kansas Pauline, Kansas
	Eastern States Paint & Varnish Co. Swanson & Mifflin Streets Philadelphia 48, Pa. Plant: Same address		Watson-Standard Company 225 Galveston Avenue Pittsburgh 30, Pa. Plant: Same address
	Enmar, Inc. 25th and New York P.O. Box 2153 Wichita, Kansas 67201 Plants: Wichita, Kansas Little Rock, Arkansas		
	W. P. Fuller & Company 450 East Grand Avenue South San Francisco, Calif. Plants: So. San Francisco, Calif. Los Angeles, Calif. Portland, Oregon Seattle, Washington		
	The Glidden Company 900 Union Commerce Building Cleveland, Ohio 44114 Plants: Cleveland, Ohio Reading, Pa. Chicago, Illinois Minneapolis, Minn. St. Louis, Missouri New Orleans, La. Atlanta, Ga. San Francisco, Calif. Buena Park, Calif. Carrollton, Texas Portland, Oregon		

QPL TT-E-516-4
20 March 1967
SUPERSEDING
QPL TT-E-516-3
28 June 1966

FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST
OF
PRODUCTS QUALIFIED UNDER FEDERAL SPECIFICATION
TT-E-516

FSC 8010

ENAMEL, LUSTERLESS, QUICK DRYING, STYRENATED ALKYD TYPE

This list has been prepared for use by or for the Government in the procurement of products covered by the subject specification and such listing of a product is not intended to and does not connote indorsement of the product by the Department of Defense. All products listed herein have been qualified under the requirements for the product as specified in the latest effective issue of the applicable specification. This list is subject to change without notice; revision or amendment of this list will be issued as necessary. The listing of a product does not release the supplier from compliance with the specification requirements. Use of the information shown hereon for advertising or publicity purposes is expressly forbidden.

The activity responsible for this Qualified Products List is Army
COATING AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY, ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND 21005

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Red No. 31136	PM-5386-A	16,589	Automotive Finishes, Inc.
"	860-R-195	16,636	Cook Paint & Varnish Company
"	C-3684-A	16,625	DeSoto Chemical Coatings, Inc.
"	EB-1010	16,554	Egyptian Lacquer Mfg. Company
"	36-31136	20,840	Enmar, Inc.
"	103-R-94	19,627	W. P. Fuller Paint Company
"	RGL-29009-C	16,561	The Glidden Company
"	Q3OR005	21,252	Interchemical Corp.
"	F93 R C14	19,067	Sherwin-Williams Company
		24,048	Allied Paint Mfg. Co., Inc.
Lt. Red 31158	43-10897	22,593	Enmar, Inc.
"	36-31158	22,870	W. P. Fuller Paint Company
"	103-R-26	22,950	The Glidden Company
"	RGL-35025A		
Orange No. 32246	43-10527	22,921	Allied Paint Mfg. Co., Inc.
"	C-1325A	16,663	DeSoto Chemical Coatings, Inc.
"	36-32246	21,258	Enmar, Inc.
"	51024	23,980	I.V.C. Industrial Coatings, Inc.
		22,519	Allied Paint Mfg. Co., Inc.
Low No. 33538	43-10381	16,583	Celanese Coatings Company
"	71-613E12-1	24,238	Con-Lux Paint Products, Inc.
"	315	16,634	Cook Paint & Varnish Company
"	860-Y-149		

1 of 12
QPL TT-E-516-4

QPL TT-E-516-4
20 March 1967

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Yellow No. 33538 (Cont'd)	593-007	19,687	DeSoto Chemical Coatings, Inc.
"	36-33538	21,001	Enmar, Inc.
"	103-Y-89	19,960	W. P. Fuller Paint Company
"	RGL-29132-D	16,563	The Glidden Company
"	Q30Y016	24,164	Interchemical Corp.
"	51023	24,368	I.V.C. Industrial Coatings, Inc.
"	2028-6C	24,385	Benjamin Moore & Company
"	F93 Y C12	16,648	Sherwin-Williams Company
"	E-2748G	21,442	The Voltax Company, Inc.

Olive Drab No. X34087 - Qualification extended to Brown No. 30117

"	LR-3087	18,199	Akron Paint & Varnish Company
"	X-43-9335	19,615	Allied Paint Mfg. Co., Inc.
"	R-7575-B	20,451	Armstrong Paint & Varnish Works, Inc.
"	9347	18,071	R. A. Becker Company
"	A-931	24,064	Andrew Brown Company
"	7023	23,998	Bisonite Co., Inc.
"	22-776	24,411	The Chemical Coatings Co.
"	300	23,719	Con-Lux Paint Products, Inc.
"	860-G-220	18,095	Cook Paint & Varnish Company
"	16761-9	18,860	DeSoto Chemical Coatings, Inc.
"	35 G 87	24,670	C. H. Dragert Company, Inc.
"	1071-158	19,591	E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
"	L4622	18,078	Duralac Chemical Corporation
"	0552-1	22,401	Eastern States Paint & Varnish Co.
"	36A-X34087	20,839	Enmar, Inc.
"	305160	23,636	Finnaren & Haley, Inc.
"	103-G-184	22,931	W. P. Fuller Paint Company
"	RGL-29049-B	18,658	The Glidden Company
"	60-5483	24,579	Guardsman Chemical Coatings, Inc.
"	XD-2864	21,297	Hanna Paint Manufacturing Company
"	M5571	17,931	Industrial Paint Company
"	50957	23,977	I.V.C. Industrial Coatings, Inc.

2 of 12
QPL TT-E-516-4

QPL TT-E-516-4
20 March 1967

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
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Olive Drab No. X34087 - Qualification extended to Brown No. 30117 (Cont'd)

"	Q306059	18,647	Interchemical Corp.
"	40868	20,174	J. Landau & Company, Inc.
"	43-127	23,517	Longhorn Paint Company, Inc.
"	1-4001	23,712	Midwest Paint Mfg. Co.
"	12402	18,139	Minnesota Paints, Inc.
"	SA-181	18,044	Mobil Chemical Company
"	S-2050	24,516	Nepko Corporation
"	B-1222	18,846	Niles Chemical Paint Company
"	J610A	18,040	F. O. Pierce Company
"	GL-2686	22,468	H. K. Porter Co., Inc.
"	AT-266	23,898	Riverside Laboratories
"	X5354	23,256	Selbert-Oxidermo, Inc.
"	X-1528	21,140	Sentry Paint & Chemical Co., Inc.
"	F93 G C81	18,578	Sherwin-Williams Company
"	19-4058	24,027	Speed-O-Laq Products Co., Inc.
"	2050	19,343	Stabler & Company, Inc.
"	4580-1549	23,493	Standard Coating Corp.
"	57-T-1042	24,496	Tenax Finishing Products Co., Inc.
"	TX-3522	24,622	Western Specialty Coatings Co.

Green No. 34108	860-G-198	16,633	Cook Paint & Varnish Company
"	36-34108	21,257	Enmar, Inc.
"	103-G-610	19,681	W. P. Fuller Paint Company
"	RGL-30113	16,560	The Glidden Company
"	Q306061	18,875	Interchemical Corp.
"	F93-G-C79	18,575	Sherwin-Williams Company

Light Blue No. 35193 - Qualification extended to Medium Blue No. 35109

"	43-10146	21,878	Allied Paint Manufacturing Co., Inc.
"	11561-1	16,558	DeSoto Chemical Coatings, Inc.
"	1071-147	17,538	E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
"	L39138	23,487	Duralac Chemical Corp.
"	EB-1011	16,555	Egyptian Lacquer Mfg. Company

3 of 12
QPL TT-E-516-4

QPL TT-E-516-4
20 March 1967

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
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Light Blue No. 35193 - Qualification extended to Medium Blue No. 35109

"	36-35193	21,337	Enmar, Inc.
"	103-K-511	19,925	W. P. Fuller Paint Company
"	RGL-29970-B	20,055	The Glidden Company
"	50956	23,982	I.V.C. Industrial Coatings, Inc.
"	Q308006	18,874	Interchemical Corp.
"	H-2141	16,587	Jones-Blair Paint Company, Inc.
"	X-1838	21,977	Sentry Paint & Chemical Co., Inc.
"	F93 L C15	18,577	Sherwin-Williams Company

Blue Gray No. 36231 - Qualification extended to Light Green No. 34558, Slate No. 26132, and Ocean Gray No. 36176

"	43-10171	22,000	Allied Paint Manufacturing Co., Inc.
"	A-507	16,919	Andrew Brown Company
"	860-A-164	16,718	Cook Paint & Varnish Company
"	11261-7	16,559	DeSoto Chemical Coatings, Inc.
"	1071-148	17,587	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
"	EB-1012	16,556	Egyptian Lacquer Mfg. Co.
"	36B-36231	22,341	Enmar, Inc.
"	103-H-606	19,300	W. P. Fuller Paint Company
"	RGL-29332-D	18,736	The Glidden Company
"	XD-1862	21,296	Hanna Paint Mfg. Company
"	50960	23,976	I.V.C. Industrial Coatings, Inc.
"	Q30A036	18,873	Interchemical Corp.
"	B-1050	16,568	Niles Chemical Paint Company
"	X2458	24,602	Sentry Paint & Chemical Co., Inc.
"	F93 A C19	16,600	Sherwin-Williams Company
"	19920	16,604	George D. Weatherill & Company

Black No. 37038

"	4-291	8,571	Adelphi Paint & Color Works, Inc.
"	X-43-3871	13,845	Allied Paint Manufacturing Co., Inc.
"	X-124	9,660	John L. Armitage & Company
"	A-59	6,929	Andrew Brown Company
"	4-6294	20,753	Celanese Coatings Company
"	616-31	7,714	Celanese Coatings Company
"	9911	6,980	Conchemco, Inc.

4 of 12
QPL TT-E-516-4

QPL TT-E-516-4
20 March 1967

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Black No. 37038 (cont'd)	860-B-4	6,616	Cook Paint & Varnish Company
"	860-B-6	8,922	Cook Paint & Varnish Company
"	7-11-598-011-1	19,841	DeSoto Chemical Coatings, Inc.
"	1071-123	9,192	E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
"	H-657-1	7,178	Eastern Lacquer Corporation
"	EB-282	7,276	Egyptian Lacquer Mfg. Company
"	36-37038	20,968	Enmar, Inc.
"	103-B-9	8,127	W. P. Fuller Paint Company
"	103-B-78	19,667	W.P. Fuller Paint Company
"	39-8074	11,283	P.D. George Company
"	41218	7,163	The Glidden Company
"	RGL-22818	7,353	The Glidden Company
"	60-0040	7,628	Guardsman Chemical Coatings, Inc.
"	H-4476	12,684	Hilo Varnish Corporation
"	6SP43-7702	9,106	Interchemical Corporation
"	Q30K021	6,805	Interchemical Corporation
"	51025	23,975	I.V.C. Industrial Coatings, Inc.
"	K-X-89-9	6,753	Jones-Blair Paint Company, Inc.
"	E-322	15,093	Kelley Paint Company
"	SE-5750	7,684	Merrimack Industrial Finishes, Inc.
"	240-900-LB354	6,555	Mobil Chemical Company
"	S-3750	9,922	Mobil Chemical Company
"	U 4337	9,015	Monroe Sander Corporation
"	B-1	9,262	Benjamin Moore & Company
"	TR-18653	7,033	National Lead Company
"	UC-35025	7,117	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
"	K0328	10,997	Pratt & Lambert, Inc.
"	25-B-2353A	8,594	Reliance Universal, Inc.
"	X-443	14,095	Sentry Paint & Chemical Company, Inc.
"	F93 B C8	6,598	Sherwin-Williams Company
"	K-67	13,625	William Armstrong Smith Company
"	11880	8,961	Sun Chemical Corporation
"	F21563	12,698	Vita-Var Corporation

5 of 12
QPL TT-E-516-4

QPL TT-E-516-4
20 March 1967

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
Magenta No. 27142 - Qualification extended to Purple No. 37144			
"	36-27142	22,592	Enmar, Inc.
"	103-P-2	22,871	W. P. Fuller Paint Company
"	50962	23,978	I.V.C. Industrial Coatings, Inc.
"	F93 P Y1	24,476	Sherwin-Williams Company
Aluminum 17178	43-10361	22,507	Allied Paint Manufacturing Co., Inc.
"	36-17178	22,764	Enmar, Inc.
"	103-A-1	22,869	W. P. Fuller Paint Company
"	50961	23,974	I.V.C. Industrial Coatings, Inc.
"	E-3932	24,215	William Armstrong Smith Company
White No. 37875	43-10189	22,033	Allied Paint Manufacturing Co.
"	PM-1192-A	14,633	Automotive Finishes, Inc.
"	A-58	6,930	Andrew Brown Company
"	9125	6,978	Conchemco, Inc.
"	295	23,622	Con Lux Paint Products, Inc.
"	860-W-81	16,632	Cook Paint & Varnish Company
"	11061-6	7,111	DeSoto Chemical Coatings, Inc.
"	1071-146	16,941	E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
"	36A-37875	20,483	Enmar, Inc.
"	103-W-29	22,932	W. P. Fuller Paint Company
"	US-10919	6,699	Gilmore & Nolan, Inc.
"	RGL-29246	9,496	The Glidden Company
"	60-1062	7,629	Guardsman Chemical Coatings, Inc.
"	50963	23,979	I.V.C. Industrial Coatings, Inc.
"	Q30W009	13,921	Interchemical Corporation
"	K-X-74-9	6,752	Jones-Blair Paint Company, Inc.
"	E-319	15,091	Kelley Paint Company
"	240-100	6,795	Mobil Chemical Company
"	E-5868	8,936	Monroe Sander Corporation
"	WH-4	9,265	Benjamin Moore & Company
"	46881	10,993	National Lead Company
"	UC-35026	7,121	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
"	X2431	24,344	Sentry Paint & Chemical Co., Inc.

QPL TT-E-516-4
20 March 1967

Government Designation	Manufacturer's Designation	Test or Qualification Reference	Manufacturer's Name and Address
White No. 37875 (cont'd)	F93 W C9	6,861	Sherwin Williams Company
"	1835B	20,834	Titanine, Inc.
"	6687	7,298	Valspar Corporation
"	LAFK 12113	24,090	Wyandotte Paint Products Co.

QPL TT-B-516-4
20 March 1967

MULTIPLE ADDRESS LISTING
(Military and Federal Qualified Products Lists)

Reference Number	Manufacturer's Name Address and Plant	Reference Number	Manufacturer's Name Address and Plant
	Adelphi Paint & Color Works, Inc. 86-00 Dumont Avenue Ozone Park, New York 11417 Plant: Same address		Celanese Coatings Company 224 E. Broadway PO Box 1861 Louisville, Kentucky 40201 Plants:
	The Akron Paint & Varnish Co. 1390-Firestone Parkway Akron, Ohio 44301 Plant: Same address		Jones-Dabney Division Detroit, Michigan Louisville, Ky. Newark, N. J. Riverside, Calif.
	Allied Paint Manufacturing Co., Inc. 834 West Third Street Lansdale, Pa. 19446 Plants: Lansdale, Pa. Cosden Chemical Coatings, Inc. Beverly, New Jersey		Devoe Paint Division Houston, Texas Los Angeles, Calif. Louisville, Kentucky Malden, Mass.
	John L. Armitage & Co. 245 Thomas Street Newark, New Jersey 07114 Plant: Same address		Devoe Marine Division Newark, N. J. Riverside, Calif.
	Armstrong Paint & Varnish Works, Inc. 1318-1500 So. Kloum Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60623 Plants: Chicago, Illinois Stewart Mowry Co. Chicago, Illinois		Chemical Coatings Company Dividend Road Rocky Hill, Connecticut 06067 Plant: Same address
	Automotive Finishes, Inc. PO Box 457, NW Station Detroit, Michigan 48204 Plants: Detroit, Michigan Dearborn, Michigan		Con Chemco, Inc. 1401 Severn Street Baltimore, Md. 21230 Plants: Baltimore, Md. Boydell Bros. Detroit, Michigan
	R. A. Becker Company 2217 Langdon Farm Road Cincinnati, Ohio 45237 Plant: Same address		Seldlitz Paint & Varnish Co. Kansas City, Mo. H. B. Davis Co. Baltimore, Md.
	Bisonite Company, Inc. 2250 Military Road Tonawanda, New York 14150 Plant: Same address		John W. Masury & Son, Inc. Baltimore, Md. W. H. Sweeney & Co. St. Paul, Minn.
	Andrew Brown Company 5431 S. District Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif. 90022 Plants: Los Angeles, Calif. Irving, Texas Laurel, Md. Kent, Washington Marietta, Georgia		Seldlitz Paints of Texas, Inc. Houston, Texas Masury Paints of Texas, Inc. Houston, Texas Old Colony Paint & Chemical Co. Los Angeles, Calif.
			Con-Lux Paint Products, Inc. Ethel and Talmadge Roads Edison, New Jersey 08817 Plant: Same address
			Cook Paint & Varnish Co. 1412 Knox Street Kansas City, Missouri 64141 Plants: No. Kansas City, Missouri Detroit, Michigan Houston, Texas

MULTIPLE ADDRESS LISTING
(Military and Federal Qualified Products Lists)

QPL TT-B-516-4
20 March 1967

Reference Number	Manufacturer's Name Address and Plant	Reference Number	Manufacturer's Name Address and Plant
DeSoto Chemical Coatings, Inc. 1350 South Kostner Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60623 Plants: Chicago, Illinois Eastern Division Pennsauken, New Jersey Carroll Division Greensboro, N. C. Southwestern Division Garland, Texas Illinois Division Chicago, Illinois Pacific Division Berkeley, Calif.	V. P. Fuller Paint Co. 450 East Grand Avenue So. San Francisco, Calif. 94080 Plants: So. San Francisco, Calif. Los Angeles, Calif. Seattle, Washington	P. D. George Company 5200 North Second Street St. Louis, Missouri 63147 Plant: Same address	Gilmore & Nolan, Inc. 3308 East Pico Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif. 90023 Plant: Same address
C. H. Dragert Company, Inc. 2518 Chalk Hill Road (PO Box 5690) Dallas, Texas 75222 Plant: Same address	The Glidden Company 900 Union Commerce Building Cleveland, Ohio 44114 Plants: Cleveland, Ohio Chicago, Illinois Reading, Pa. Minneapolis, Minn. St. Louis, Mo. New Orleans, La. Atlanta, Ga. San Francisco, Calif. Buena Park, Calif. Carrollton, Texas Portland, Oregon	Guardsmen Chemical Coatings, Inc. 1350 Steele Avenue, S.W. Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502 Plants: Grand Rapids, Michigan Lambert Corp. Houston, Texas The Schaefer Varnish Co. Louisville, Kentucky	Hanna Paint Mfg. Co. 1313 Windsor Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43211 Plants: Columbus, Ohio James B. Sipe & Company Pittsburgh, Pa. Hanna Paint Co., Inc. Birmingham, Alabama
Duralac Chemical Corp. 84 Lister Avenue Newark, New Jersey 07105 Plant: Same address	Eastern Lacquer Corporation 1080 Eastern Avenue Malden, Massachusetts 02148 Plant: Same address	Hilo Varnish Corporation Div. of Carpenter-Morton Company 376 Third Street Everett, Massachusetts 02149 Plant: Same address	Industrial Paint Company Haysville Borough Sewickley, Pa. 15143 Plant: Same address
Eastern States Paint & Varnish Co. Swanson & Mifflin Streets Philadelphia, Pa. 19148 Plant: Same address	Egyptian Lacquer Mfg. Company PO Box 444 Newark, New Jersey 07101 Plants: Newark, N. J. South Kearney, N. J. Lafayette, Indiana	Enmar, Inc. 25th & New York (or PO Box 2153) Wichita, Kansas 67201 Plants: Wichita, Kansas Little Rock, Arkansas	Finnaren & Haley Inc. 5630 Summer Street Philadelphia, Pa. 19139 Plant: Same address

9 of 12
QPL TT-B-516-4

QPL TT-E-516-4
20 March 1967

MULTIPLE ADDRESS LISTING
(Military and Federal Qualified Products Lists)

Reference Number	Manufacturer's Name Address and Plant	Reference Number	Manufacturer's Name Address and Plant
	Interchemical Corporation Finishes Division 1255 Broad Street Cliffont, New Jersey 07015 Plants: Newark, N. J. 07101 Elizabeth, N. C. 28203 Charlotte, N. C. 28205 Morganton, N. C. 28655 Detroit, Michigan 48210 Grand Rapids, Michigan 49509 Chicago, Ill. 60638 Cincinnati, Ohio 45207 Huntington, Ind. 46750 Anaheim, Calif. 92803 Los Angeles, Calif. 90054 Interchem Canada Ltd. Toronto, Ontario, Canada Rinsched-Mason Co. of Canada Ltd. Windsor, Ontario, Canada Scarfe & Co., Ltd. Brantford, Ontario, Canada		Mobil Chemical Company 1024 South Avenue Plainfield, N. J. 07062 Plants: Automotive Finish Division Ferber Schorndorfer Cleveland, Ohio Maintenance Finish Division Socony Paint Beaumont, Texas Los Angeles, Calif. Metuchen, N. J. Metal Finishes Division American Marietta Kankakee, Ill. Louisville, Ky. Arco, Cleveland, Ohio Marietta Paint and Color High Point, N. C. Marietta, Ohio Sewell Paint, Kansas City, Mo. Packaging Coating Division Stoner-Hudge Azusa, Calif. Pittsburgh, Pa. Rochester, Pa.
	I.V.C. Industrial Coatings, Inc. 2245-50 Valley Avenue Indianapolis, Indiana 46218 Plant: Same address Jones-Blair Paint Company, Inc. 6969 Denton Drive Dallas, Texas 75235 Plant: Same address Kelley Paint Company 1445 So. 15th Street Louisville, Kentucky 40210 Plant: Same address J. Landau & Co., Inc. PO Box 135 Washington Avenue Carlstadt, New Jersey 07072 Plant: Same address Longhorn Paint Company, Inc. PO Box 5099 San Antonio, Texas 78201 Plant: Same address Merrimack Industrial Finishes, Inc. 33 Railroad Avenue Haverhill, Massachusetts 01830 Plant: Same address Midwest Paint Manufacturing Co. 17-23 Main Street Minneapolis, Minn. 55413 Plant: Same address Minnesota Paints, Inc. 1101-3rd Street South Minneapolis, Minn. 55415 Plants: Atlanta, Ga. Minneapolis, Minn. Ft. Wayne, Indiana Dallas, Texas		The Monroe Sander Corporation 10-18 46th Avenue Long Island City, New York 11101 Plant: Same address Benjamin Moore & Company 511 Canal Street New York, New York 10013 Plants: Newark, N. J. 07105 Milford, Mass. 01757 Jacksonville, Fla. 32202 Melrose Park, Illinois 60160 Cleveland, Ohio 44105 Houston, Texas 77007 Denver, Colorado 80205 Los Angeles, Calif. 90022 St. Louis, Missouri 63104 Technical Coatings Corp. Santa Clara, Calif. 95050 Thompson & Company Oakmont, Pa. 15139 Dal-Worth Paint Mfg. Co. Mesquite, Texas 75149 Napco Corporation PO Box 14509 Houston, Texas, 77021 Plant: Same address National Lead Company 2240 Twenty-Fourth Street San Francisco, Calif. 94107 Plants: San Francisco, Calif. Los Angeles, Calif. Seattle, Washington Perth Amboy, N. J. Chicago, Illinois

QPL TT-E-516-4
20 March 1967

MULTIPLE ADDRESS LISTING
(Military and Federal Qualified Products Lists)

Reference Number	Manufacturer's Name Address and Plant	Reference Number	Manufacturer's Name Address and Plant
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Niles Chemical Paint Company
3rd & Fort Streets
Niles, Michigan 49120
Plant: Same address

F. O. Pierce Company
2-33 50th Avenue
Long Island City, New York 11101
Plant: Same address

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
235 E. Pittsburgh Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201
Plants: Milwaukee, Wis.
Newark, N. J.
Springdale, Pa.
Houston, Texas
Torrance, Calif.
Portland, Oregon
East Point, Ga.
M. B. Suydam Division
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ditzler Color Division
Detroit, Michigan
Forbes Finishes Division
Cleveland, Ohio
Thresher Paint & Varnish Co.
Dayton, Ohio

H. K. Porter Co., Inc.
Box 494
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
Plant: Same address

Pratt & Lambert, Inc.
75 Tonawanda Street
Buffalo, New York 14207
Plants: Buffalo, N. Y.
Dibble Color Company
Detroit, Michigan
Waggener Paint Company
Kansas City, Missouri

Reliance Universal Inc.
1901 Sheridan Road
North Chicago, Illinois 60064
Plants: N. Chicago, Illinois
Louisville, Ky.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Houston, Texas
Irvington, N. J.
High Point, N. C.
Roanoke, Virginia
Salem, Oregon

Riverside Laboratories
411 Union Street
Geneva, Illinois 60134
Plant: Same address

Sentry Paint & Chemical Co., Inc.
1111 & Lawrence Street
Darby, Pa 19023
Plant: Same address

Selbert-Oxidermo, Inc.
6455 Strong Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48211
Plant: Same address

Sherwin-Williams Company
101 Prospect Ave., NW
Cleveland, Ohio 44101
Plants:

Cleveland, Ohio 44113
Chicago, Ill. 60628
Garland, Texas 75041
Los Angeles, Calif 90023
Newark, New Jersey 07101
Oakland, Calif. 94623
Morrow, Georgia 30260
Greensboro, N. C. 27410

Acme Quality Paints
Detroit, Michigan 48214

The Lowe Brothers Co., Inc.
Dayton, Ohio 45402

John Lucas Company
Gibbsboro, N. J. 08026

Martin-Senour Co.
Chicago, Ill 60608

Rogers Paint Products
Detroit, Michigan 48211

William Armstrong Smith Company
1561 Forrest Avenue
PO Box 430
East Point, Georgia 30044
Plants: East Point, Ga.
Reliance Chemical Co. of Kentucky
Richmond, Calif.
Reliance Chemical Co. of Kansas
Pauline, Kansas

Speed-O-Lag Products Co., Inc.
970 Raymond Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55114
Plant: Same address

Stabler & Company, Inc.
3827 First Avenue North
Birmingham, Alabama 35222
Plant: Same address

Standard Coating Corp.
461 Broad Ave.
Ridgefield, New Jersey 07657
Plant: Same address

Sun Chemical Corporation
750 Third Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017
Plants: Industrial Coatings Division
Northlake, Illinois 60164
Nutley, New Jersey 07110
Cleveland, Ohio 44110
East Moline, Illinois 61244

Tenax Finishing Products Company, Inc.
390 Adams Street
Newark, New Jersey 07114
Plant: Same address

11 of 12
QPL TT-E-516-4

QPL TT-E-516-4
20 March 1967

MULTIPLE ADDRESS LISTING
(Military and Federal (Qualified Products Lists))

Reference Number	Manufacturer's Name Address and Plant	Reference Number	Manufacturer's Name Address and Plant
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Titanine, Inc.
Morris & Elmwood Avenues
Union, New Jersey 07083
Plant: Same address

Velspar Corporation
200 Sayre Street
Rockford, Illinois 61101
Plants: Rockford, Illinois
Detroit Graphite Company
Lyons, Illinois
Patek Paint & Glass, Inc.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Rockcote Paint Company
Rockford, Illinois
Orlando, Florida

Vita-Var Corporation
46 Albert Avenue
Newark, New Jersey 07105
Plant: Same address

The Voltax Company, Inc.
277 Mountain Grove Street
PO Box 3365
Bridgeport, Conn. 06605
Plant: Same address

Western Specialty Coatings Company
Div. of Western States Lacquer Corp.
4400 Singleton Blvd.
Dallas, Texas 75212
Plants: Dallas, Texas 75212
Los Angeles, Calif 90023

George D. Wetherill & Company
113 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106
Plant: Same address

Wyandotte Paint Products Co.
1430 Sycamore Street
Wyandotte, Michigan 48192
Plants: Wyandotte, Michigan
Detroit, Michigan