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Wisconsin. Council of De-
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Household fats and greases.

HOUSEHOLD FATS AND GREASES

One tablespoon of waste fat a day sounds like a small price to pay for freedom, while others are giving their lives. Yet, that is all the housewife has to do to guarantee our fighting forces 48,000,000 pounds of glycerine this year.

The War Production Board is urging every American woman from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf to save the waste fat coming out of her kitchen instead of pouring it down the drain or throwing it in the garbage pail.

Perhaps the best way to realize the importance of glycerine is to consider some of the products using this ingredient.

Glycerine is necessary in the manufacture of:

1. Explosives, gun powder, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, etc.
2. Drugs and medical supplies.
3. Textiles and adhesives.
4. Synthetic resins, coating for shells, tanks and battleship turrets.
5. Compass floats, mechanisms for field and naval gun recoils, depth charge releases, and many other military uses.

If you are convinced waste fats are necessary, here is all you have to do to join the great home front army:

1. Strain and put into clean container all waste fats from roasts, chops, steaks, bacon, fowl, and all other grease producing items used in your kitchen.
2. Do not heat fat to boiling point--this reduces the glycerine content.
3. Keep in cool place (preferably refrigerator) until you have one pound or more.
4. Take to your butcher or grocer. He will send it on its way to war.
5. In some localities, other pick-up arrangements in addition to the butchers have been authorized, namely: Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, schools, dairies, etc. It is satisfactory to use any of these authorized mediums if you so desire.

Briefly, that's the story, Mrs. America--the rest is up to you!

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FATS AND GREASES

Q. Why is household fat needed?

A. Fat produces glycerine.

Q. What is glycerine?

A. Glycerine is a clear, colorless, sirupy liquid with a sweetish taste.

Q. Why is it needed?

A. Glycerine is an essential part of many implements of war such as explosives, synthetic resins, drug and medical supplies, textiles, adhesives, and numerous other war supplies.

Q. What kind of fat is wanted?

A. All types from roasts, bacon, fowl; in fact anything that produces grease in the kitchen.

Q. Why should fat be skimped?

A. This removes all foreign matter.

Q. What kind of a container should I use?

A. Preferably a clean, wide-mouthed can such as a coffee or shortening can.

Q. Why should the fat be kept in a cool place?

A. To keep it from becoming rancid. This cuts down the glycerine content.

Q. Where shall I take waste fat?

A. All butchers are acting as receiving stations.

Q. What is the minimum amount acceptable?

A. One pound or more.

Q. What if the butcher will not accept my waste fat?

A. Call you local Salvage Committee or Civilian Defense Organization.

Q. How can I assist in this essential war work?

A. By saving all your waste fats, and telling your neighbors and friends to do likewise.

For additional copies write:

Salvage Division

WASTE FAT SALVAGE

Salvage fills the want of all women for something to do to help our fighting men win this war. Each and every woman can have a part in victory if she will follow the simple steps prescribed by the Women's Unit of the Salvage Division of WFB for the salvaging of household items.

One of the most important and critically needed materials is waste fat. The Government has set a quota of 16,687,000 pounds per month for the entire country and less than half of that amount is now being salvaged.

It isn't a big job if every woman will do her part. Women are asked to save just one tablespoonful of waste fat each day. If this is done it will go a long way toward meeting the glycerine requirements of war.

A few words about what happens to waste fat might give you some idea of how important it is to the war. Once you have saved a pound or more of fat in a tin you take it to your butcher. It goes from there to the renderer and then to the processor who does the big job of extracting glycerine from the waste fat.

If you save just one tablespoonful of fat every day, you will have salvaged a pound in about 31 days. That pound of fat will produce enough glycerine for the nitroglycerine necessary to fire 10 rounds of ammunition from a 50-calibre machine gun.

Glycerine, besides being an agent that goes into weapons that kill, has humane duties to fulfill in the war program. It is used for medical supplies for ointments, soothing salves for burns and wounds and many other medications needed to ease the suffering of our wounded fighters.

In wartime, glycerine finds its most powerful use in the making of nitroglycerine which goes into explosives and munitions such as anti-aircraft, anti-tank and airplane cannon. It is used in the deadly depth charges that destroyers flip over the sides to combat the submarine menace to our supply lines to the Allies.

Glycerine is also used for vital mechanisms in big field and naval guns ... for ships compasses ... important hydraulic and steering apparatus and for protective coating for our ships, tanks and guns.

The lives of millions of our fighting men depend on the cooperation of American women in saving even the smallest amount of fat from their kitchens.

Don't think for a minute that one little tablespoonful in your skillet or pan is such a tiny drop in the bucket that it's hardly worth

Yet, remember this is a big war involving the lives of millions of men. Your negligence may cost the life of your son...your husband...your loved one, or any human being fighting for freedom --- your freedom --- your way of life.

Regard that tablespoonful of fat you can salvage as your bit contributed to the millions of pounds we need ... and the mite you throw away might very well have expelled the bullet necessary to save your loved one's life.

Our government isn't asking us to put fats that can be used for frying or other cooking purposes into the waste fat tin if you can make further use of it. Only after its food value has been completely used up is it to go into the waste fat tin.

Every kind of meat you put under your broiler or into the roasting pan should make a substantial contribution to your waste fat collection. If it's all fat, just save it. If there are drippings, use what you need for gravies and sauces -- put the leavings into the waste fat tin.

To separate the fat and get the most out of your greasy pans, just pour a little hot water into it, swish it all around so the fat is loosened, and then pour the fat and the water into a dish or bowl. Let this stand until the fat rises to the top and solidifies. Then it's easy to just lift the fat right off and drop it into your waste fat tin. You can do the same thing with the surplus fat of your soups and stews.

There are lots of other fats too. Many of us use margarine for our vegetables these days, but not all of us realize that margarine, like other butter substitutes and shortenings, is as welcome to the waste fat tin as your beef, lamb, fish, pork, sausage, bacon, and yes, even horse meat fats, are. It doesn't matter how many different types of fat you put into one tin either...just so long as it's strained and kept in a cool place.

As for the tin, any tin will do...so long as it holds a pound or more, and you've removed the top without leaving a jagged edge.

If every woman will do her part, and influence her neighbors to contribute waste fats to the war program, victory will come sooner.

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April 12, 1943

SALVAGE DRIVE ON SILK AND NYLON HOSIERY...

Following is a suggested plan of procedure for getting the hosiery activity started:

1. Contact your local newspaper and radio stations and arrange for their participation. Urge all retail stores connected with the sale of hosiery to use window displays, posters, signs, etc., calling attention to the need for worn-out silk and nylon stockings. Publicity to acquaint the public with the necessity and need for old stockings is absolutely essential.
2. All types of worn-out silk and nylon hosiery are wanted. Every retail store engaged in the sale of women's and misses' hosiery has been requested to act as an official receiving station by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers and the National Retail Dry Goods Association.
3. All types of worn-out hosiery consisting of silk, nylon, or mixture of these materials are wanted. It is positively essential that all donated hosiery be washed before delivery to a salvage depot.
4. This is a women's activity and should be handled by a women's committee. The hosiery program is a direct appeal to women in the home and may require house-to-house contact to obtain the desired results. It is also the responsibility of this committee to contact all stores with a hosiery counter and see that they are properly identified and have a suitable container to receive old stockings.
5. It will be necessary to arrange for the collection and shipment of stockings gathered from the small stores. Local communities will have to determine the best way to make these collections.
6. It will not be necessary to sort or grade hosiery. It is essential that they be washed and then packed in containers. Each container when packed and ready for shipment should weigh from 100 to 300 pounds. Shipments should be made freight collect to:

Defense Supplies Corporation
c/o John J. Ryan Sons, Inc.
Green Island, New York

A copy of notice of shipment is to be sent to:

Defense Supplies Corporation
Public Ledger Building
Sixth & Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

A record of all shipments is to be kept and totals should be reported to C. F. Kuepper, Executive Secretary for Wisconsin, Salvage Division, War Production Board, 7006 Plankinton Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Questions and answers that, undoubtedly, will arise relative to hosiery salvage are listed on the reverse side of this sheet.

QUESTIONS THAT UNDOUBTEDLY WILL ARISE RELATIVE TO HOSIERY SALVAGE

Q. For what will silk be used?

A. For the manufacture of powder bags.

Q. What are powder bags?

A. They are used by the Armed Services and are woven silk bags into which charges of powder are placed for generating the power required to expel a shell from guns of major calibre. They are placed in the breech of the gun. A fuse, attached, is ignited to cause the explosion that expels the shell.

Q. Can only silk be used for powder bags?

A. Yes, silk alone burns completely and leaves no hot embers. This makes possible recharging guns with greater speed than if each gun had to be cleaned before a new charge was inserted.

Q. Why can't nylon be used for powder bags?

A. Because heat to nylon results in a gummy substance and will not burn completely. It melts rather than ignites.

Q. For what do they use nylon?

A. They use nylon for the manufacture of other important war materials.

Q. Does the retailer make any profit from the collection of this hosiery?

A. No. The hosiery is donated by women for delivery through the retailer to the Government agency, Defense Supplies Corporation in Green Island, New York. The retailer acts only as an agent for collection and shipment, freight collect, to this agency.

Q. Is there any cost to the retailer for his part in this transaction?

A. Yes. The retailer pays all costs involved in the handling and preparation of the shipment. The Defense Supplies Corporation pays freight charges from point of shipment to destination.

Q. Would it be better for women to sell their stockings rather than to donate them through the retailer?

A. No. Should the rag dealer buy from the consuming public, the most he probably could pay would be from 1¢ to 1 1/2¢ per pound. Silk stockings average 13 ounces to a dozen pairs and nylons average 9 ounces to a dozen pairs. So to get 1 lb. the women would have to have 16 pairs of silk stockings or 23 pairs of nylon.

Q. Is this an attempt to by-pass the rag dealer?

A. No. Because of the small price paid on a considerable number of pairs of stockings, the individual would receive practically nothing from the rag dealer. The collections made by the rag dealer would result in profit to him as a result of donations from the public. The plan is designated for the public to donate their materials direct to the Government with no prices or profits involved. In this entire transaction, no preparation, grading or sorting is required as is the case with metal scrap.

Q. How many stockings are needed to make up a 100-pound case?

A. Approximately 1500 pairs silk, or 2300 pairs of nylon.

FIVE MINUTE TALK

SILK AND NYLON HOSIERY

We women have one very important war job in the salvage program in which men have to take a back seat. They just can't do this job because only a woman knows when the last gasp of life has gone out of her silk and nylon hosiery.

When that dying gasp has been spent, we women know that if we give our old stockings to the Government for powder bags and other military uses, we are doing our part.

Your old silk stockings are used principally to make powder bags while your discarded nylon has innumerable uses, including the making of parachutes for our air-borne invaders of enemy held territories.

You might wonder how the different types of material collected are segregated, but our chemists have made this one of the easier steps in putting old silk and nylon back to work.

All of the hosiery we turn in to the war program undergoes a special processing which makes it simple to sort all the different materials. All are put through a special dye bath which enables silk and nylon salvagers to tell which is silk and which is nylon, and just what part of the stocking is unwanted rayon or cotton.

All that is silk is then put through an individual process by which every thread is reclaimed. Silk is first broken down into fibres, bleached, reworked into threads and respun. Needless to say, they are not respun into the fine goosamer sheers and service weights that once adorned women. Instead they turn up as sturdy powder bags used by the Army and Navy in their big guns.

The reason for using silk instead of some other yarn is that it leaves no burning particles in the gun barrel which might prematurely set off another charge placed in the gun.

Your nylon stockings play an entirely different role in the war, being used largely to make strong parachutes worn by our paratroopers to bring them safely to earth. Parachutes are the only lifeline that will allow our bomber crews to drift to safety from planes put out of commission by the enemy.

Nylon, because of its strength, lightness, elasticity, and durability, is used for parachute tapes, shroud lines, harness webbings, bolting,

The types of hosiery wanted by the Government are all silk, all nylon, mixtures of silk and nylon, mixtures of silk and rayon, mixtures of silk and cotton, mixtures of nylon and rayon, or nylon and cotton. Runs, snags, or holes do not matter -- the processing makes full reclamation of silk and nylon content possible.

We are asked to leave our washed hose in the Stocking Salvage Depots located in retail stores selling hosiery. The retailers pack and ship them in cartons of 100 lbs. or more to the Defense Supplies Corporation which is the Government receiving depot for all salvaged stockings. From there they go into war production.

There is no profit motive in the silk and nylon salvage program. It does profit our armed forces by giving them very necessary material with which to whip our enemies. All silk and nylon is being accepted as a voluntary contribution from the women of the nation as their gift to Uncle Sam.

Your Government's supply of silk is limited, and to date, no raw silk has been produced in America, although rapid strides have been made to correct this situation. Before Pearl Harbor, America was the world's greatest silk importer, but the war in the Pacific has changed all that.

Many women wonder why nylon, a manufactured material, is so scarce. The reason is simple. War created an undreamed of demand for nylon. The limited facilities available cannot meet this demand, and to build additional nylon machinery would require vast amounts of material and manpower -- neither of which can be spared now.

You don't have to wait until you have a sizeable collection before taking your discarded stockings to the stocking salvage depot. If one is ruined, and the second is still wearable, toss the one into the hosiery collection box -- washing it first -- and match up the second as best you can until that too, is ready to join its mate and get into the war.

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General Salvage Branch
War Production Board
7038 Plankinton Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

TIN CANS

Virtually all of the known supply of tin in the world went to our enemies with the fall of Sumatra, Malaya Peninsula and the Dutch East Indies. This statement becomes more significant when we consider that there is no substitute for tin. We begin to appreciate the importance of tin when we consider some of the products that use this critical metal.

USES OF TIN

1. Lining for food containers to supply our fighting forces and Allies. Tin cans endure cold and heat; withstand bombings; can be dropped by parachute; float after ship sinkings; can be preserved and stored indefinitely.
2. Essential component of bearings and solder used in mechanized war equipment.
3. Ammunition containers, airplane motor bushings, and machine gun mounts.
4. Alloy or babbitt metal and bronze for motors, guns, ships, tanks, and planes.
5. Collapsible tubes for medications -- hypodermic injections, sulfanilamide ointments, oxides and pharmaceuticals.
6. Alloy in metals for surgical tools, needles and equipment.
7. Tin oxides for blood purification and plasma units.
8. Solder and equipment for telephone, telegraph, radio and electric circuits.
9. Plating for gas mask canisters.
10. Chemical compounds for lubricants, paints, explosives.
11. Alloys for compasses, binoculars, and control equipment.
12. Normal civilian uses and war time industrial demands.

It is obvious from the foregoing that tin is not only critical, but a must so far as our war program is concerned. It then becomes the patriotic duty of all Americans to save every ounce of available tin.

At present our greatest potential source of tin is from the millions of tons of tin cans which are discarded and wasted annually. The purpose of the tin can salvage program is to see that these cans are prepared, collected and shipped to the refining plants. Bear in mind that the tin can is 100% salvageable.

Every gross ton produces 22 pounds of tin and in addition 2,218 pounds of No. 2 prime scrap metal. There are approximately two pounds of tin cans used per person per month. If only one-half of this amount were saved, it would amount to 130,000,000 pounds or better than 59,000 tons per month. This would produce 1,298,000 pounds or 580 tons of tin and 58,420 tons of vitally needed scrap metal. In 1941, the United States consumed 100,000 tons of tin. Housewives can salvage approximately 60% of this amount by preparing and saving their tin cans.

PROCEDURE

1. **PUBLICITY** - The urgent need for tin cans must be impressed upon every household in the country. Following are some of the mediums that can be used effectively:
 - A. Newspapers
 - B. Radio
 - C. Schools
 - D. Churches
 - E. Meetings
 - F. Women's Block Plan

- A. Newspapers
 - B. Radio
 - C. Actual home demonstration. (by women's committees, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, etc.)
 - D. Schools (actual classroom demonstrations)
 - E. Home Economic classes and cooking schools. (conducted by Public Utilities.)
 - F. Illustrated flyers or mailing pieces.
 - G. Window and store demonstrations and displays.
3. COLLECTION - All cities of 25,000 population or over in Wisconsin are acting as major tin can shipping centers. In smaller cities and rural areas prepared tin cans can be brought to the schools. When a reasonable quantity has been accumulated, it should be taken to the nearest town. From this point it will be necessary to arrange for pick-up and delivery to one of the major shipping centers. This might appear difficult, but you will find that there are a number of concerns covering your community by trucks who will assist in moving the prepared tin cans to a shipping point. Many communities have solved this problem with the help of the bottlers and brewers. You will find them to be most cooperative in solving this transportation problem.
4. SHIPPING - All prepared tin cans collected in this area are shipped to the

METAL AND THERMIT CORPORATION
East Chicago, Indiana

Before shipment can be made, a contract must be entered into with this company for receiving prepared tin cans. This is a routine matter and all that is necessary is to write the Metal and Thermit Corporation making application for a contract. The price paid for prepared tin cans is \$12.00 per gross ton (2,240 pounds) delivered to the Metal and Thermit Corporation.

Shipment of tin cans are to be made in gondola type cars, and the minimum weight is 33,600 pounds. In many cases, large gondola cars are difficult to obtain. This can be overcome by building up the sides of smaller cars with an inexpensive material. It is well to keep this in mind, so that excessive freight rates can be avoided. Gondola type cars are specified primarily because it simplifies the unloading problem.

PROPER METHOD OF PREPARATION

1. Wash can thoroughly, remove paper label.
2. Remove top and bottom and place inside can.
3. Flatten can by stepping on it firmly. Do not hammer. There must be enough space for the doting solution to pass through.
4. Put in separate container and dispose of through local collection method provided.

Properly prepared cans assure the maximum recovery of tin and steel, and also conserve shipping space. We must realize that urgent need for tin and so organize every county in our State to the point where every tin can is salvaged. The tin cans thrown into the incinerator or dump today are lost forever to the War Effort. It is true that there is nothing romantic or spectacular about preparing and saving a tin can, but it becomes an entirely different story when considered in terms of equipment for our fighting forces.

Remember every tin can prepared and shipped to the doting plant through your effort is helping to bring this war to a victorious close.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

on

TIN CAN SALVAGE

Q. Why is tin a vital material?

A. Tin is essential to War Production. More than 90% of our tin supply formerly came from Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, now in enemy hands. Of the 100,000 tons of tin used in the U. S. last year, only 44 tons were produced in this country - Alaska. Tin is not a native metal of the U. S.

Q. Where, then, will we get tin?

A. Principal source will be through the recovery of tin from used household tin cans.

Q. How do tin cans contribute to the War Effort?

A. Tin cans contain 1% pure tin and 99% No. 2 steel scrap -- both vital war materials. By the detinning process, both tin and steel are recovered for immediate use in War Production.

Q. How could the few tin cans used in our home be of help?

A. The average American family discards 36 tin cans each month. Approximately 125,000 tons of tin cans are thrown away each month throughout the U. S. If this quantity is salvaged, 1,250 tons of tin and 123,750 tons of No. 2 steel scrap would be available for War Production monthly. The "few" tin cans from your home will make this salvage a reality.

Q. We have a box full of cans in our basement now. What shall we do with them?

A. First of all, tin cans must be cleaned and properly prepared for detinning in order to derive the maximum recovery of usable tin and steel.

Q. What do you mean - prepare them?

A. Cans must be thoroughly clean, labels removed, tops and bottoms cut open and tucked inside, and the can firmly flattened by stepping on it.

Q. Why is this necessary?

A. In order to derive the maximum amount of tin from the can. Dirty cans contaminate the detinning solution and reduce its effectiveness. Cans must be opened on both ends to allow the detinning fluid to pass thru the insides of the can, recovering the tin therefrom. Flattened cans take up considerably less shipping space, and make carload shipments feasible at the least possible cost.

Q. Are all cans wanted?

A. All properly prepared cans are wanted except paint, oil, varnish and beer cans with conical tops.

Q. What do I do with the cans after proper preparation?

A. Place in separate container and deliver to your authorized collection agency.

Q. Are the bottlers and brewers allowed to use my cans for bottle caps?

A. Absolutely not! They have offered their facilities for collecting cans only. Not one prepared can turned in goes anywhere but to the detinning plant and then to War Production.

Q. How do my cans then get into War Production?

A. When a carload of prepared cans has accumulated, it is shipped to the Metal and Thermit Corporation in East Chicago, Indiana. Here the cans are detinned, 1% tin and 99% steel scrap recovered, and the vital metals are allocated to War Production under Government orders.

Q. Why can't I throw my cans in with scrap metal?

A. Steel producers are prohibited from using tin cans or tin coated steel for steel production. Tin is poisonous to steel and produces an inferior grade of steel. The only way you can help the War Effort with your tin cans is to properly prepare them for detinning and dispose of them in the proper manner.

This is the term applied by the Army and Navy Medical Corps to little individual morphine hypodermic syringes. Every Army and Navy Medical Corps officer and doctor carries a supply with him. Every Army and Navy nurse uses them. Every medical parachutist, every flight surgeon, carries an extra supply. Every long range bomber is equipped with these little tin hypodermics. So, too, is every field and naval hospital. Syrettes are standard equipment in arctic kits, jungle kits, aeronautic kits - used by soldiers, sailors, Marines, and coast guardsmen who must fight alone.

The syrette is a tiny thing about the size of the first joint of your little finger. It is about the diameter of a lead pencil, and resembles a small toothpaste tube with a needle at the head enclosed in a transparent plastic. Its pouch must be made of tin -- 100% pure tin. A twist of the finger and the plastic covering is removed, exposing a sterilized hollow needle. It is a simple operation to insert this needle near the wound and squeeze the little pouch, thus injecting a single dose of morphine.

Your tin cans contribute to the making of these little angels of mercy that will help to save the lives of thousands of our fighting men. It is possible that the tin cans you save will eventually find their steel in a cannon sending shells toward the enemy on the European front, while their tin, 15,000 miles away, covers the little syrette which gives a wounded American soldier the relief necessary to preserve his life until aid reaches him.

It is necessary for every woman to save the tin cans used in her home. Remember the procedure for preparing them -- rinse thoroughly, open both ends, stop on firmly, and place in a basket or box for collection.

When you have done that the remainder of the job rests with persons who know where these cans will do the most good. You have done your part if you save and prepare the cans -- and see that they are sent on their way to provide needed war materials.

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General Salvage Section
War Production Board
7038 Plankinton Building
Milwaukee, Wisconsin