

# FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

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## ABA Committee & Govt. Agencies Agree On Simplified Form For Earnings, Div. Reports

In line with the program of the Bank Management Commission of the American Bankers Association to promote greater standardization and simplification of banking forms and procedure, a special committee of the Commission has been working with the three Federal bank supervisory agencies for the past several months on a project directed toward the adoption of a uniform report of earnings and dividends and a simplified report of condition. The Association made known on Dec. 14 that the three Federal agencies have recently agreed on a shortened, simplified and uniform call report form and a uniform earnings and dividend report. The earnings and dividend form agreed upon by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System will be used in obtaining reports covering 1942. The condition report form will be used with the next call for report of condition. The Association adds that agreement having been reached as to the adoption of the new earnings and dividend report by the Federal agencies and by most State Banking Departments, an effort will be made to secure its use in the future by other State Supervisors. Similar efforts will also be undertaken as to the new uniform call report form.

The Association's announcement further explained:

"In the past, the earnings and dividend reports to the Federal supervisory agencies have not been on a uniform and comparable basis. National banks and

state banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System have reported on forms quite similar while State banks, not members of the system, have reported on another type of form. Where the earnings and dividend reports of State bank supervisory agencies have differed from one or the other of the Federal forms, State banks have been required to fill out one form for the State agency and another for the Federal Reserve or the FDIC. Inasmuch as the new form has been adopted by the Federal agencies and most of the State banking departments, considerable duplication of work in filling out forms will be eliminated, an important contribution to bank operating efficiency in the face of reduced manpower under war conditions.

"At the same time the committee evolved a condensed form of current operating earnings report for the use of banks which may desire to report earnings data to their shareholders and others. Information regarding operating results is being requested increasingly of banks by treasurers of large corporate depositors who

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## FROM WASHINGTON AHEAD OF THE NEWS

By CARLISLE BARGERON

This is being written as I approach Washington from a trip to the Pacific Coast. I return with this definite conviction: The Washington bureaucracy had better be cleaned out and cleaned out quickly or this country, certainly that portion through which I have just traveled, faces a serious bogging down in its war effort. It isn't important that a traveler becomes stranded in a particular place for days at a time, that once on a train it moves along tediously at a snail's pace, that frequently the food runs out on the diner, or that the heat runs down. These could be looked upon as sacrifices except that people moving about on trains these days are on business essential, at least, to their livelihoods, unless they are so downright foolish as to travel for pleasure.

What is important, I think, is that these experiences are symptomatic of what is taking place throughout the National economy. Earlier in the year when gas rationing was first being applied to the East, and there was considerable doubt as to the necessity of it, I happened to be sitting in

a group with Leon Henderson. At the time there had been no suggestion that gas rationing was really for the purpose of conserving rubber. The agitation turned solely on the question of whether there was enough gas. The various agencies with their conflicting statements were having a hard time justifying the rationing. Henderson was trying to do it for this particular group. Finally one of those present spoke up and said:

"Well, the truth is, Leon, isn't it, that gas rationing is really to conserve rubber."

It is difficult to tell what is in another fellow's mind, but I am

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## Notice To Our Readers

Due to the constantly expanding volume of current news of paramount importance to business and industry, we are obliged, owing to space limitations, to divert to Section 1 a considerable amount of material which, under ordinary conditions, is usually contained in this section of the "Chronicle." In bringing this matter to the attention of our readers, we are mindful of our pledge to make every effort to increase the value of the "Chronicle" by reporting, without delay, all of the information essential to a thorough knowledge of the manifold changes in tax and other legislative matters originating in Washington, together with the activities of the many Government agencies whose functions are of increasing importance to the conduct of business in the present emergency.

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## THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last Spring an "expert" in the War Department estimated that when the industrial expansion occasioned by the needs of armament production is completed, the Federal Government will be found to own seven-eighths of all the new plant and facilities. Some idea of what this will mean in terms of the immediate postwar situation is afforded by information now coming to hand from time to time. Particularly enlightening is the special report to the President and Congress by the Secretary of Commerce under date of Nov. 30, 1942, describing the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries in connection with the war.

### RFC As Entrepreneur

The data in this document are as of Oct. 31, 1942. They show, for example, that as of that date the Defense Plant Corporation, an RFC subsidiary, had financed or contracted to finance the construction, equipment, partial equipment, or expansion of 1,337 plants for the production or fabrication of ships, bombing, fighting, transport and cargo planes, tanks, heavy guns, ordnance, magnesium, aluminum, steel, tin, copper, and other metals, synthetic rubber, high octane aviation gasoline, machine tools, flying schools, pipe lines, etc., at an aggregate estimated cost of \$8,333,839,503, of which \$2,407,294,064 had been disbursed and \$798,239,768 cancelled. Over 800 of the plants are now in full or partial operation. The plants and equipment are all owned by the Corporation.

Commitments made by the Corporation include \$2,448,477,447 for the production of aircraft and parts, including \$18,000,000 to Henry Kaiser and Howard Hughes for the design and construction of three super cargo planes; \$1,826,230,695 for the manufacture or purchase of machine tools; \$459,449,896 for the production of ordnance; \$195,754,536 for the construction and equipment of shipyards and vessels; \$51,025,728 for the manufacture of radio and scientific equipment; \$189,662,963 for production of aviation gasoline; and numerous other items.

### Aluminum

In the aluminum expansion program the Corporation and the RFC had made commitments in the amount of \$737,391,674. These include the construction of 12 plants for the production of aluminum. Nine of these plants are

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## War Melancholia— and Realists

*There is another class of citizen who creates a depressing atmosphere, but who must not be confused with the counterfeit patriot. This type of citizen is afflicted with the war melancholia—almost a phobia. His patriotism is real enough; he loves his country and he is sure that, win or lose, the country will never be the same. Its foundations will crumble. Its superstructure will collapse with the damaged foundation.*

*Every war we have been through since we became a republic has generated a more or less widespread epidemic of this war melancholia, but each time when peace has come the disease has disappeared. The sorry pictures proceeding from the overfervid imaginations have not materialized into gruesome realities. The nation has gone forward.—William M. Jeffers, Rubber Administrator.*

There may have been such victims of war melancholia in this country in past years. We may have them with us now.

They are, however, not to be confused with the realist who knows full well that the nation may not again go forward as in the past unless he, along with other like-minded citizens, sees to it that it does.

## Editorial—

## Has The "Social Gains" Theory Worked?

The new Congress will almost certainly review existing labor legislation and decrees among the very first actions it takes. This has already been forecast by demands from numerous Senators and Representatives who will exert increased influence in the new body for outright repeal or thoroughgoing amendment of key New Deal labor legislation. It is the purpose of this editorial to urge Congress to a most searching review of that legislation, because the "save the social gains" philosophy behind that legislation simply has not worked.

Throughout the past two years the New Deal resisted all efforts to review or amend the labor legislation by insisting in effect that the social gains must be preserved to insure the cooperation of the nation's workers. This rather insulting theory in actual practice called for the maintenance of the 40-hour week and the Wagner Act, a steady succession of Government-ordered wage boosts, and the maintenance of membership clause in union contracts in exchange for organized labor's pledge given late in December, 1941, not to strike in war industries.

This was the theory as practiced—how has it worked?

The record with regard to the observance of the no-strike pledge is clearcut, unmistakable, and unanswerable, despite all the myriad ways in which New Dealers from the President on down have tried to belittle and misrepresent its trend and significance. In January, the first month after the pledge was given, there were 27 strikes in war industries, according to the Government's own figures. By August of this year the toll had soared from 27 to 229! In January the number of man-days lost on account of strikes in war industries amounted to 46,197 and by August the total had jumped to 266,353, and in September the toll was 318,892 days lost. War-industry strikes and strike losses declined sharply in October, but the totals still were high, considering the pledge, and one must fear that the decline simply resulted from confusion over the wage-freezing that took effect in that month rather than from any more profound change in labor conditions.

It should be emphasized that the strike losses cited reflect only the days lost by actual participants in a strike and do not include idleness caused indirectly by walkouts in bottleneck departments.

Damning as this record is, it sometimes helps to bring out of these statistics some actual cases. These actual cases show better than do the figures the cooperation that has been won by the "Save the Social Gains" philosophy. Take a strike under way just a few days ago, almost in the midst of the Christmas season. Union employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company went on strike holding up vital war production because of a dispute over double pay for work on Sunday! The intervention of National CIO President Philip Murray was necessary to bring this strike to a halt. No comment is needed.

Take another strike, on Dec. 16. Workers at the vital Philadelphia war plant of the Electric Storage Battery Co. struck because the War Labor Board refused to give their union a maintenance of membership contract. The WLB, scarcely an agency biased against the unions, had found that the union's performance was so wretched (it had staged seven strikes in one year in violation of the contract) that it did not deserve the privilege of a maintenance of membership contract—so the union marked up an eighth contract-violating strike. Again no comment is needed.

Another case will be cited. One may or may not agree with the managerial and labor policies of Henry Kaiser, but one must admit that his West Coast shipyards have set the standards in America's magnificent shipbuilding performance. Now, the AFL and the CIO have moved into Mr. Kaiser's lair for a titanic jurisdictional battle, which cannot but vitally interfere with ship production unless the controversy is speedily settled. This is wartime and the two powerful union groups are engaged in the least defensible type of "organizing as usual."

Then we should turn our attention to an entirely different phase of the problem. Obviously, the strike statistics and the cases cited show that the "Save the Social Gains" philosophy has not enabled the nation to win the cooperation of the union leaders, nor has it been able to wean them away from "organization as usual." How has it worked with the individual employee?

One of the main problems in industrial relations today, aside from those which result directly from the union contract, is absenteeism. General Motors Corporation has just revealed that there has been a perpendicular rise in absenteeism in its plants during the past year. It and other large concerns state that the absenteeism ratio has risen from around a normal of 1 or 2% to 5% and more, while

a few enterprises state that 8 to 10% is closer to their experience.

Now no one can definitely assign the reason or reasons why able-bodied American workers stay away from their work benches in vital war plants, even though they are not in any way incapacitated. It is known that absenteeism always reaches its peak on the opening days of the various hunting seasons, and also on Monday mornings.

But while we cannot say just what one factor alone is responsible for the rise in absenteeism, we can certainly aver with vigor that the social gains philosophy with its sharp increase in wages, with the unions given closed shops or maintenance of membership, and with the 40-hour week with overtime for hours over 40 still intact, has not won the workmen over to all-out cooperation on the job in hand.

As a matter of fact, some careful students of the absenteeism problem assert that the social gains theory is in part responsible for the mounting curve of absenteeism. They point out that workers enjoying unprecedentedly high earnings simply do not attach the importance to a single day's pay that the same man would a year or two previous when his weekly check was 40 or 50% smaller. The figures generally agree that newly-hired employees record a higher toll of absenteeism. The General Motors data shows that absenteeism is higher in its plants which have undergone the greatest degree of expansion. To a newly-hired war plant worker his weekly pay check of \$50 or \$60, when compared with his former earnings of \$25 to \$30, seems so magnificent that the temptation to take a day off for a hunting trip may indeed be irresistible.

Yes, when one looks over the record of the past year one must conclude that the social gains philosophy did not succeed, it did not accomplish the goal which was its sole justification. When Congress considers the 40-hour week law, the Wagner Act, or the decrees of the War Labor Board, it need not be restrained from criticizing any of the enactments and decrees for fear that their action may jeopardize the cooperation of workers in war production.

Actually, it is only a truism to state that the vast majority of American workers have cooperated in war production—the output data prove the case. But the facts cited herein show that the social gains theory cannot claim credit for the behavior of this great majority. For in the specific fields in which most might be expected from the preservation of the so-called social gains, in those very fields our record is most disappointing, if not disgraceful. The needless losses in production caused by the willful acts of the minority—these losses have been fostered rather than checked in the past year!

## The State Of Trade

A number of the heavy industries showed declines for the week though electric power output made a new historic high. The amount of electrical energy distributed by the electric light and power industry during the week ended Dec. 12th was the highest in the history of the industry. The Edison Electric Institute disclosed that 3,937,524,000 kilowatt hours were distributed, surpassing the previous week's record of 3,883,534,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 3,475,919,000 hours in the like 1941 week. The year to year increase was 13.3%.

Loadings of revenue freight during the week ended Dec. 12th dropped to 740,336 cars. This was a decrease of 19,285 cars, or 2.5%, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 66,889 cars, or 8.3%, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 3,996 cars, or 0.5%, compared with 1940, according to Association of American Railroads report.

Steel operations this week are scheduled at 98.1% of capacity, a decline of 0.3% from the preceding week when the rate was 98.4%, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute.

This week's output is estimated at 1,678,200 net tons, compared with 1,683,300 tons the previous week, 1,681,600 tons a month ago, when the rate was 98.3%.

Buying pressure is off most steel products except for alloy steels, cold drawn bars and large bar rounds, the magazine "Steel" reports in its weekly summary of the iron and steel markets.

The War Production Board is more liberal in extending permission to railroads to buy freight cars and locomotives and as a result a number of companies are making requests for additional rolling stock.

The possibility of a scrap scarcity before midwinter is fore-

shadowed by "Steel." The bottleneck, the magazine said, is inability of scrap yards to collect and prepare the tonnages gathered at various centers in the fall salvage drive as trucks and manpower are lacking.

Weekly engineering construction volume totals \$75,529,000, or 12% above the 1941 week, but 11% below a week ago, according to "Engineering News-Record." The 60% gain in Federal work offset an 85% drop in State and municipal construction to boost public volume 19% over the 1941 week. Private work, however, is 50% below last year.

Comparisons with the preceding week reveal a drop of 12½% in Federal and a 12% decline in the public total. State and municipal and private work, on the other hand, are 12% and 1% higher, respectively, than a week ago.

One of the most interesting of the week's developments was the showing of retail trade. Holiday buying sent retail sales to new record figures. Some claim the nation is enjoying its biggest Christmas business season in history. Stores are crowded with customers who have more money to spend than ever before. Merchants report that shoppers rarely think in terms of price today, with the result that better quality merchandise and the so-called luxury items are in exceptionally

good demand. Furs, jewelry, cosmetics and perfumes are being heavily bought, along with negligees, hosiery, handbags, umbrellas and similar gift items.

The general belief in merchandising circles is that this is the last big holiday season for the duration of the war; not that the public will lack money next year, but rather that merchandise shortages will prevent a repetition of the heavy buying.

The high rate of Christmas trade will raise department store sales for 1942 to 12% above 1941 dollar volume. This is more than double the increase in prices over the same period, indicating a substantial increase in the number of units being moved off store shelves.

While all evidence points to civilian supplies being reduced month by month throughout 1943, the impression should not prevail that stores will be stripped of merchandise, authorities point out. The total value of goods and services available next year is currently estimated as likely to be only between 5 and 10% under that of 1942, observers state.

Although earlier predictions on prospects for retail sales gains in the first six months of 1943 were discouraging, a number of merchants are beginning to take a more optimistic view of the immediate future. Several leading department stores, not only in New York City, but throughout the nation, now are figuring that it will be possible to show a 5 to 10% increase in the first half of 1943, even though they fail to register gains in either their men's clothing or home furnishings departments.

Department store sales on a country-wide basis were up 16% for the week ended Dec. 12th, compared with the like week a year ago, according to the Federal Reserve System.

Department store sales in New York City in the week ended Dec. 12th were 8% larger than in the like 1941 week.

Railroad revenues for the month of November were \$552,244,472, according to reports of 24 Class I railroads, accounting for 81.3% of total operating revenues.

The Association of American Railroads calculated this was a gain of 48.6% over the \$371,512,300 reported by these roads for the comparable 1941 period.

## 'Gas' To "B" And "C"

## Card Holders Reduced

The ban in the 17-State East Coast area on the sale of gasoline to holders of A, B and C ration books was lifted at 12:01 a. m., Monday, Dec. 21. This ban had been ordered by the Office of Price Administration on Friday, Dec. 18. Retail service stations were forbidden to honor gasoline ration coupons except the "T" values (commercial trucks), or one coupon of any other class (A, B or C) for "emergency" use. Moreover, a motorist could not get any gasoline if he had three or more gallons in the tank.

In addition to lifting the ban on gasoline sales, the value of "B" and "C" ration coupons were cut from four to three gallons. The value of the "A" and "T" coupons were unchanged at three and five gallons respectively.

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, stated that the reduction would save approximately 25,000 barrels of fuel a day. Local rationing boards will not be permitted to renew any supplemental rations for passenger cars until new tables of allotments are received from the Office of Price Administration in Washington, it was further announced. The new allotments will affect the number of coupons to be issued to a "B" or "C" user.

## THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

(Continued from first page)

in at least partial operation and all are expected to be completed within a few months. The Corporation and RFC are also building four plants for the production of alumina. The Corporation is, in addition, building 48 plants and putting facilities in 12 other plants necessary for aluminum production and for the fabrication and manufacture of aluminum products. The Corporation and the RFC had made commitments in the amount of \$422,074,007 in the magnesium manufacturing program. These include provision for the construction of 16 plants. Twelve of these plants are now in some stage of operation and all are expected to be completed in a few months. The Corporation is also building or putting facilities into 26 plants and 5 other operations necessary for magnesium production and for the manufacture of magnesium products.

### Steel, Etc.

The Corporation and the RFC had made commitments totaling \$893,369,207 for the construction of 144 new plants and the installation of equipment in 29 existing plants to increase production of iron and steel, iron ore, pig iron, steel ingots, steel plate, armor and forgings, and blooms, bars, castings, tubing and annealing and heat treating; and for increased production of coke and coal. These plants are to be operated under leases by 33 existing privately owned companies. The Corporation had authorized \$102,850,000 for four pipelines for the transportation of petroleum products from Texas and the Middle West, over land and through inland waterways, to the Eastern Seaboard.

The Corporation is financing facilities for the production of additional copper in Chile at an estimated cost of \$4,999,850 and has agreed to finance another plant at an estimated cost of \$15,000,000. It is also establishing facilities, at an estimated cost of \$19,300,000, for the production of nickel in Cuba; and has authorized \$4,000,000 for the construction in Peru of facilities for the production of vanadium.

### A New Rubber Industry

The Rubber Reserve Company, another RFC subsidiary, and the Defense Plant Corporation had arranged with 67 rubber, oil, chemical, utility and other companies to provide, construct or operate plants and facilities for the annual production of 663,000 tons of butadiene, 172,500 tons of styrene, and other necessary chemicals and catalysts, to be used in the manufacture for the Rubber Reserve Company of 4 types of synthetic rubber, viz., the butadiene-styrene-copolymer type 705,000 tons annually, butyl rubber 132,000 tons, neoprene 60,000 tons, and thiokol 50,000 tons, a total rated capacity of 947,000 tons of synthetic rubber per annum. The estimated cost of these plants and facilities runs to \$564,361,220.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries are, moreover, not the only agencies through which the Federal Government is acquiring industrial plant and facilities. The Government has constructed and is constructing directly at its own expense a number of plants and substantial facilities, particularly shell loading establishments. In addition, new plant and facilities constructed under the so-called Emergency Facilities contracts are substantial, although information as to the extent of these contracts is not known. The program of the Maritime Commission will also add largely to the facilities of the Federal Government—facilities which will be of industrial and trade significance at the close of the war. Return of lend-lease grants may add substantially to the total. What total amount of plant and facilities the end of the war will find in the hands of the Government can not, of course, be ascertained at this moment, but it will be very large—a substantial proportion of the total industrial plant and facilities in the land. Precisely how adaptable these facilities will be to peace time pursuits, is likewise unknown at present, as is likewise the degree of "protection" that will in the event be provided private enterprise by certain clauses in the contracts under which construction has proceeded. It may, however, be taken for granted that such factors as these will be no insuperable obstacle to a Government determined to "go into business for itself" on a broad scale.

### Materials

All this, moreover, must be appraised in conjunction with the fact that the Federal Government will without question enter the postwar period the owner of the largest accumulation of an enormous variety of materials ever assembled. In addition to the Defense Plant Corporation, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has created and owns the Defense Supplies Corporation, the Metals Reserve Company, the Rubber Reserve Company and the U. S. Commercial Company, all of which have been and are active in acquiring vast stores of almost everything avail-

## Veloos Bill Denying Government Liability On Profits Lost By Requisitioning In World War I

President Roosevelt in a veto message to the House on Dec. 14 questioned the advisability of the Government's paying individuals profits which they might have realized had they received materials which instead were requisitioned for war purposes.

On the ground that it would establish an "undesirable precedent" for similar cases arising from requisitioning, priorities and allocations, the President rejected a bill which would have conferred on the Court of Claims jurisdiction to render judgment on a \$195,000 claim by John L. Alcock of Baltimore, dating back to the last World War.

The Government in 1918 directed Mr. Alcock's suppliers to discontinue shipments to him of lumber he had contracted to sell and deliver in Scotland. Mr. Alcock contended that he should be reimbursed for the profits he would have realized on a resale of the lumber had he been able to secure the lumber from his suppliers, and had he been able to deliver it to his customers in Scotland.

The President in his veto message said:

"It appears to be the theory of the legislation that the Government should be held liable merely because it requisitioned the lumber in the hands of Mr. Alcock's suppliers and thereby presumably rendered it impossible for them to fulfill their obligations to Mr. Alcock.

"In the conduct of war, however, the Government is frequently constrained to requisition and allocate material. In case it requisitions material, it pays just compensation. There is neither a legal nor a moral obligation on its part, however, to reimburse persons who would have purchased the material so requisitioned and would have realized profits on its resale.

"Moreover, it should be observed that the approval of this bill may create an undesirable precedent for numberless similar bills in behalf of individuals whose contracts have been or may be frustrated during the present war by reason of requisitioning of materials from their suppliers, priorities and allocations. The limitless financial burden that would result is one that the Government should not in equity and good conscience be required to undertake."

### Bricker And Evans Join Cleveland Victory Group

M. J. Fleming, Chairman of the Victory Fund Committee for the Fourth (Cleveland) Federal Reserve District, announced on Dec. 7 the appointment of John W. Bricker, Governor of Ohio, and of John H. Evans, Vice-President and Trust Officer of the McDowell National Bank of Sharon, and President of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, as members of the Victory Fund Committee. A. C. Coney will continue as chairman of Area 1, of the Fourth (Cleveland) District until such time as he leaves to assume his new post as Vice-President of the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh. At that time, John S. Fleek, Executive Manager of the Victory Fund Committee for the Fourth Federal Reserve District, will act as chairman of Area 1, pending appointment of Mr. Coney's successor.

able—often whether or not such materials are needed here, the purpose often being to prevent the enemy from obtaining them. In addition, thousands of enterprises are even now heavily in debt to the RFC. As of Oct. 31, 1942, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and all its subsidiaries had authorized loans, investments, purchase contracts and other commitments, in connection with the war, aggregating \$18,289,576,761, less commitments aggregating \$1,548,965,589 subsequently cancelled.

Not all of the story has even yet been told, but the facts cited are sufficient to afford wholesome food for thought.

## Jefferson Memorial Foundation Elects

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, which maintains as a National Shrine Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson at Charlottesville, Va., announces the election of the following officers for the coming year:

President, Stuart G. Gibboney, of New York; Vice-President, Frank K. Houston, of New York; Secretary, Henry Alan Johnston, of New York; Treasurer, William S. Hildreth, of Charlottesville, Va.; Assistant Treasurer, Paul F. Tate, of New York.

The Foundation also announces the following additions to its Board of Governors:

William Marshall Bullitt, of Louisville, Ky., senior member of the law firm of Bruce & Bullitt and Solicitor General of the United States in President Taft's administration; Col. Joseph M. Hartfield, of New York, a lawyer, who is now serving as attorney for the Red Cross.

The directors of the Foundation who were elected are: Messrs. Gibboney, Houston, Johnston and Hildreth; Claude G. Bowers, U. S. Ambassador to Chile; Dr. Fiske Kimball, Director of the Philadelphia Museum of Art; Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State; Joseph Miller, Jr., formerly Secretary of the Board of Education of New York City, and Dr. George J. Ryan, Vice-President of the Long Island City Savings Bank, Long Island City, N. Y.

The Foundation and the nation will, in 1943, celebrate the Bicentennial of Thomas Jefferson's birth, which occurred on April 13, 1743, the Congress having created the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission, of which Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, is chairman. A number of states have, also, by Acts of their Legislatures, created Bicentennial Commissions, including Virginia and Pennsylvania. During this bicentennial year, the beautiful Thomas Jefferson Memorial, in the City of Washington, will be dedicated by the President of the United States.

### Cotton Spinning

#### For November 1942

The Bureau of the Census announced on Dec. 19 that according to preliminary figures, 23,843,808 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on Nov. 30, 1942, of which 22,943,248 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 23,012,048 for October, 22,956,224 for September, 22,973,572 for August, 23,109,576 for July, 23,094,560 for June, and 23,079,000 for Nov., 1941. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 10,558,436,326. Based on an activity of 80 hours per week, the cotton spindles in the United States were

operated during Nov., 1942, at 133.4 per cent capacity. This percentage compares, on the same basis, with 136.9 for October, 134.9 for September, 136.4 for August, 130.2 for July, 133.7 for June, and 129.8 for Nov., 1941. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 443.

## 8,000,000 Tires To Government

The Office of Price Administration on Dec. 9 announced that close to 8,000,000 tires had been forwarded to the Government under the Idle Tire Purchase Plan up to the close of business Nov. 28. Of this total, 6,919,500 was made up of actual receipts at central warehouses, while at least 1,000,000 more were estimated to be in transit.

Sampling examinations of tires reaching warehouses indicate that about half of all those turned in are so badly worn or damaged they cannot be put into shape for resale. These will be scrapped and converted into reclaimed rubber. The rest are either usable as they are or can be made serviceable by repairs and re-cappings.

The Idle Tire Purchase Plan was set up by the Government so that passenger car owners with more than five tires per car—plus one for each running wheel of trailers or other such equipment—might dispose of them in order to qualify for gasoline under the mileage rationing regulations and to provide a Government stockpile of tires to keep essential vehicles rolling.

## ABA Sponsors War Personnel Conference

A wartime personnel conference, under the sponsorship of the American Bankers' Association, was held Dec. 10, at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The meeting followed a conference held in Philadelphia on Dec. 8; other conferences were held in recent weeks in Cleveland, Boston, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Richmond, Atlanta and Dallas.

William Powers, ABA Director of Customer and Personnel Relations, had presented to each of the conferences a detailed analysis of the banking personnel situation throughout the country in the light of the increasing number of bank employees who have gone into the armed forces and war industries. In addition, panel discussions were a feature of each meeting, which were participated in by bank personnel officers from each district who discussed local problems, and who presented for the benefit of all bankers in attendance the practical steps they have taken to solve personnel problems in their institutions. At each of the conferences, Mr. Powers discussed the significance to banks of the government's wage freezing regulations.

## President Calls Books 'Enduring Weapons'

At a recent meeting of the Council on Books in Wartime, Inc., in New York City, President Roosevelt praised the "growing power of books as weapons."

The President's message, read by W. W. Norton, Chairman of the Council, follows:

"Books, like ships, have the toughest armor, the longest cruising range and mount the most powerful guns. I hope that all who write and publish and sell and administer books will, on the occasion of your meeting, rededicate themselves to the single task of arming the mind and spirit of the American people with the strongest and most enduring weapons."

## 77th Congress Adjourns After Longest Session In History; New Congress Convenes Jan. 6

The 78th Congress will convene on Jan. 6 with President Roosevelt scheduled to deliver his annual message to a joint session of the Senate and the House on Jan. 7. This was decided on by Congressional leaders at a conference at the White House on Dec. 14.

The 77th Congress adjourned sine die on Dec. 16, thus bringing to a close the longest national legislative session in American history. The House and Senate were in session almost continuously since Jan. 3, 1941. Both branches of Congress passed on December 15 the joint resolution bringing the session to an end on December 16. Leaders decided on the adjournment when it became apparent that no more important legislation would be enacted this year, due to the absence of a quorum in the House and the debate on controversial measures in the Senate.

President Roosevelt on Dec. 16 sent adjournment day letters to members of Congress, expressing his thanks for all they accomplished and his wishes for a happy Christmas. In identical letters, sent through Vice-President Wallace, as President of the Senate, and Speaker Rayburn, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"On the final adjournment of the Seventy-seventh Congress, may I send to the members of the Senate (of the House) my truly sincere thanks for all that they have accomplished during these difficult two years, and also my good wishes for a happy Christmas."

As a result of adjournment a number of important measures were left stalled on the calendars. These included Administration proposals to boost the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's borrowing and lending authority by \$5,000,000,000 to approximately \$23,000,000,000, a bill permitting the Treasury to sell non-monetary silver for war industry use and a measure authorizing the "good neighbor" transfer of American utility properties to Panama.

Also going over for the new Congress to consider is a House-approved proposal to raise agricultural parity price schedules by including the cost of farm labor.

Since Jan. 3, 1943, the constitutional date for Congress to convene, falls on Sunday, it was necessary to adopt a resolution to make the Jan. 6 date binding. This the House did on Dec. 14 and the Senate on Dec. 15.

The 77th Congress voted more funds than any other legislative body in history, according to the Associated Press. The second session approved a staggering total of \$147,071,208,961 in direct appropriations and \$14,150,634,000 in contract authority which must be met by later appropriations. These measures combined with funds provided earlier, boosted potential war expenditures along to a total of \$220,000,000,000.

It was noted in Associated Press advices from Washington, Dec. 16, that financial highlights of the Seventy-seventh Congress were:

"Appropriations — \$58,000,000,000 in 1941; \$147,000,000,000 in 1942, as contrasted with \$46,000,000,000 in 1917-18, the World War period, and with \$7,900,000,000 for 1924-25, lowest two-year total since then.

"Contract Authorizations — \$3,500,000,000 in 1941 and \$19,000,000,000 in 1942, most of it for naval vessels and for the merchant marine.

"Taxes—Added \$3,553,000,000 in new revenue in 1941, of which \$1,144,000,000 came from boosted individual levies, the balance from increased corporation assessments; this year, added another \$6,881,000,000. During the two years, dropped exemptions from \$1,000 to \$750 to \$500; for married couples, from \$2,000 to \$1,500 to \$1,200. Added a 5% Victory Tax effective January 1.

In the new 78th Congress Republicans will have a sharply increased voice in affairs as a result

of their gains in the November elections. While the Democrats retain control of both House and Senate, the division will be more nearly in balance for the first time since the New Deal came into power in 1933. The new Senate will have 57 Democrats, 38 Republicans and one Progressive. The House will list 222 Democrats, 209 Republicans, two Progressives, one Farmer-Laborite and one member of the American Labor party.

### N. Y. State Factory Jobs Higher In November

The booming war industries of New York State hired more factory workers again this month and thereby offset the usual seasonal drop in some civilian goods plants, according to a statement issued Dec. 16 by Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller. Employment in State factories advanced 0.9% from mid-October to mid-November. Payrolls increased 1.8% for the period.

From the Department's advices we quote:

"The New York State Department of Labor's index of factory employment, based on the 1935-39 average as 100, was 153.5 (preliminary). This represents a rise of 8.8% over the index for November, 1941. The corresponding payroll index was 252.7, 35.4% above that for last year. Factory workers earned on the average \$40.47 per week this November, compared to \$32.79 in November, 1941.

"The statements in this analysis are based on preliminary tabulations covering the reports from 2,732 representative factories throughout the State. The Division of Statistics and Information, under the direction of Dr. E. B. Patton, is responsible for the collection, tabulation and analysis of these reports.

### Payroll Gains At War Plants

"Producers of war materials continued to take on more employees during the month and their payrolls also increased. The gains in payrolls this month were greater than those reported for last month. Employment and payrolls in plants making ships, tanks, planes and firearms increased, although some shipbuilders reduced the working hours of their employees. Factories in the electrical and communications equipment and non-ferrous metals industries employed several hundred more workers and their payrolls advanced somewhat. Steel mills increased their operations moderately, while activity at tin can plants continued to decline. Employment in the metals and machinery group as a whole showed a net increase of 2.8% and payrolls advanced 3.1%.

### Seasonal Declines In Some Consumers' Goods Plants

"Seasonal losses in the apparel and food products group of industries were reported this month. The drop in the apparel group amounted to 3.7% in employment and 6.3% in payrolls.

### Seasonal Declines In Many New York City Plants

"The industrial picture in New York City was influenced by the seasonal drop in the apparel group to the extent of causing a slight net decrease in total employment, although payrolls increased about 1%. Manufacturers of women's coats, suits and dresses and men's clothing laid off many employees, but firms in the ap-

## N. Y. Finance Institute Teaching Jap Language

Reports as to the difficulty of the Japanese spoken language have been disproved at the New York Institute of Finance, which is giving a course of 24 lessons for men about to enter the services. Using a competitive card game to speed mastery of vocabulary, the first small class, according to the Institute, has proved that the bugaboo was without substance. The Institute, in its announcement, says that because the class works in groups, newcomers may start at any time. Class sessions are held on Tuesday and Friday from 7:15 to 9:00 p.m. The instructor is Burton Crane, financial writer of "The New York Times," who spent 11 years in the Far East.

## Lend-Lease Food Shipments Up In October

The Department of Agriculture announced on Dec. 10 that exports of food and food products from the United States to other Allied Nations reached 645,000,000 pounds in October, an increase of 93,000,000 pounds over the previous month. The Department reported particularly marked rises in shipside deliveries in grains and vegetables, as well as in eggs, dairy products, meats and fruits.

The Department expects the flow of American commodities to increase as new shipping and supply lines open up. Dried egg deliveries in October amounted to 14,700,000 pounds, the Department said, bringing shipments of these eggs to approximately 15% of total American production.

Shipments of butter, totaling more than 5,000,000 pounds, were the highest since lend-lease began.

According to Washington advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce" other large deliveries in October included 93,157,000 pounds of meat products; 91,656,000 pounds of corn; 83,596,000 pounds of raw cane sugar; 77,544,000 pounds of leaf tobacco; 46,235,000 pounds of lard; 36,637,000 pounds of wheat; 29,966,000 pounds of dried prunes; 26,295,000 pounds of corn starch; 23,337,000 pounds of canned fish; 10,236,000 pounds of dried peas; 7,586,000 pounds of citrus pulp; 4,570,000 pounds of oleomargarine, and 4,343,000 pounds of soya flour.

## November Bond Sales Were Below Quota

Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau announced that November war bond sales totaled \$734,500,000 as against a quota of \$800,000,000.

At the same time Mr. Morgenthau revealed that voluntary payroll deductions for Series E war bond purchases reached a new high of \$340,000,000 during the same month or an annual rate of over \$4,000,000,000 of savings from current earnings.

Sales of Series E bonds, which include those purchased by payroll deductions, were \$541,600,000 as against \$587,000,000 in October. Series F and G bonds sales in November were \$193,000,000 as compared with sales of \$226,500,000 of these two series in October.

The November payroll allotment total represented 8.4% of the earnings of 23,600,000 men and women who invest in war bonds every pay day under the plan. The average investment for each of these was \$14.40 for the month, the highest average yet reached since the beginning of the payroll savings program in December, 1941.

Apparel group making Christmas gift items such as men's furnishings and women's lingerie continued to be busy.

## Leon Henderson Resigns As Price Administrator; Prentiss Brown of Michigan Slated As Successor

The resignation of Leon Henderson as Price Administrator was accepted on Dec. 17 by President Roosevelt "with great reluctance." Mr. Henderson told the President in his letter of resignation that his departure from government service was dictated principally "by a recurrent physical disability and a rather bad impairment of my eyesight." In accepting the resignation, Mr. Roosevelt thanked Mr. Henderson for his patriotic

service in performing "an exceedingly difficult and thankless task" and expressed the wish that he would return to Government service when his health improves.

The resignation is effective upon the appointment of a successor, generally expected to be Senator Prentiss M. Brown (Dem., Mich.), who was defeated in the recent election.

Mr. Henderson, the Associated Press reports, "has been the object of much criticism in Congress and there have been open threats to trim appropriations to a point where it might be impossible for the Office of Price Administration to carry on all of the activities it has undertaken in connection with the original Price Control Act and the subsequent measure providing broad authority over prices, wages and salaries."

Mr. Henderson has been Administrator of the Office of Price Administration since its creation in April, 1941. Prior to that he had been head of the Price Stabilization Division of the now defunct National Defense Advisory Commission and a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Henderson entered the Roosevelt Administration in 1934 as an economic adviser and research director of the National Recovery Administration, later serving as economic consultant to the Works Projects Administration and as Executive Secretary of the Temporary National Economic Committee. Mr. Henderson's letter said:

"I hereby tender my resignation as Administrator of the Office of Price Administration to become effective at your will with the hope that you will select my successor immediately.

"My departure from Government service is dictated principally, as you have so understandingly known, by a recurrent physical disability and a rather bad impairment of my eyesight. I have consulted my physicians since I last talked with you, and they are more firmly convinced than ever that in the near future I must take a long rest as I have done before."

"I am well along with some major programs, which we have discussed, including simplification of retail pricing and the first of the extremely important point system rationing plans. I expect to devote a large part of my remaining service to stabilization of the fuel oil and mileage rationing programs, so that these may be no more special burdens to my successor than the others which have had such excellent community acceptance.

"Naturally, I'll be available to help my successor, and regardless of the date of my termination I shall be readily available and eager to explain any and all OPA actions for which I have had responsibility. You realize I have a justifiable pride in the integrity, courage, impartiality and superb strength of the far-flung organization which represents OPA to every American in every county and every territory of this country.

"Each day of proud service here has put me further in debt to my country and to you, my chief, for giving me such golden chances to do my utmost."

The President, in his letter of acceptance, said:

"When you last talked with me of the condition of your health, I hoped that it would improve and that your physicians would advise that it was possible for you to continue your work. It is disappointing to learn that you must

resign. Under the circumstances I can not insist upon your continuing, and with great reluctance accept your resignation, effective upon the appointment and qualification of your successor. I cannot tell you how much I regret your having to leave the service of the Government at this time. The duty of placing a ceiling on the prices of commodities and, when a shortage exists, rationing the available supply among the civilian population is an exceedingly difficult and thankless task. You have performed this service with energy and with unexampled courage. You have not spared yourself, and I, as well as all others who have any conception of the problems entrusted to you, appreciate your patriotic service.

"I hope that after you have had the rest prescribed by your physicians, your condition will be so improved that you can return to the service of the Government. Keep me advised as to your condition, not only because of my interest in all that concerns you, but because when you are able to return to work I shall certainly want your assistance in some other capacity."

## Nov. Living Cost Up 0.6%

The cost of living for wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in the United States maintained its rising trend with an advance of 0.6% in November, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, New York. The Board states that food costs continued to be the leading factor accounting for the increase, showing a rise of 1% during the month, representing, it says, a smaller advance than during the previous month when the rise shown was 2.5%. The Board likewise says:

"Sundries, the only other item which increased, went up 0.8%. All other items surveyed—housing, clothing, and fuel and light—remained unchanged."

The Board's index of the cost of living (1923=100) stood at 100.3 in November as compared with 99.7 in October, 98.6 in September, 98.1 in August, 97.3 in July, 97.3 in both May and June, 92.9 in November, 1941, and 86.0 in January, 1941.

"The level of living cost was 8% higher than that of a year ago. Food showed the greatest advance over November, 1941 with an increase of 15.5%. Other advances during the 12 months were: clothing, 11.2%; sundries, 4.2%; housing, 1.5%; and fuel and light, 0.3%.

"The purchasing value of the dollar amounted to 99.7 cents in November, 100.3 cents in September, and 107.6 cents a year ago."

## War Bd. Redemption Small

The Treasury Department revealed on Dec. 14 that less than 2% of the purchases of War Bonds have been redeemed for cash.

November redemptions, according to the Associated Press, amounted to \$36,800,000, which Treasury officials said was just about 35/100ths of 1% of the total bonds outstanding. Redemptions in previous months have averaged even less.

The total redemptions up to the end of November amounted to \$211,000,000, or about 1.98% of total war bonds outstanding. Treasury officials said this was a "considerably lower" turn-in rate than in other belligerent countries and less than the redemptions on old "baby bonds" issued before the war, which ran about 3 1/2%.

## Urges Protection Of Union Seniority Rights

President Roosevelt appealed on Dec. 8 to employers in civilian industries to give assurance to their employees who leave for war work that their seniority and re-employment rights will be protected in the same manner as those who leave to join the armed services. By doing this, the President said, employers can perform "a great service to the Government at this time when there is great need for additional manpower to make munitions of war."

Mr. Roosevelt observed that seniority rights are protected for men who join the armed forces under the Selective Service Act and that these "privileges have become an institution in American industry."

The President's statement follows:

"One of the ways in which we can encourage skilled workers in civilian industry to shift to employment in war plants is to see to it that when victory has been won, employees can return to their peace-time work without loss of all the seniority rights which they have accumulated over the years.

"All of us are conscious of the great need for additional manpower to make munitions of war which our own forces and those of our Allies so desperately need. All our people want to do their part, and realize that a job in a war industry is making a direct contribution to winning the war. Many workers have over the years accumulated valuable rights to their jobs. Seniority privileges have become an institution in American industry.

"This was recognized when the Selective Service Act was passed. It was thought by the Congress only fair that men who gave up their jobs to enter the Army and Navy should have the maximum protection, so that when they returned they could step back into their jobs with a minimum of loss.

"Valuable re-employment and seniority rights are protected under the Selective Service Act. I think the same protection should be accorded to a worker, wherever possible, who leaves his job to accept employment to help with the war effort, frequently away from home and at times under less favorable conditions. I feel that employers in civilian industries will be willing to give the same assurances to their employees who leave for war work as they are giving to employees who are leaving to join the armed services. By so doing they can perform a great service to the Government at this time."

## Association Of Free People Held Essential

Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles declared on Dec. 6 that an association of free peoples when the war is won is just as essential to the future security of the United States as it now is in the war, and warned against following the "machinations of those special privilege interests which would turn the policy of the United States into one of narrow isolation because of their belief that they themselves would profit through such a course."

Mr. Welles spoke at the dedication of a memorial to Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, mother of the President, at historic St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, Mount Vernon, N. Y. A plaque in memory of Mrs. Roosevelt was unveiled at the church where she had served as chairman of the restoration fund to restore the historic old church, founded in 1665, as a shrine of the Bill of Rights.

Mr. Welles said that "already we hear again the voices of those who decry all forms of practical inter-

national cooperation. Already we can see the efforts of those who would make this fundamental issue, the issue of our national future, a question of party politics."

Stating that the United Nations "association of free peoples" is vital to the successful prosecution of the war, Mr. Welles asked, "Do we realize that an association of the free peoples of the United Nations when the war is won is just as essential to the future security of this country?"

Mr. Welles also criticized the United States' policy of 20 years ago for not following the "ideal" of Woodrow Wilson of promoting an international order to maintain the peace of the world.

"Had the American people been willing a generation ago," he said, "to bear their fair share of responsibility for the maintenance of world order, would our men today be forced to offer up their lives in order that they may insure the preservation of the independence and the security of their fellow citizens?"

President Roosevelt, by letter, expressed his appreciation for the memorial to his mother. The letter, read by Edward Ridley Finch, chairman of the memorial committee, and addressed to the Rev. W. Harold Waigle, Church Rector, said:

"I am deeply appreciative of activities on the part of friends of my dear mother through which a memorial to her has been established in St. Paul's Church, Eastchester.

"Through the active years of her long life, my mother was deeply interested in the work carried on through St. Paul's and in the preservation of the venerable fabric as a shrine of real historic significance. My thoughts will be of her and of the loyal friends who thus have honored her when you gather for the service of dedication on Dec. 6.

"I shall be most grateful if you will assure all who have had a part in making this memorial possible of my heartfelt appreciation."

## Armed Service, WPB Agree On 1943 Plans

Conversations among officials of the armed services, and of the War Production Board on the organizational plans necessary for achieving the 1943 war production program, have now ended with full agreement by all concerned, according to a joint statement issued Dec. 4, by Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox and Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board.

President Roosevelt had disclosed at his press conference on Dec. 1, that the dispute between the armed services and the WPB had been settled. The President minimized the differences involved in the conflict, saying that it was merely some overlapping of authority and that the settlement had been reached before slowing up production. The joint statement issued by the three officials added:

"Such questions as have arisen had to do with method; never with purpose or principle. To win the war, quickly, effectively, and with the lowest expenditure of life, is everybody's goal. From time to time reexamination of the plans and methods for achieving that result is necessary. That has been done. The new arrangements give assurance that the immense production task for 1943 will be carried through to a successful conclusion."

Since these arrangements involve certain changes in the duties of Charles E. Wilson, Production Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, Mr. Nelson issued the following statement outlining Mr. Wilson's duties:

"Mr. Wilson will exercise gen-

eral supervision of the scheduling of the programs between the various services to see that they do not conflict, and that they are of such a nature that they may be performed in accordance with the requirements of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and of the total war program. In carrying out these duties, Mr. Wilson will have the advice and assistance of the Production Executive Committee. This committee includes, in addition to Mr. Wilson, the following members: Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Vice-Admiral S. M. Robinson, Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, Rear Admiral R. A. Davison, Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, of the Maritime Commission, and Ferdinand Eberstadt, Program Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board.

"In addition to these duties, Mr. Wilson is charged with the particular duty of central supervision and direction of the production programs of aircraft, radio and detection equipment and escort vessels. He will exercise these duties through the supply and procurement branches of the services.

"In the case of the aircraft program, Mr. Wilson will have the advice and assistance of the special Aircraft Production Board. The members of this board, in addition to Mr. Wilson, are: Lieut. Gen. William Knudson, of the Army, Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, of the Army Air Forces, Rear Admiral R. A. Davison, and T. P. Wright, of the War Production Board.

"While Mr. Wilson has authority to inquire into any feature of the war production program, and to consult on production matters with officials of the services or any producer, he will issue his directions through the supply services of the Army, the Navy and the Maritime Commission."

## N. Y. State Savings Bank Xmas Club Funds Down

Christmas Club depositors in 102 New York State Savings Banks are receiving \$31,584,319 for Christmas as a result of their regular weekly savings during 1942, the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York reported on Dec. 14. This represents a decrease of 6 1/2%, from the amount paid out a year ago, it is noted by the Association, which adds that this was expected, in view of the greatly increased War Bond purchases and participation in both pay roll savings and Victory Club accounts by a large percentage of the population. Also, during 1942, three savings banks gave up the Christmas Club activity. From the Association's announcement, we also quote:

"Nevertheless, the total savings through Christmas Clubs during 1942 was second highest on record, exceeded only by 1941. Informal reports indicate that a large percentage of the total savings will be invested in War Bonds. Only 20 of the banks offering this service paid interest on Christmas Club accounts. Eight paid 2% and seven 1%, with the other five paying from 1/2 of 1% to 1 1/2%. Eighty-two banks paid no interest, whatsoever.

"The Seamen's Bank for Savings continues to have the largest Christmas Club, with 41,397 members, who saved a total of \$2,539,260. Other banks, which have large clubs, include: The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Green Point Savings Bank, Lincoln Savings Bank, East New York Savings Bank, South Brooklyn Savings Bank, Long Island City Savings Bank, East River Savings Bank and North River Savings Bank. Twelve banks throughout the State have indicated that they intend to discontinue Christmas Clubs during 1943, in the belief that, for the duration, Victory Clubs and other similar services will serve adequately in their stead."

## Establishment Of The International Commercial Arbitration Commission

The establishment of an International Commercial Arbitration Commission having authority to set up international arbitration rules of procedure, and provide administrative facilities for an international system of commercial arbitration to assist in the peaceful settlement of economic controversies between foreign traders in the various nations in the post-war reconstruction period, was announced on Dec. 3. The International Commission was established by the Conference on International Commercial Arbitration held in New York City by representatives of 11 leading international organizations interested in foreign trade. Dr. James R. Angell, President emeritus of Yale University, presided at the Conference.

The initial organizations who are members of the conference and who were represented are: American Arbitration Association; British Empire Chamber of Commerce; Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the United States Department of Commerce; Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commission (American and Canadian Committees); Inter-American Bar Association; Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission; International Chamber of Commerce (American Section); International Labour Office; International Law Association; National Foreign Trade Council; and United States Chamber of Commerce Committee on Inter-American Business Policies of the Permanent Council of American Chambers of Commerce and Production. Regarding the Commission Dr. Angell said:

"In forming the International Commercial Arbitration Commission, the Conference had two distinct thoughts in mind. It was agreed that an international organization must be set up first for the purpose of assisting commerce and industry in the pacific settlement of any economic controversies that may arise in the course of resumption and continuance of foreign trade between the Americas and foreign countries and among those countries, and secondly, to assist commerce and industry in the rebuilding of confidence and good will and understanding through foreign trade channels, so arbitration may make a full contribution to the stabilization of trade when peace comes."

Dr. Angell further pointed out: "The new International Commission will augment the services to foreign trade now being offered by the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission and the Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, so that all foreign trade contracts and arrangements may have any controversies arising out of them controlled by arbitration at all points where they arise."

## President Says Unity Spearhead Of Victory

President Roosevelt asserts that the dominant note of the common war effort has been the unity of both the American people and the United Nations.

In a letter written for the anniversary number of "The Army and Navy Journal," made public Dec. 6, the President said that he took pride in the unity prevailing "in deliberation, in decision, in action," citing the North African campaign as "no hit or miss calculations" made by military men.

The text of the President's letter, addressed to Col. John Callan O'Laughlin, publisher of the "Journal," follows:

"The dominant note of our com-

mon war effort is unity, unity of our people, and unity of the United Nations. That is the hard fact which is the spearhead of victory. I am happy in the knowledge that it exists with us. Upon the battlefields of the seas and the continents across them, our crews and troops are operating with the efficiency of well-trained and disciplined teams.

"Coral Sea, Midway, the Solomons, New Guinea and North Africa are shining instances of their power. Also, thanks to the patriotism of our people, our land has become the arsenal of democracy from which, to quote Milton's pregnant lines, the world hears:

'Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds:

'At which the universal host up sent

'A shout that tore Hell's concave, and beyond

'Frightened the reign of chaos and old night.'

"I take pride in the grim determination of our people to preserve our democratic heritage whatever the sacrifices required of them; in the deeds of our fighting personnel, which are adding unfading glory to our traditions; in the magnificent resistance and resurgence of Britain, Russia and China, and in the unconquerable spirit flaming in the countries desecrated by the Frankensteins created by blood-fouled criminals.

"I take pride, too, in our unity in deliberation, in decision, in action. Our initial acceptance of the initiative when the opportunity struck, were no hit or miss calculations. They were the outcome of thoughtful estimate made not by nightmarish amateurs, but by military men whose lives have been consecrated to the study of war. An outstanding example of their labors is the brilliant campaign under way in North Africa.

"The truth about the war effort of the United Nations will make our people appreciate how great has been, and promises to be, our progress toward victory and freedom for mankind."

## Share-the-Meat Campaign

The greatest house to house campaign in history was started on Nov. 30 when 2,000,000 Civilian Defense Block Leaders brought into action in a coordinated national campaign the Government's voluntary share the meat plan to every city, town and village in the land. These Block Leaders from Civilian Defense Councils are explaining why adult civilians are requested to limit themselves to 2 1/2 pounds weekly of beef, lamb, mutton, pork and veal; why children of six to 12 should not eat over 1 1/2 pounds weekly; and why children under six years should be restricted to 3/4 of a pound. They will be prepared to give the housewife information on how to stay within this limit, including meals eaten both at home and in restaurants, and at the same time maintain a well-balanced diet by using other foods which are rich in protein, minerals, and vitamins.

The Block Leader Plan is described by OCD Director James M. Landis as "the best mechanism yet devised to enroll every household in the war effort."

The Share the Meat Campaign is the first of the national coordinated campaigns to be conducted by Civilian Defense Block Leaders. Immediately following it, the Block Leaders will conduct a Car Sharing Club drive, helping neighbors who have not joined clubs at places of business to organize car sharing groups for driving to work.

Civilian Defense Block Leaders are engaged in Civilian War Services which include community war programs apart from air raid protection and the work of the other protection branches of the Civilian Defense Council.

## Make Idle Dollars Fighting Dollars: FDR

President Roosevelt on Nov. 29 called on all those with idle money in the bank to make their dollars "fighting dollars," by investing them in government bonds.

In a formal statement in connection with the Treasury's \$9,000,000,000 December "Victory Loan" drive, which began on Nov. 30, the President said that more than 23,000,000 are already buying war bonds out of their regular pay, but appealed to the "other millions of individual investors, corporations, custodians of trust funds and estates" to make their idle money "go to work for our country."

Mr. Roosevelt bought the first "Victory Loan" \$1,000 bond from Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on Nov. 25.

The President's statement follows:

"It is one of our jobs here at home to provide the untold billions of dollars that are needed to help win this war. I know that millions—more than 23,000,000—are already buying war bonds out of their regular pay every payday. But there are other millions of individual investors, corporations, custodians of trust funds and estates, who have idle money in the bank. That money has got to go to work for our country. We have got to make our dollars fighting dollars by investing them in Government bonds. The new Victory Loan gives us a chance to make those dollars fight."

## U. S., Canada Agree On Post War Settlement

The State Department announced on Dec. 1 that an agreement setting forth the principles which will guide the governments of the United States and Canada in approaching the problem of post-war economic settlements was concluded on Nov. 30 by an exchange of notes between Secretary of State Hull and the Canadian Minister, Leighton McCarthy.

In this exchange of notes, the Department said, "the two governments formally record their concurrence that post-war settlements must be of a sort which will promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations."

The State Department's announcement further explained:

"In indicating the objectives of such post-war settlements, the exchange of notes follows the underlying principles set forth in Article VII of the mutual-aid agreements which have been negotiated with the United Kingdom and a number of other countries. The two governments indicate their readiness to co-operate in formulating a program of agreed action, open to participation by all other nations of like mind. Its aims will be to provide appropriate national and international measures to expand production, employment and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to eliminate all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce; to reduce tariffs and other trade barriers and, generally, to attain the economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter.

"To that end the exchange of notes provides for the early commencement of conversations, within the framework which it outlines, between the governments of the United States and Canada and with representatives of other United Nations, with a view to establishing now the foundations upon which we may create after the war a system of enlarged production, exchange

and consumption of goods for the satisfaction of human needs in our country, in Canada and in all other countries which are willing to join in this great effort.

"The exchange of notes particularly emphasizes the similarity of interests on the part of the United States and Canadian governments in post-war international economic policy and the collaboration for mutual aid in defense and in economic matters which has been provided through the Ogdensburg and Hyde Park agreements and subsequent arrangements. It states that in the conversations to be undertaken between the two governments an effort will be made to furnish the world with a concrete example of how two friendly, economically interdependent countries, convinced that reciprocally beneficial relations of the sort prevailing between them must form part of a general system, may promote by agreed action their mutual interests to the benefit of themselves and other countries."

The Ogdensburg agreement, made Aug. 18, 1940, set up a permanent joint board to consider the defense of the north half of the Western Hemisphere (referred to in these columns Aug. 24, 1940, page 1067).

The Hyde Park agreement, signed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, of Canada, on April 20, 1941, provided for coordinating the productive facilities of the North American continent "for the purposes of both local and hemispheric defense," and for aiding Great Britain. This was reported in our issue of April 26, 1941, page 2634.

## CCC Loan Rates Raised For 1942 Corn Crop

The Department of Agriculture announced on Nov. 23 that Commodity Credit Corporation will make loans on 1942 corn at rates which vary by counties from 73 to 89 cents per bushel in the Corn Belt. These rates average about six cents per bushel higher than in 1941. Loans on 1942 corn will be available from Dec. 1, 1942, to the close of the marketing year, Sept. 30, 1943.

The Agriculture Department's announcement explained:

"The commercial area loan rates are based on 85% of corn parity on Sept. 15, 1942, with adjustments for location based on the normal relationship of corn prices in each county to U. S. average corn prices. Parity for the entire country on Sept. 15, 1942, the last reporting date before the beginning of the current marketing year, Oct. 1, was 98.2 cents per bushel.

"Following the pattern of past price relationships loans will be lower in surplus corn-producing counties of the central area and higher in the counties of the commercial corn belt where the quantity of corn used normally exceeds the quantity of corn produced.

Loans throughout the commercial corn area will be made only to farmers who have complied with the 1942 corn allotment provisions. The 1942 commercial corn area includes 623 out of the 1,197 agricultural counties in 15 States: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin, in the central area, and Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania in the eastern area.

"Outside the commercial area, loans will be available at rates varying from 57 to 74 cents per bushel to farmers who have complied with the requirements of the Agricultural Conservation Program. The Act provides that the rate outside the commercial area shall be 75% of the commercial area rate.

"All loan rates are based upon corn grading No. 3 or better, ex-

cept for moisture content and test weight. The rate for corn grading 'mixed' will be two cents less per bushel.

"Loans on 1942 corn will be three-year loans maturing Aug. 1, 1945, or earlier on demand. Corn may be redeemed at any time during the loan period upon payment of the loan, plus 3% annual interest. If the loan is completed prior to April 1, 1943, the corn may be delivered in settlement of the loan during August, September or October of 1943. If the loan is completed on or after April 1, 1943, the corn will not be accepted in satisfaction of the loan until August, September or October of 1944. In practice, this gives the farmers the option of making one, two or three-year loans. Delivery of the farmer's corn is also subject to 30 days' notice to the county AAA committee.

"Commodity Credit Corporation will make a storage payment of six cents per bushel upon corn stored until Aug. 1, 1944, which is thereafter delivered to the Corporation in settlement of the loan. This storage payment is earned at the rate of three-quarters of a cent per bushel per month from Jan. 1, 1944, to Aug. 1, 1944. The storage payment in the 1941 loan program was four cents.

"Other provisions of the 1942 corn loan program are practically the same as under the 1941 loan program."

The Department's announcement further said:

"Commodity Credit Corporation loan stocks of corn totaled 149,405,071 bushels as of Sept. 30, 1942, as compared with 239,931,559 bushels a year earlier. Owned stocks totaled 48,165,474 bushels as compared with 165,359,383 bushels in 1942. Large quantities of corn were redeemed by producers during the past year to increase the wartime production of livestock products. Large quantities of Government-owned stocks also were sold to feeders, and to producers of industrial alcohol for war use. The quantity of corn owned by the Government as of Nov. 14, 1943, was 32,356,000 bushels.

"The total supply of corn for 1942-43 has been estimated at 3,677,379,000 bushels. This consists of an estimated 1942 crop of 3,185,141,000 bushels plus a carryover of 492,238,000 bushels. The total supply compares with 3,318,300,000 bushels in 1941-42, consisting of a 1941 crop of 2,672,541,000 bushels and a carryover of 645,759,000 bushels. The supply for 1942-43 is the largest on record.

"Probable disappearance of corn in 1942-43 is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 3,125,000,000 bushels. This compares with 2,826,062,000 bushels in 1941-42. On this basis, the carryover, as of Oct. 1, 1943, would be 552,379,000 bushels, as contrasted with 492,238,000 bushels on October 1, 1942. Disappearance in 1942-43 is expected to set a new high record, through an increase in numbers of livestock in 1943 over 1942. Disappearance figures allow also for seeding the 1943 crop, for quantities used in the production of industrial alcohol, and for other commercial uses."

## Richmond Res Bk Directors

Charles E. Reiman, President of the Western National Bank of Baltimore, has been re-elected a Class A Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. The Reserve Bank also announced the re-election of Charles C. Reed, Vice-President and General Manager of Williams & Reed, Inc., Richmond, as a Class B director. Each of these directors was chosen for a term of three years beginning Jan. 1, 1943.

## FDR, Moroccan Sultan Exchange Pledges

The White House announced on Nov. 25 that President Roosevelt had received assurance from Sidi Mohammed, the Sultan of Morocco, of the friendship of Morocco. The Sultan acknowledged a message from the President, which, said the Sultan, "came to us to express your friendship and to reinforce the friendly relations" existing between the United States and Morocco. The Sultan also referred to the Franco-Moroccan collaboration, which, said the Sultan, "has been so rich in happy results for the prosperity and grandeur of Morocco" and he added, "we are sure that the same will result from contact with the United States of America, for whom we have always had the greatest sympathy and with whom we have for many years had important commercial dealings."

The message was in reply to one the President sent assuring the Sultan that victory over the Axis would "inaugurate a period of peace and prosperity" to the benefit of the Moroccan and French people of North Africa.

The message to the President from the Sultan follows:

"We were happy to receive your message, which came to us to express your friendship and to reinforce the friendly relations which had existed for a long time between the United States and Morocco.

"After the armistice of June, 1940, we made an agreement with the representative of France in Morocco to defend our empire against any and all aggressors in order to prevent its occupation. When the American troops arrived in Morocco, honor forced upon us the duty of defending ourselves in order that we might live up to our agreements.

"The limited means at our disposal were insufficient to permit us to defend our empire against forces superior both in numbers and in material. However, when the cessation of hostilities had been ordered and the commanders of your troops affirmed that they did not come as conquerors but as liberators, when they had given us tangible proof of their friendly methods, we had faith in their agreements. All of the inhabitants of this country have received them as friends.

"Furthermore, Morocco has no disagreement with the great nation of the United States, whose chivalrous and liberal principles are known to us. It was, therefore, in the above spirit that we declared to Major Gen. (George S.) Patton that, as long as our prestige, our soil, our religion and our traditions were respected by your troops they could rest assured that they found in Morocco only friends and collaborators.

"The first contacts between peoples who do not know each other well enough are marked by hesitation and reticence, but progressively, as reciprocal understanding is established between them, they are followed by esteem and friendship, which creates a cooperative effort profitable for all.

"Such has been the Franco-Moroccan collaboration, which has been so rich in happy results for the prosperity and grandeur of Morocco. We are sure that the same will result from contact with the United States of America, for whom we have always had the greatest sympathy and with whom we have for many years had important commercial dealings.

"It is in this hope, Mr. President, that we pray you to believe in our sincere friendship.

"With best wishes for your per-

sonal happiness and for the greatness of your glorious country.

MOHAMMED BEN YOUSSEF.

"Done at our capital, Rabat, the eighth day of the month of Dhoul el-Kaada in the year 1361."

The President's message to the Sultan, made public on Nov. 23, follows:

"I have been highly pleased to learn of the admirable spirit of cooperation that is animating you and your people in their relationships with the French administration and with the forces of my country. This is particularly pleasing to me because our traditional friendship dates from the time of George Washington, the first President of the United States of America, to whom your noble predecessor gave as a mark of personal affection, the building which houses the American Legation in Tangier.

"Today the Axis Powers are foes of both our countries. This foe seeks to impose on North Africa a scheme of military and political domination. His lust for booty has reached into every phase of Moroccan life. I consider it fortunate that we are bound together in a common effort toward his destruction.

"Our victory over the Germans and Italians will, I know, inaugurate a period of peace and prosperity, during which the Moroccan and French people of North Africa will flourish and thrive in a manner which befits their glorious past and be pleasing to God.

"May God have Your Majesty in His safe and holy keeping."

## Mortgage Bankers To Decentralize Meetings

In line with the nation's expanding war program and the increasing demand for transportation, Charles A. Mullenix, President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, announced that the organization next year will concentrate on regional conferences in contrast to larger meetings. The first will be a Mortgage Clinic to be held in Chicago in February with others proposed for Oklahoma City, St. Louis, Detroit, New York and Cleveland.

Last December the Association, anticipating a great demand for transportation that later developed, organized a nation-wide tour of its national officers with Washington officials of WPA, FHA and OPA to hold conferences in 25 cities. Success of the program and the expansion of the war effort dictates an acceleration of the plan this year, Mr. Mullenix said.

## Cotton Farmers Favor 1943 Marketing Quotas

The referendum, conducted by the Department of Agriculture among Southern cotton farmers on Dec. 12, indicate in fairly complete returns, an overwhelming majority favoring retention of marketing quotas on the 1943 cotton crop. This marks the sixth successive year that cotton growers have voted in favor of Federal control over the production and marketing of cotton.

Balloting took place in 19 Southern and Southwestern States with 1,000,000 farmers eligible to vote. Early returns showed that the vote of approval was 85%—a two-thirds margin is necessary to continue control.

The Agriculture Department asked growers to vote for quotas, because it felt that less cotton and more war food crops should be grown in the South. It stated that the country could get along with a smaller cotton crop next year, because present supplies were estimated to be large enough to meet needs for nearly two years.

## FDR Promises Jews To Avenge Nazi Crimes

The proposal that President Roosevelt appoint a commission to receive and examine evidence in Nazi barbarities against Jews and other civilians of Europe was made to the President on Dec. 3 by a delegation of Jewish organizations. Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York, President of the American Jewish Congress, and Chairman of the delegation, is said to have stated on Dec. 8 that President Roosevelt has promised to give full consideration to the request for the establishment of a commission sought. The Associated Press also reports that the President reminded the group that he sent a message in July to an American Jewish meeting in which he promised that "the American people not only sympathize with victims of Nazi crimes but will hold the perpetrators of these crimes to strict accountability in a day of reckoning which will surely come."

The delegation, in addressing the President on Dec. 8, presented him with two memoranda—one appealing to the President to raise his voice in behalf of the Jews of Europe, and the other, detailing the group's evidence that 2,000,000 Jews have perished as a result of crimes in Nazi Europe.

## Willmore Named Head Of Nat'l Realty Ass'n

The National Association of Real Estate Boards, meeting in St. Louis Nov. 18-20, elected Cyrus Crane Willmore, of St. Louis, as its President for the year beginning Jan. 1943. Mr. Willmore is President of Cyrus Crane Willmore Organization, Inc., past President of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, and a past President of Optimist International. He has served the NAREB as Vice-President and as Chairman of its Land Developers and Home Builders Division.

The Association rededicated itself to the maintenance of the principle of home ownership and private real estate ownership, and affirmed that while certainly some freedoms and rights of private enterprise must be yielded in the emergency there should be assurance of their immediate restoration when the emergency passes.

With retiring President David B. Simpson in the chair, the Realtors' National War Conference declared that victory in this war is and must be the first objective of every true citizen, before all considerations of private and personal interest. Without victory American institutions and freedom cannot survive. The Association renewed the pledge it gave President Roosevelt for the unremitting efforts of the Realtors of the country to this end. It adopted a comprehensive statement as to action which is needed at this time in the real estate field to muster the full resources of the country for the war effort, which can best be done by preserving as far as may be consistent with vigorous prosecution of the war those rights and freedoms which we are at war to protect.

The Association's statement contained these six points:

1. Urged that the productive power of home builders be used to supply the war housing construction need, and that priorities be given to war housing on a parity with war plant construction.
2. Recommended the elimination of "distinct injustices" in OPA control of residential rents.
3. Urged that Congress refrain from passing a rent control act for business and commercial properties.
4. Suggested that the Govern-

ment purchase of real property and leasing of space be placed under some central control.

5. Expressed its support of the proposed Congressional resolution for the creation of a committee on nation-wide tax integration.

6. Commended the Urban Land Institute for its work in helping to map a program of replanning and rebuilding American cities after the war.

## Bank Loans For War Production Increase

More than \$5,000,000,000 of war production loans and commitments by 421 of the nation's larger banks were outstanding on Sept. 30, according to the quarterly report of war lending activity prepared by the American Bankers Association and released for publication on Dec. 9. The survey shows that bank loans and commitments for financing the manufacture of armaments and war supplies increased \$856,000,000 during the third quarter of the year.

The A. B. A. announcement further said:

"Of the \$5,035,000,000 of total loans and commitments outstanding at the end of the third quarter, \$1,049,000,000 were for the construction of war plants and factories, and \$3,986,000,000 were for the purchase of raw materials and plant equipment for war production.

"That the volume of these war loans negotiated by the banks and used by borrowers is constantly on the increase is indicated by the following figures, which show the disbursement of war loans by the banks for each quarter of 1942:

"January-March—38,000 loans aggregating \$1,408,000,000.

"March-June—57,000 loans aggregating \$1,986,000,000.

"June-September—66,000 loans aggregating \$2,300,000,000.

"The \$5,035,000,000 total of loans and commitments on Sept. 30 includes not only the \$2,300,000,000 of loans made during the third quarter of the year, but also all previous war production loans that were still in use and unrepaid by borrowers as of that date.

"Of the total outstanding, only 32% were made with assignment of Government war contracts as security for the loans."

## Paper "Coins" Banned; New 1c & 5c Pieces

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said on Dec. 5 that the issuance of paper one-cent and five-cent pieces by merchants associations may subject to criminal prosecution the associations issuing such paper pieces and any persons who circulate them. The Secretary called specific attention to Section 3583 of the Revised Statutes (United States Code, Title 18, Section 293) which provides:

"No person shall make, issue, circulate, or pay out any note, check, memorandum, token, or other obligation for a less sum than \$1, intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

The Treasury Department's advice of Dec. 5 added:

"The Secretary said that he was aware of the problem facing retail merchants who fear that the supply of minor coins will not be sufficient to meet the increased demands caused by Christmas shopping. He pointed out, however, that, although it was easy to understand the patriotic motives of groups proposing to issue such scrip, such practice

was illegal and could not be tolerated.

"Secretary Morgenthau suggested that retail merchants associations cooperate with the Treasury Department in its campaign to persuade thrifty people to turn in to the banks all coins which they have accumulated in coin banks and kitchen crockery. The situation will be alleviated to a considerable extent if this campaign is given the greatest possible publicity. The Secretary indicated that it would be particularly effective if directed at school children and housewives.

"The Secretary also stated that the Treasury Department is doing everything that it can to keep adequate quantities of small coins in circulation. A bill has already been passed by the Senate and is being considered by the House of Representatives which will permit the issuance of minor coins which do not consume large quantities of strategic metals. The Mints plan to begin large-scale production of one-cent pieces composed of zinc-coated steel as soon as this bill is enacted.

"The Secretary also gave assurance that adequate quantities of five-cent pieces will soon be available. The Mints are producing the new five-cent piece at maximum capacity. The new piece is composed 35% of silver, 56% of copper and 9% of manganese, thus saving all of the nickel, and 25% of the copper that was used in the former coin.

"The Secretary pointed out that one way of meeting temporary shortages in local communities would be for the merchants, trade associations and the local clearing house to work out a cooperative program for pooling the local supply of coins."

Incident to the Treasury announcement regarding the ban on paper coins, Associated Press advised that the Boise, Idaho, Merchants Association had a plan for use of paper 1-cent pieces. Treasury officials were said to have praised the patriotic spirit of merchants in that area, but finally issued the edict against the plan.

## Laud Foreign Service For Year's War Work

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, in messages of Christmas greeting, have congratulated the American Foreign Service for their wartime work during the past year. The message from President Roosevelt follows:

"To the American Foreign Service:

"In the year which is drawing to a close, events crowding swiftly one upon another have made heavy demands upon our nation and have called for sacrifice to greater or less degree from every American. We can be proud of the manner in which our people have responded to this call.

"You in the Foreign Service were prompt to respond; you have lived close to the war and privation since the beginning of this troubled era. You have accepted it all as part of the day's work and you have gone steadily ahead.

"Because we are in danger of taking for granted this quiet and uncomplaining acceptance of the dictates of necessity, I am glad to have this opportunity to express to you my awareness of all that you have given in the war of effort and sacrifice. I know how well your work has been done.

"It is, therefore, with especial feeling that I send you this Christmas greeting and the wish that wherever you are you may know some of the joy which is associated with this day.

"I am convinced that the happy Christmases of the past will come again.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Both the President's letter and Secretary Hull's were given in special advices from Washington

Dec. 7 to the New York "Times." In his message Secretary Hull said in part:

"I wish particularly to thank those members of the Foreign Service who uncomplainingly accepted immediate assignments to other posts abroad after their period of internment, foregoing the home leave which to all must have seemed well earned. Because of the war the Department has had to ask hard things of many of you. Your response has been gratifying and has left no question as to the calibre of our Foreign Service. I welcome this opportunity to thank you and congratulate you."

"Although this year Christmas is inevitably saddened by the consciousness of suffering in the world, my wish is that we may keep alive the spirit of this day. I am confident that the new year will renew in you the courage and high purpose which has guided you through 1942."

## Wholesalers' Sales, Inventories, And Credits In October

October sales of wholesalers, amounting to \$339,796,000, advanced 10% over the same month a year ago, according to an announcement released by J. C. Capt, Director of the Census. The gain reported in September of this year, as compared with September, 1941, was 3%. An increase of 8% occurred between September and October of 1942. Sales for the first ten months of 1942, totaling \$3,682,107,000, were 15% above those for the corresponding period of 1941.

The Census Bureau's announcement further said:

"Twenty-four of the 35 trades for which separate data are presented in this report showed increases in sales for October of this year compared with October, 1941, and eleven showed decreases. Wholesalers in the following trades enlarged the volume of their sales substantially: Shoes and other footwear (25%), tobacco and its products (22%), meats and meat products (20%), groceries and foods, except farm products (17%). In addition, moderate gains were shown in sales of drugs and sundries wholesalers (11%) and industrial supplies wholesalers (6%). A number of decreases in wholesalers' dollar sales were also registered: Furniture and house furnishings and paper and its products, each 21%, and electrical goods and general hardware, each 12%.

"Inventories, in terms of dollars based on cost values, at the close of October, dropped 5%, compared with September, the seventh consecutive month when inventories at the end of the month were lower than those at the beginning. Inventories at the end of October, 1942, were 16% below those for the same date last year, continuing the decline in evidence at the beginning of the year.

"The stock-sales ratio for wholesalers at the close of October, 1942, was 101 as against 133 for October, 1941, and 115 for September, 1942. Of the 32 trades for which stock sales ratios are shown, 27 registered decreases in their ratios for October, 1942, compared with those for October, 1941, four showed increases, and one (tobacco and its products) was the same. Full-line wholesalers of groceries and foods, with a 21% increase in sales and a 16% decrease in inventories, registered a stock-sales ratio of 121 for October, 1942, as compared with 169 for October a year ago. General hardware wholesalers, with a sales loss of 12%, and a 26% decrease in inventories, recorded a stock-sales ratio of 175 for October this year as against a ratio of 201 for October, 1941. The only substantial increases in stock-sales ratio were shown for

wholesalers of paper and its products and automotive supplies, on the basis of a comparison with October, 1941.

"Collections on accounts receivable were up more than 19% for October, 1942, compared with October, 1941, and up almost 6% compared with September, 1942. The collection ratio for October of this year, was 95; for October of last year, 80; and September, 1942, 90. Accounts receivable were 11% less on Oct. 1, 1942, than on Oct. 1, 1941. Accounts receivable on Oct. 1, 1942, were slightly above those recorded for the beginning of September, 1942."

This monthly study is conducted jointly by the National Association of Credit Men and the Bureau of the Census.

## Aid To Arab World Promised By President

President Roosevelt on Nov. 25 assured Gen. Nuri es-Said, the Prime Minister of Iraq, that the United Nations would not rest "until the Arab world has been relieved of every vestige of the threat of Axis aggression which has so long hung over it."

"In this great undertaking," the President said in a message to the minister, "which we shall prosecute with ever-increasing power, we are proud to feel that we have the sympathy and cooperation of Iraq and of all the Arab peoples."

The message was in reply to an open letter from the Prime Minister congratulating the President on the successful American landing operations in North Africa.

The text of President Roosevelt's message follows:

"The American Minister at Baghdad has advised me by telegraph of the text of your letter of Nov. 18 regarding the American-British military operations in North Africa, and I hasten to express my deep appreciation of your message and the praise you have been good enough to bestow upon the American and British commanders and upon me. I have been especially happy to receive your assurance that the Arab peoples of the Near East, as well as those of North Africa, rejoice at the success of the United Nations' arms. You may be sure that America, together with the other United Nations, will not rest until the Arab world has been relieved of every vestige of the threat of Axis aggression which has so long hung over it. In this great undertaking, which we shall prosecute with ever-increasing power, we are proud to feel that we have the sympathy and cooperation of Iraq and of all the Arab peoples.

"Please accept my best wishes for your personal welfare and that of the people of Iraq."

## Urges Full War Output On New Year's Day

Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board announced on Dec. 9 that war production factories would be expected to observe normal working schedules on New Year's Day. Mr. Nelson stated:

"Ever since Pearl Harbor, we have asked workers and management in war plants to forego their customary holidays in order to maintain unbroken production schedules. The response to these requests has been remarkably good, and the effect on production has been excellent. The one exception that has been made to this rule during the past year has been in connection with the observance of Christmas.

"New Year's Day should not cause a break in the steady flow of production. We can best start the new year by staying on the job and getting out a regular work-day's production of war goods."

## Senate Rejects Byrnes' Plan Raising Flour Price

The Senate Agriculture Committee rejected, on Dec. 14, a proposal by James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, to increase the price of flour 58 cents a barrel, if Congress would change the law so as to permit the Commodity Credit Corp. to sell up to 150,000,000 bushels of wheat at less than parity.

Mr. Byrnes' offer was made as an alternative to a wheat-flour subsidy program under consideration by the Department of Agriculture, in an effort to induce farmers to sell wheat to millers. According to the Associated Press, Senator Reed said that the committee unanimously approved a resolution sponsored by himself and Senator Gillette (D., Iowa), authorizing the committee to inquire into charges that Government agencies have defied Congress in fixing the price of flour and other agricultural foodstuffs.

Senator Reed (Rep. Kan.) said the same advices termed the Byrnes proposal inadequate, asserting the 58-cent a barrel rise in the price of flour would mean only 12 cents a bushel more for wheat to the farmers and "that would still be less than parity."

The flour price ceilings, as fixed by the Office of Price Administration on Oct. 3 on a temporary "freeze" basis and extended indefinitely on Dec. 3, are said by Senator Reed to be based on 76% of the price of wheat. This, it is claimed by farm bloc Senators, is in violation of the anti-inflation bill passed by Congress last October, which directed that, in the case of agricultural commodities, no maximum or ceiling price should be fixed that did not reflect parity to the producer and allow an equitable margin to the processor.

Many mills have complained that as a result of recent wheat-price gains, they are unable to buy grain at prices low enough to justify doing business within the fixed flour ceilings. Appeals have been made by the millers to have the Commodity Credit Corp. release some of its wheat stocks to relieve the situation, but, under the law, the CCC can sell none of its wheat to mills except at parity prices, which are almost 30 cents above the present market, although some of this grain can be sold to feed distributors or distillers below the market. The CCC owns outright about 250,000,000 bushels of wheat and holds an additional 400,000,000 bushels as collateral on loans it has made to farmers.

Senator Reed said Mr. Byrnes set out his proposal in the following memorandum to Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), Acting Chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

From the Associated Press we also quote:

Senator Reed said the Byrnes memorandum was not confidential and, therefore, he made it public at a meeting of the Kansas Congressional delegation. As made public by the Kansas Senator, the memorandum read:

"In order to induce the farmer whose wheat is under the loan to sell at this time, the Department of Agriculture announced a program of paying to the farmer a subsidy of several cents a bushel and having Commodity Credit cancel the amount due for storage and insurance.

"As an alternative, I (Byrnes) propose to increase the price of flour 58 cents per barrel. This increase would be made possible by certain economies in the trade. The increased price of flour rolled back to the wheat farmer would mean an immediate increase of from 6 to 10 cents per bushel.

"Because such an increase would probably result in farmers believing that the market would continue to rise and wheat be withheld from the market, it is

proposed that the Commodity Credit Corporation be authorized to sell not more than 150,000,000 bushels of wheat at the price that would result from the increase in the flour price of 58 cents per barrel, but in any event, not less than the market price the day of approval of the act.

"The authority could be limited to one year. It should be given with a proviso that it should not become effective until, and will continue only so long as the OPA maintains flour prices at 58 cents per barrel above present price levels."

## NWLB Rule To Protect Union Maintenance

The National War Labor Board on Nov. 28 unanimously adopted a resolution to protect union members covered by its standard maintenance of membership clause from interference by either unions or employers with their freedom to withdraw from the union without losing their jobs during a 15-day escape period provided in these clauses. The announcement says:

"The Board's standard maintenance of membership clause gives union members 15 days during which they can resign from the union if they do not want to be required to maintain their membership in good standing as a condition of employment for the duration of the contract.

"The Board's action was taken to correct certain abuses which have arisen in connection with the application of this clause. Union members in several cases have been confused as to their withdrawal rights and employers have attempted to circumvent the operation of the clause by various devices, such as encouraging employees to resign from employment and thereafter rehiring them as non-union employees, or by inducing them to resign from the union during the 15-day period.

"The Board, therefore, resolved to set aside any union rules, regulations, laws or constitutional provisions which would otherwise make ineffective the right of the union members to withdraw during the 15-day period. It also resolved that employers "shall refrain from attempting to influence employees to resign from the union and from adopting other means or methods of interfering with the voluntary action and free choice of the employees"

## Nov. Rayon Deliveries

Shipments of rayon to American mills during November amounted to 51,500,000 pounds (yarn plus staple fiber), as compared with 53,700,000 pounds shipped during October and 50,000,000 pounds shipped in November, 1941, states the current issue of the "Rayon Organon," published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., New York. The advices, made available Dec. 7, also, said:

"Filament rayon yarn shipments, alone, for November, aggregated 39,000,000 pounds, while staple fiber shipments aggregated 12,500,000 pounds.

"For the 11 months ended Nov. 30, total rayon deliveries (yarn plus staple fiber) aggregated 566,600,000 pounds, as compared with 539,900,000 pounds shipped in the corresponding 1941 period, an increase of 5%. Eleven months' rayon yarn shipments alone amounted to 427,900,000 pounds and staple fiber shipments were 138,700,000 pounds.

"Stocks of rayon yarn held by American producers as of Nov. 30, aggregated 7,800,000 pounds, as against 7,700,000 pounds held on Oct. 30. Staple fiber stocks totaled 4,300,000 pounds on Nov. 30, against 4,100,000 pounds held on Oct. 30."

## 4-4-3 Club In New York To Aid War Bond Sales

The New York War Savings Staff of the Treasury Department, announced on Dec. 10, the formation of the 4-4-3 Club, one of the first civilian patriotic organizations to grow out of the war. The club, which is incorporated as a non-profit organization under the laws of New York State, is composed of businessmen who serve without salary, in the "boiler-shop" of the War Savings Staff. According to the announcement by the latter, the title evolves from the oft-repeated slogan of the war savings campaign: three dollars invested in War Bonds now will get you four dollars in ten years' time; hence "four-for-three."

Headquarters are at the New York War Savings Staff offices, 1270 Sixth Avenue. Officers are John W. Foge, Jr., President; Vincent Voplatil, Vice-President; John Falkenholm, Secretary and August Tucker, Treasurer; all are business men, who have devoted all or some of their weekly time during the past eight months to "selling" the War Savings program to others. The club's instigator is J. P. Stevens, Jr., President of the J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., who is co-chairman of the New York County War Savings Staff.

The "boiler-shop" now numbers more than 100 people, who "sell" the payroll savings plan of systematic war savings to the heads of those plants and companies which have not yet installed it, and which, in another operation, bring up the extent of participation among firms where the plan is installed, to 10% of payroll or better. It is stated that, although its roster still remains preponderant in textile firm personnel, the 4-4-3 Club now numbers many other business men, including insurance men, bankers, salesmen, and other white collar type workers, among its membership.

## Restoration Of Albania Is One Of War Aims

Secretary of State Hull declared on Dec. 10, that the restoration of a free Albania is inherent in the Atlantic Charter, and said that the United States looks forward to the day when "effective military assistance" can be given the Albanian guerrilla bands operating against the Italian forces of occupation.

In a formal statement, Secretary Hull pointed out that the United States has never recognized the annexation of Albania by the Italian crown.

Mr. Hull's statement follows: "The government of the United States is not unmindful of the continued resistance of the Albanian people to the Italian forces of occupation. The effect of the various guerrilla bands operating against the common enemy in Albania is admired and appreciated. The government and people of the United States look forward to the day when effective military assistance can be given these brave men to drive the invader from their homes.

"Consistent with its well established policy not to recognize territorial conquest by force, the government of the United States has never recognized the annexation of Albania by the Italian crown. The joint declaration of the President and the British Prime Minister, made on Aug. 14, 1941, known as the 'Atlantic Charter,' provides as follows:

"Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

"The restoration of a free Albania is inherent in that statement of principle."

## Roosevelt, Churchill Pledge Japan Defeat

An exchange of messages between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill pledging the destruction of Japan's aggressive power was made public in London on Dec. 8.

Mr. Churchill's telegram to the President said:

"I feel it right that I should address you, Mr. President, on this day since our country no less than the United States was the object of an infamous outrage a year ago.

"The injuries we have all suffered at the hands of the Japanese during the past year have been grievous indeed. The peoples of the British Commonwealth of Nations are deeply conscious of their duty. We look forward one and all to the day when our full strength can be joined to that of our United States, Dutch and Chinese Allies for the utter and final destruction of Japan's aggressive power."

The President's reply follows:

"I deeply appreciate your message. Much has happened since the treacherous attack in the Pacific one year ago today. For months, most of the news was bad despite the heroic resistance of the Chinese, Dutch, British Commonwealth and American Forces. Injuries that all of us have suffered at the hands of Japan indeed have been grievous.

"Partial retribution in kind has been meted out to Japanese forces during the last seven months. This is only the beginning. We will continue to strike them with ever increasing force.

"I welcome your statement and join with you in the resolution that Japan's aggressive power must be utterly destroyed. In no other way can we be certain that their infamous aggression will not be repeated."

## L. H. Pink Named Head Group Hospital Plan

Associated Hospital Service of New York, announced on Dec. 9, the election of Louis H. Pink, New York State Superintendent of Insurance since 1935, as President of the non-profit three-cents-a-day plan, which protects 1,300,000 New Yorkers against unforeseen hospital bills. Mr. Pink has informed Governor-elect Thomas E. Dewey of his intention to leave his office at the end of his present term, Dec. 31, to fill the vacancy created Oct. 22 by the death of Dr. S. S. Goldwater.

Long experienced in social, educational and charitable activities, Mr. Pink will assume his new duties at the moment Associated Hospital Service of New York is devoting its efforts toward large-scale cooperation with Community Medical Care, Inc., which extends similar low-cost protection to subscribers of Associated Hospital Service of New York against surgical expense up to \$150 at a cost of a few cents a day.

Mr. Pink has been connected with the State Insurance Department for ten years. He has been Superintendent of Insurance for seven and a half years, which is the longest term one man has filled the office since the first superintendent, William Barnes, served ten years beginning in 1859. Under Mr. Pink's direction, the Department, it is claimed, has handled more property than any other public agency in the nation's history. Mr. Pink has long been a leader in assisting and directing projects formed for the purpose of bettering or protecting the living standards, health, education and general welfare of large numbers of New Yorkers. He has been Treasurer of the New York Child Labor Committee for many years. He was appointed to the State Housing Board in 1937 by Governor Alfred E. Smith, and

later became Chairman of the Board. Mr. Pink has also been a member of the New York City Board of Education, and of the New York City Housing Authority. He is Chairman of the Board of the National Public Housing Conference, member of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees of St. Lawrence University.

On October 31, 1942, the Associated Hospital Service of New York, although not yet eight years old, had assets of \$9,894,082.99. In addition to a voluntary \$2,000,000 reserve for epidemics and other possible emergencies, it had a surplus of \$5,121,865.19 for protection of its subscribers. It is also stated that since its formation in 1935, the organization Mr. Pink will direct has paid more than \$37,000,000 to the hospitals which care for its subscribers, of whom approximately 400 are admitted daily to hospitals. Last year's payments are said to have amounted to almost \$7,000,000.

## FDR & Egyptian Premier Exchange Messages

An exchange of letters between Nahas Pasha, Premier of Egypt, and President Roosevelt, emphasizing the common desire of Egypt and the United States to see democracy triumph in this war, was disclosed in Cairo on Dec. 7, according to the Associated Press. These advices report that the Premier's letter, which was presented to Alexander Kirk, U. S. Minister, and Lieut. Gen. Frank Andrews, U. S. Commander in the Middle East, when they called on him Nov. 23, expressed "great satisfaction at seeing United States forces co-operating with Great Britain, Egypt's ally, in defense of democracy and the defense of small nations." The letter continued:

"The first fruit of this co-operation has been the driving of the Axis powers from Egyptian territory. American people who emigrated from Europe to win greater freedom now are coming back to the old world to defend the very freedom which is now menaced."

In reply President Roosevelt, it is learned from the Cairo Associated Press accounts, wrote:

"The American Minister at Cairo has conveyed to me your most welcome and cheering message expressing your appreciation of the contribution to the cause of liberty and democracy made by American forces of the United States in driving the Axis aggressors from the soil of Egypt.

"My countrymen and the freedom-loving people associated with them in this great struggle are determined that the ruthless invaders shall be driven from the lands of those they would enslave.

"In these trying times we Americans are proud of the friendship and good will of the people of Egypt, knowing we are united with them in the common desire to create a world in which mankind shall be free."

## Conclude Talks

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, of Canada, on Dec. 6, concluded a series of week-end conferences at the White House. The conversations are believed to have covered many problems of interest to both countries, with emphasis on post-war matters.

The Prime Minister's visit followed the exchange of notes on Nov. 30, between the United States and Canada, setting forth the principles which will guide post-war economic settlements.

The Prime Minister, who arrived at the White House on Dec. 4, also conferred with Secretary of State Hull. Mr. King came to Washington from New York City, where he addressed a Pilgrims' dinner on Dec. 2.

## From Washington

(Continued from first page)

convinced this is the first time the idea had ever entered his head. It is amazing how fast an idea can travel in Washington. I watched closely the development of this one. In a few days it had become the official explanation. Once it did, naturally there arose political agitation for its application to the country as a whole. Certainly it was just as important to conserve rubber in the Middle West as on the Eastern seaboard.

Thus this problem has developed. I have no desire to join the master mind class, but it does seem to me that the conservation of rubber could be accomplished by voluntary cooperation, and a strict regulation of speed. Be that as it may, the application of gas rationing to the country, as a whole, has resulted in an overloading of the rail and bus services. One hears on every hand of the havoc it has created on the farms, of the havoc it has created in non-war industries, and he sees now the disruption it is beginning to cause in war essential industries and in essential war transportation.

It is a little sickening, under the circumstances, to hear commentators and bureaucratic master minds in Washington deal with these problems with blueprint formulas. They heap formula upon formula, and make more complicated every problem they go into. Having pretty well bawled up the country's transportation system and clogged up the flow of raw materials, I am afraid they are now preparing to do the same thing to the nation's manpower. On the Pacific Coast I found that the shipbuilding industry long ago worked out its own solution of pirating and migratory workers. Now both the shipbuilders and the union leaders are afraid the National Government intends to move in and throw a fairly stabilized situation into confusion.

If they don't do it in this instance, they are definitely bent, it seems, of doing it in another way. This is the action of the National Labor Relations Board in moving to throw the entire industry into labor turmoil. There are more than 200,000 workers involved on the Pacific Coast. They have been working under a masters agreement, effected in April, 1941. Under this masters agreement, they are all members of the American Federation of Labor. There seems to be no doubt that the shipbuilders like the arrangement. Under it the Federation has supplied their men, it has trained the necessary thousands of newcomers. Naturally with the expansion of the industry the Federation's membership has grown tremendously. On the other hand, in spite of its claims the CIO isn't doing so well these days. When John L. Lewis pulled away with his monthly per capita payment of \$30,000, not to mention the more than a million dollars he had given to the CIO, this political adjunct of the New Deal was badly hit.

The CIO leaders, naturally, look to the Administration for help, because it was at the instance of the Administration that they turned the heat on Lewis. It is quite apparent now that the NLRB is seeking to extend this help in throwing open these shipyards to the organizational activities of the CIO.

It isn't the purpose of this writer to defend the closed shop which exists in the Pacific Coast shipbuilding industry. The fact is, however, that the closed shop is something the Administration has long been encouraging. What I am talking about is the viciousness of a Government agency that, in these times, would go out to create the turmoil in a vital war industry that is most certainly coming up.

## President Roosevelt Reveals 1,000,000 To Be Overseas By Year-End—Lend-Lease Aid Rises

In submitting to Congress his seventh quarterly report on lend-lease operations, President Roosevelt revealed on Dec. 11 that American forces overseas will total more than 1,000,000 men by the end of this month and, in a letter accompanying the report, stated that "the Axis powers have, temporarily at least, lost the initiative."

The President's report pointed out that, whereas six months ago Great Britain and Russia were turning out more arms than the United States, today this country not only has outdistanced its Allies in this respect but is daily increasing its lead as the world's greatest war production center.

About 15% of this country's total output of military items, the report said, is being exported to other United Nations under both lend-lease and direct purchase.

From a summary of the President's quarterly report on lend-lease operations ended Dec. 11, 1942, issued by the Office of War Information, we quote in part:

### Total Lend-Lease Aid

Lend-Lease aid to our allies in the past three months totaled \$2,367,000,000. For the 12 months ending Nov. 30, nearly the first year of our participation in the war, lend-lease aid totaled \$6,526,000,000. The current rate of aid amounts to approximately \$10,000,000,000 annually or about 15% of the current rate of spending on the over-all United States war program. Thus, the country is putting about one-seventh of its total effort into lend-lease assistance to other United Nations.

From the beginning of the lend-lease program on March 11, 1941, to Nov. 30, 1942, the dollar value of goods transferred and services rendered is \$7,496,000,000.

In addition to lend-lease aid the United States has supplied other United Nations with weapons and other materials purchased by them for cash, just as they have supplied us, both by direct purchase and reciprocal lend-lease. From March, 1941, to October, 1942, cash purchase exports to our allies totaled \$6,450,000,000 compared to lend-lease exports of \$4,635,000,000. The proportion of lend-lease exports to total United States exports has risen from 1% in March, 1941, to 7% in October, 1942.

In the month of October, 1942, approximately 40% of lend-lease exports went to the United Kingdom, 39% to the Middle and Far East and other areas, and 21% to U. S. S. R.

### Goods Transferred

Goods transferred come to \$5,854,000,000 or 78% of total lend-lease aid.

These transfers fall into three categories:

- Military items such as planes, tanks, ships, guns, ammunition.
- Industrial items such as steel, petroleum products, machinery, machine tools.
- Foodstuffs and other agricultural products.

Starting December 1st transfers are being recorded as the goods are loaded and the figures for goods transferred will, in the future, approximate lend-lease exports. In the past, transfers generally were made to lend-lease countries before goods were loaded aboard ship. Not all goods heretofore recorded as transferred, therefore, have actually been exported. About 10% is still in the country awaiting shipment.

Exports of military items, the President's report stated, have risen much more sharply than exports of non-military items. Only 25% of the \$85,000,000 worth of total lend-lease aid exported during September, 1941, for example, consisted of arms, the balance being made up of foodstuffs and industrial materials. In contrast, 56% of the \$537,000,000 worth of lend-lease aid exported during October, 1942—the last month for which export figures are available—was comprised of military items.

While total monthly lend-lease exports have increased more than

six times, lend-lease exports of military items have increased 14 times. Despite the fact that the percentage of food and industrial materials compared to total exports show a decline, the actual amounts of these articles have increased greatly.

The export figures cited do not include the huge amounts of supplies sent our own forces overseas.

### Service Rendered

Until lend-lease supplies reach the place where they are needed they are of no use to our allies. A further consideration of lend-lease aid, therefore, is seeing to it that the materials get to their proper destination. Often transport facilities are primitive and routes extend across jungles, deserts and hitherto inaccessible mountain ranges. As a result, at the receiving ends of many of these lend-lease routes it has been necessary to develop harbors, build and equip docks, warehouses, assembly plants and supply depots. Camel trails have been made over into truck highways and railroad facilities either created or enlarged. Scores of newly developed airfields are way-stations on the bomber-ferry routes. American participation with the Russians, the British, and other allies in this development program has been carried out in important measure through lend-lease.

Services rendered, the President's report stated, total \$1,642,000,000 or about one-fifth of total lend-lease aid. About 50% of these expenditures for services is for shipping and supply services—mostly for the rental and charter of ships to carry the goods and the balance to develop and operate air ferry routes and supply bases abroad.

Another 15% of the funds spent for services has been used to repair in our own yards hundreds of allied merchant and naval vessels damaged by enemy action.

The balance of 35% of services rendered represents expenditures for production facilities—factories and shipyards—built in the United States to manufacture certain types of lend-lease articles.

Following is the text of the President's letter of transmittal to Congress:

"To the Congress of the United States of America:

"I am transmitting herewith the seventh quarterly report of operations under the Lend-Lease Act.

"Since the last report, the war has entered a new phase. United Nations' forces attacking from Egypt and North Africa are contesting with the Axis for control of the African coast line of the Mediterranean. The Soviet Army, having held with stubborn bravery at Stalingrad, has now assumed the offensive. The Japanese have been recklessly expending ships and men in the Solomons, a battleground of our own choosing.

"The Axis powers have, temporarily at least, lost the initiative. We must do all we can to keep them from regaining it.

"We must bring the full strength of all the United Nations to bear directly against the enemy. We must bring together our joint productive capacity and our material resources, our finished munitions and our fighting man power; and we must do this in accordance with a single world strategy. That we are making good progress in this direction I think is shown by recent developments, and by this report on the part played by lend-lease.

"We also have another task, which will grow in magnitude as

our striking power grows, and as new territories are liberated from the enemy's crushing grip. That task is to supply medicines, food, clothing and other dire needs of those peoples who have been plundered, despoiled and starved.

"The Nazis and Japanese have butchered innocent men and women in a campaign of organized terror. They have stripped the lands they hold of food and other resources. They have used hunger as an instrument of the slavery they seek to impose.

"Our policy is the direct opposite. United Nations' forces will bring food for the starving and medicine for the sick. Every aid possible will be given to restore each of the liberated countries to soundness and strength, so that each may make its full contribution to United Nations' victory; and to the peace which follows."

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House, Dec. 9, 1942.

## Hoover Criticizes Food Control System

Former President Herbert Hoover on Dec. 17 criticized the present system of price control, particularly as it relates to food, and said it should be scrapped in favor of a plan to apply price ceilings only at production levels, a plan which he said proved effective in the last war.

Mr. Hoover, in an interview in Chicago, according to the New York "Herald Tribune," cited the present complex system of fixing prices at wholesale and retail levels; while production costs are largely ignored, as just one example of how the Administration has failed to take advantage of the experiences and lessons of the last war.

The "Herald Tribune" further reported:

He cited the recent appointment of administrators of food, man power and oil as an indication that "after nearly two years of trying to invent something new Washington seems to be going back to the experiences of the first World War."

"The Administration has been moving in the right direction in the last two months, but it isn't moving fast enough," he added.

Mr. Hoover, who was food administrator in the last war, noted on the subject of price control that the system now in effect was considered in 1917 and rejected. The plan had already been tried then by every major power in Europe, and the men responsible for the American war program realized that it had created "a debacle," he said.

As a result, he said, the new plan was devised whereby maximum prices were fixed on about 20 foods which made up 95% of the nation's diet. The ceilings were applied "as close to the source as possible," either at the farm or at processing and packing plants.

"We then limited retailers to an over-all markup of about 20% on these products," he continued. "If a butcher wanted to charge \$10 a pound for steak, we didn't care. He would then have to cut the price of roasts to stay within his 20% margin.

"Price control under that system was easy to police. All we had to do was check up every month on how much a merchant had spent for his goods and how much he had taken in selling them.

"Instead of such a simple system, we now have to fix exact prices for hundreds of products and articles and get out directives with as many as 52,000 words like one that was sent recently to butchers."

Although he praised the appointment of a Food Administrator for this war, Mr. Hoover asserted that this action should have been taken in 1940 and predicted that even now the Food

Administration will fail unless it also receives control over prices.

"I don't see how Secretary Wickard can act competently as Wood Administrator unless he has the power over prices that is still in the hands of Mr. Henderson," he said.

In the last war, as Food Administrator, he had complete control over production, distribution, prices and purchasing for the Army, Navy and our Allies, Mr. Hoover pointed out. By comparison, he said, Mr. Wickard is now working "without sufficient authority."

Asserting that the nation's primary food problem now is "to stimulate production of livestock and crops with all our might," he urged that farmers receive more assurance of labor supply, machinery and, possibly, increased prices.

"An increase of only one cent a pound on meat, for instance, makes a great difference to farmers, he said: "It is possible to make prices highly stimulative to agriculture without raising prices to consumers very much."

"All this has a bearing on the question of feeding the world after the war," he added. "Unless we can produce reserves of food here we can't think of feeding all these people."

"We had 17,000,000 tons of food reserves ready to send to Europe when the armistice was signed in 1918. We did it by stimulating farm production and voluntarily restricting consumption. We're not in a position today to undertake anything like that."

## Zinc-Saving Program OK'd

The Conservation Division of the War Production Board approved on Dec. 17 recommendations adopted by the Advertising Club of Washington for reducing the use of zinc in engravings designed for newspaper use. The WPB announcement said, in part:

"If this program for zinc conservation is followed by all newspaper artists, advertising copywriters, and production men, it was said, they will have made a most significant contribution to the war effort. Conservation of material is often achieved simply by applying keen thought to a limitation order. The Advertising Club of Washington and cooperating newspaper publishers are to be congratulated for the intelligent and constructive conservation effort that this program represents.

"The 12-point zinc-saving program stresses common-sense conservation measures, such as standardizing signatures and trademarks for continuous use, eliminating designed art borders, and making use of paper mats from mat services or newspapers.

"The present WPB Printing and Publishing Order M-99, which prompted the adoption of the zinc saving program, called for a 25% reduction in the use of zinc by commercial and newspaper engraving plants, effective Nov. 16, 1942, and requires a 50% reduction beginning Feb. 15, 1943. The reductions are based on the amount of zinc used by the photo-engraving makers during corresponding quarters of 1941.

"Increasing need for zinc in the manufacture of small arms ammunition and other essential military items is behind the WPB order cutting the non-essential uses of this highly critical metal in photo-engraving and other industries.

"The 12-point zinc-saving program adopted by the Board of Directors of the Advertising Club of Washington can be put into operation immediately throughout the entire United States, points out WPB. It represents a consensus of newspaper advertising executives, advertising agencies, department, food and specialty store advertising managers, and radio stations."

## Weekly Statistics Of Paperboard Industry

We give herewith latest figures received by us from the National Paperboard Association, Chicago, Ill., in relation to activity in the paperboard industry.

The members of this Association represent 83% of the total industry, and its program includes a statement each week from each member of the orders and production, and also a figure which indicates the activity of the mill based on the time operated. These figures are advanced to equal 100%, so that they represent the total industry.

### STATISTICAL REPORTS—ORDERS, PRODUCTION, MILL ACTIVITY

Period	Orders Received Tons	Production Tons	Unfilled Orders Remaining Tons	Percent of Activity	
				Current	Cumulative
1942—Week Ended—					
Sept. 5	129,486	124,580	218,539	78	87
Sept. 12	106,933	101,891	222,636	65	86
Sept. 19	138,477	132,212	228,355	81	86
Sept. 26	129,503	131,173	224,926	78	86
Oct. 3	144,506	133,513	236,208	80	86
Oct. 10	147,437	131,961	248,026	80	86
Oct. 17	152,644	134,197	261,871	79	85
Oct. 24	150,133	136,249	275,139	81	85
Oct. 31	138,423	138,262	272,006	84	85
Nov. 7	157,919	138,492	291,780	84	85
Nov. 14	147,815	137,355	301,088	83	85
Nov. 21	146,355	133,188	310,439	83	85
Nov. 28	136,655	124,461	321,885	77	85
Dec. 5	150,132	130,761	340,203	82	85
Dec. 12	151,085	137,856	350,011	84	85

Note—Unfilled orders of the prior week plus orders received, less production, do not necessarily equal the unfilled orders at the close. Compensation for delinquent reports, orders made for or filled from stock, and other items made necessary adjustments of unfilled orders.

## Commercial Paper Outstanding

Reports received by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from commercial paper dealers show a total of \$260,600,000 of open market paper outstanding on Nov. 31, 1942, the Reserve Bank announced on Dec. 16. This was the ninth successive monthly decline. The total outstanding for Nov. 30 compares with \$271,400,000 on Oct. 31, 1942, and with \$387,100,000 on Nov. 29, 1941.

Following are the totals for the first two years:

1942—	\$	1941—	\$
Nov. 30	260,600,000	Nov. 29	387,100,000
Oct. 31	271,400,000	Oct. 31	377,700,000
Sept. 30	281,800,000	Sept. 30	370,500,000
Aug. 31	297,200,000	Aug. 30	353,900,000
July 31	305,300,000	July 31	329,900,000
June 30	315,200,000	June 30	299,000,000
May 29	354,200,000	May 31	295,000,000
Apr. 30	373,100,000	Apr. 30	274,600,000
Mar. 31	384,300,000	Mar. 31	263,300,000
Feb. 28	388,400,000	Feb. 28	240,700,000
Jan. 31	380,600,000	Jan. 31	232,400,000
1941—		1940—	
Dec. 31	374,500,000	Dec. 31	217,900,000

## "Gas" And Fuel Oil Priorities Fixed For Four Essential Groups—Public To Get Balance

Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes on Dec. 21 established gasoline and fuel oil quotas for all East Coast petroleum product primary distributors and set up a list of four users, headed by the military establishments, which are to get first call on available supplies. Other users will get what is left.

The following order of priority was issued by Mr. Ickes, applicable to all petroleum products:

1. The construction, production, manufacturing, processing, fabricating or storage and the transportation of persons or materials to the extent, but only to the extent, that any such operations are indispensable for supplying any material or equipment ordered by or on behalf of the armed forces of the United States, War Shipping Administration, United States Maritime Commission, or the Office of Lend-Lease Administration.
2. Public utilities.
3. Public Transportation and communication systems including the United States mail.
4. Services indispensable to the public health and safety.

James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, stated that he could "hold out no hope for any lessening of the restrictions upon the use of gasoline and fuel oil," but that steps would be taken to increase the petroleum supply and "to improve rationing methods."

Despite a two-day ban on gasoline sales to holders of A, B and C rations and devaluation of B and C coupon types from four to three gallons, the gasoline shortage in the New York City area continued acute.

### No. 3 Fuel Oil Coupons Valid In Emergency

Consumers who have used up their fuel-oil supplies and have no more Period 2 coupons left may draw on their Period 3 rations if they apply or have already applied for a review of their rations. The Period 3 coupons normally would not be valid

their local War Price and Rationing Board and surrender their unused and unexpired fuel oil ration coupons.

"This is a unique rationing program," Price Administrator Leon Henderson said. "Instead of asking the public to refrain from buying or limiting its purchases severely, we are making coal heaters available to everyone who can use one and who is eligible under the program."

Restrictions on the sale of oil-burning stoves are severe. Issuance of purchase certificates will be limited to those householders who are replacing oil-burning equipment that is beyond repair and who, in addition, can satisfy the board that no one in the household is physically able to operate coal-burning equipment.

## NY Victory Group Sells 45% of Dec. Total

Sales of Government securities in the New York Federal Reserve District in the December Victory Loan campaign amounted to \$4,765,288,668 as of the close of business on Dec. 19, according to an announcement made Dec. 21 by Allan Sproul, Chairman of the New York Victory Fund Committee, and Perry E. Hall, Executive Manager of the group. The sales total for the nation up to Dec. 19 was \$10,229,000,000, as is noted elsewhere in today's columns. Of the total reported for the New York District, an estimated \$1,598,331,500 went to commercial banks, including Treasury bill sales of \$200,000,000, while \$3,061,957,168 represented sales of all types of securities to others than commercial banks, excluding sales of tax savings notes of \$105,000,000 on Nov. 30.

The Committee said that subscriptions in the New York District had passed 47,000.

The sales total for the nation and this district follows:

Sales to comm'l banks:	Nation	District
Treasury bills	\$500,000,000	\$200,000,000
1 3/4% bonds	2,058,000,000	651,331,500
7% certif.	2,030,000,000	747,000,000
	\$4,588,000,000	\$1,598,331,500
Sales to others:		
7 1/2% certif.	\$1,294,000,000	\$799,845,000
1 3/4% bonds	809,000,000	510,080,500
2 1/2% bonds	2,528,000,000	1,480,004,500
Tax notes	480,000,000	174,623,050
E, F & G bds.	530,000,000	97,404,118
	\$5,641,000,000	\$3,061,957,168
Grand tot.	\$10,229,000,000	\$4,660,288,668
Tax notes Nov. 30		\$105,000,000
		\$4,765,288,668

\*Estimate.

Included in the figure for sales of savings bonds in this district are sales of \$57,000,000 of Series E bonds, and the credit for these sales goes to the New York War Savings Staff.

Opening of the New York Victory Fund drive was reported in these columns of Dec. 3, page 1968.

## 'Gas' Mileage Change Made in Rationing

The Office of Price Administration on Dec. 9 reduced the occupational mileage deemed available in the basic "A" gasoline ration books before a driver is eligible for supplementary rations. The action was taken to assure Eastern motorists their necessary occupation mileage despite the cut on Nov. 22 in the value of "A" coupons from four to three gallons.

In Amendment 4 to the new gasoline rationing regulations (Ration Order 5C), which became effective Dec. 15, OPA makes holders of the basic "A" ration in States where the "A" coupon is worth only three gallons eligible for supplemental rations if they prove need for more than 90 miles of occupational driving a month. Previously, holders of "A" books were required to use 150 miles a month of their "A"

## Steel Operations Off Slightly—Demand Still At High Rate—Scrap Supply Tightens

"There is expected to be no important change in OPA price control policy governing basic products such as iron and steel, ore, scrap and metal-working machinery," states "The Iron Age" in its issue of today (Dec. 24), further adding in part: "Whatever may be the scale of expected reorganization of the huge, sprawling OPA, there is rather general agreement that price policy over these products has been soundly and ably adminis-

tered. Considered against complexities surrounding price control of these products, kinks that developed have been relatively few. For the most part they have been ironed out satisfactorily.

"Unless strikes, sabotage or other factors grow to an unexpected degree, the steel industry may be expected to deliver 33-250,000 tons of rolled and other finished steel products in the first six months of 1943.

"Such an increase in finished steel production would mean that steel consumers will receive 1,000,000 tons more in the first half of next year than in the like period this year and suggests that the supply of steel next year will be more than adequate for all direct war needs. In addition, there is likely to be more steel available for essential industries such as railroads, whose consumption has been restricted by the WPB.

"Non-essential users of steel, however, should not build hopes that any metal will be available for them in any measurable period. Many must wait for the end of the war.

"As in 1942, shipbuilding will remain the largest consumer of steel, possibly taking 6,500,000 tons in the first half or about 80% more than was taken in the first half of 1942. While the revised program for shipbuilding for next year is double that of 1942, tonnage of steel to be sent to shipyards is unlikely to increase as fast as ship production itself since inventories at some yards are known to be substantial.

"Second largest consumer of steel will be the steel converting and processing industries, including manufacturers of wire and wire products, forgings and steel foundries, which are likely to take about 3,900,000 tons, or close to 7% more.

"Most steel plants will melt Christmas Day. Even in the case of finishing mill operations, considerable activity will continue through the week, especially on such items as plates and forging bars.

"While there have been some suspensions and cancellations of certain steel product orders because of changes in specific war programs, increased demand from other sections of Government departments seems to have offset any decline in total steel demand. Although certain war items are being ordered in less volume, some companies in the past few weeks report an increase in total of orders."

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Dec. 21, announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having 91% of the steel capacity of the industry will be 98.1% of capacity for the week beginning Dec. 21, compared with 98.4% one week ago, 98.3% one month ago and 93.4% one year ago. This represents a decrease of 0.3 point or 0.3% from the preceding week. The operating rate for the week beginning Dec. 21 is equivalent to 1,678,200 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,683,300 tons one week ago, 1,681,600 tons one month ago, and 1,543,100 tons one year ago.

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Dec. 21, stated in part: "Except for alloy steels, cold-drawn bars and large bar rounds pressure is off most steel products. New buying is spotty,

requests are being made to hold up shipments and some cancellations are being filed.

"Suspensions have been asked in plates, small bars, sheets, shapes and some other items. These suspensions are attributed not only to lack of urgent need but also to the fact that inventories have reached a point where further supply is not needed. In a few isolated instances tonnage placed months ago has appeared suddenly, after the need had passed. Some jobbers recently have received shipments of specifications which would have been most desirable a few weeks ago but which now may take considerable time to move, so rapid is the change in demand under present conditions.

"Outright cancellations are less numerous but still in evidence. Some doubtless are due to orders placed with more than one seller, first shipment being accepted and others revoked. Better delivery promise by another mill is another cause. Earlier in the fall widespread cancellations followed drastic cuts in PRP quotas. Then and more recently considerable tonnage has been wiped off books, due to changes in the armament program and further such action is expected over coming weeks.

"Sheet deliveries average about eight weeks, with some mills able to offer six to seven weeks, all on top priorities. Hot carbon bars may be obtained in about eight weeks on small sizes and 14 to 16 weeks on larger rounds. Shapes are easiest, available in four weeks in some instances.

"Preparations are under way to provide heavier output of plates in 1943, to support an enlarged shipbuilding program. More steel will be channeled to plate mills to provide ship material. Restrictions on use of plates in other fabrications has cut miscellaneous demand to a low point, thus improving the situation.

"Indications are appearing that the scrap scarcity may develop before midwinter. The bottleneck is inability of scrap yards to collect and prepare the tonnages gathered at various centers in the fall salvage drive, as trucks and man-power are lacking.

## US-Uruguay Trade Accord

Secretary of State Hull and Juan Carlos Blanco, Uruguayan Ambassador, on Dec. 2, exchanged in Washington, documents of ratification for the reciprocal trade agreement, which was signed in Montevideo on July 21. Under the terms of the agreement, which provides for non-discriminatory exchange of products between the two countries, the accord will become effective 30 days from Dec. 2.

The trade agreement was mentioned in these columns July 23, page 275.

### Trading On New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Dec. 18, figures showing the daily volume of total round-lot stock sales on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange and the volume of round-lot stock transactions for the account of all members of these exchanges in the week ended Dec. 5, 1942, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. Short sales are shown separately from other sales in these figures, the Commission explained.

Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of members (except odd-lot dealers) during the week ended Dec. 5 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 841,895 shares, which amount was 13.15% of total transactions on the Exchange of 3,199,560 shares. This compares with member trading during the previous week ended Nov. 28 of 791,985 shares, or 13.88% of total trading of 2,851,830 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended Dec. 5 amounted to 170,880 shares, or 15.10% of the total volume of that Exchange of 598,760 shares; during the preceding week trading for the account of Curb members of 150,120 shares was 14.73% of total trading of 509,405 shares.

The Commission made available the following data for the week ended Dec. 5:

The data published are based upon weekly reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:

	N. Y. Stock Exchange	N. Y. Curb Exchange
Total number of reports received.....	954	658
1. Reports showing transactions as specialists.....	170	90
2. Reports showing other transactions initiated on the floor.....	127	28
3. Reports showing other transactions initiated off the floor.....	189	85
4. Reports showing no transactions.....	538	527

Note—On the New York Curb Exchange, odd-lot transactions are handled solely by specialists in the stocks in which they are registered and the round-lot transactions of specialists resulting from such odd-lot transactions are not segregated from the specialists' other round-lot trades. On the New York Stock Exchange, on the other hand, all but a fraction of the odd-lot transactions are effected by dealers engaged solely in the odd-lot business. As a result, the round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered are not directly comparable on the two exchanges.

The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.

#### Total Round-Lot Stock Sales on the New York Stock Exchange and Round-Lot Stock Transactions for Account of Members\* (Shares)

WEEK ENDED DEC. 5, 1942		
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:	Total for Week	†Per Cent
Short sales.....	51,230	
‡Other sales.....	3,148,330	
Total sales.....	3,199,560	
B. Round-Lot Transactions for the Account of Members, Except for the Odd-Lot Accounts of Odd-Lot Dealers and Specialists:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—		
Total purchases.....	224,260	
Short sales.....	36,210	
‡Other sales.....	175,490	
Total sales.....	211,700	6.81
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases.....	91,100	
Short sales.....	7,100	
‡Other sales.....	106,040	
Total sales.....	113,140	3.19
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases.....	88,320	
Short sales.....	2,475	
‡Other sales.....	110,900	
Total sales.....	113,375	3.15
4. Total—		
Total purchases.....	403,680	
Short sales.....	45,785	
‡Other sales.....	392,430	
Total sales.....	438,215	13.15

#### Total Round-Lot Stock Sales on the New York Curb Exchange and Stock Transactions for Account of Members\* (Shares)

WEEK ENDED DEC. 5, 1942		
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:	Total for Week	†Per Cent
Short sales.....	4,705	
‡Other sales.....	594,055	
Total sales.....	598,760	
B. Round-Lot Transactions for the Account of Members:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—		
Total purchases.....	48,320	
Short sales.....	4,005	
‡Other sales.....	65,320	
Total sales.....	69,325	9.82
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases.....	8,100	
Short sales.....	0	
‡Other sales.....	4,175	
Total sales.....	4,175	1.02
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases.....	27,185	
Short sales.....	600	
‡Other sales.....	23,175	
Total sales.....	23,775	4.26
4. Total—		
Total purchases.....	83,605	
Short sales.....	4,605	
‡Other sales.....	92,670	
Total sales.....	97,275	15.10
C. Odd-Lot Transactions for the Account of Specialists—		
Customers' short sales.....	0	
‡Customers' other sales.....	53,672	
Total purchases.....	53,672	
Total sales.....	18,832	

\*The term "members" includes all regular and associate Exchange members, their firms and their partners, including special partners.

†Shares in members' transactions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. In calculating these percentages, the total members' transactions is compared with twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that the total of members' transactions includes both purchases and sales, while the Exchange volume includes only sales.

‡Round-lot short sales which are exempted from restriction by the Commission rules are included with "other sales."

§Sales marked "short exempt" are included with "other sales."

### Cottonseed Receipts In November

On Dec. 14 the Bureau of Census issued the following statement showing cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand, and exported for the four months ended with November, 1942 and 1941:

State—	COTTONSEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED, AND ON HAND (TONS)			
	Received at mills*		Crushed	
	Aug. 1 to Nov. 30	Nov. 30	Aug. 1 to Nov. 30	Nov. 30
United States.....	3,709,660	3,091,212	2,074,795	1,783,102
Alabama.....	214,925	156,892	140,710	114,980
Arizona.....	32,160	45,545	20,544	31,265
Arkansas.....	413,427	423,005	189,660	201,831
California.....	68,062	89,735	32,870	43,946
Georgia.....	26,058	158,520	200,754	137,876
Louisiana.....	146,831	73,902	106,485	61,111
Mississippi.....	656,150	510,897	303,650	260,070
North Carolina.....	205,459	168,619	120,230	102,188
Oklahoma.....	189,723	178,312	101,732	110,671
South Carolina.....	155,241	74,443	118,590	60,738
Tennessee.....	344,418	365,142	151,433	159,704
Texas.....	862,712	720,880	536,476	440,696
All other States.....	123,494	125,320	51,661	58,026

\*Does not include 81,928 and 130,529 tons on hand Aug. 1 nor 24,115 and 23,232 tons reshipped for 1942 and 1941 respectively. Does include 3,157 tons destroyed in 1942.

Item	Season	COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, SHIPPED OUT, AND ON HAND			
		On hand		Produced Aug.	
		Aug. 1	1 to Nov. 30	Aug. 1 to Nov. 30	Nov. 30
Crude oil.....	1942-43	34,460	639,972	586,536	157,843
(thousand pounds).....	1941-42	29,708	550,738	488,849	158,692
Refined oil.....	1942-43	1310,191	3,464,904	-----	1,254,713
(thousand pounds).....	1941-42	294,005	384,063	-----	276,583
Cake and meal.....	1942-43	190,100	913,129	985,451	117,778
(tons).....	1941-42	164,444	778,187	585,761	356,870
Hulls.....	1942-43	44,118	500,716	472,470	72,364
(tons).....	1941-42	151,439	447,843	354,972	244,310
Linters.....	1942-43	43,295	617,864	512,432	148,727
(running bales).....	1941-42	123,154	514,586	499,854	137,886
Hull fiber.....	1942-43	229	12,584	10,651	2,162
(500-lb. bales).....	1941-42	1,834	14,681	13,833	2,682
Grablots, notes, &c.....	1942-43	23,644	24,793	15,584	32,853
(500-lb. bales).....	1941-42	6,183	21,953	11,883	16,253

\*Includes 24,484,000 and 73,000,000 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 2,118,000 and 23,555,000 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1, 1942 and Nov. 30, 1942 respectively.

†Includes 3,620,000 and 2,847,000 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and 1,389,000, and 2,525,000 pounds in transit to manufacturers of shortening, oleomargarine, soap, etc. Aug. 1, 1942 and Nov. 30, 1942 respectively. Does not include winterized oil.

‡Produced from 496,936,000 pounds of crude oil.

#### Exports and Imports of Cottonseed Products

In the interest of national defense, the Department of Commerce has discontinued until further notice the publication of statistics concerning imports and exports.

### Nov. Department Store Sales In New York Federal Reserve District 7% Above Year Ago

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced on Dec. 17 that November sales of department stores in the Second (New York) Federal Reserve District increased 7% above a year ago. The combined sales for January through November were also 7% above the same period last year. Stocks of merchandise on hand in department stores at the end of November were 13% higher than November, 1941.

The apparel stores in the New York Reserve District reported a gain of 8% in net sales in November. Their stocks on hand at the close of the month were 7% above last year.

#### DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE BY MAJOR LOCALITIES: NOVEMBER, 1942

Department Stores—	Percentage Changes from a Year Ago		
	November	January through November	Stock on Hand End of Month
New York City.....	+ 6	+ 6	+ 16
Northern New Jersey.....	+ 2	+ 4	+ 12
Newark.....	+ 4	+ 6	+ 13
Westchester and Fairfield Counties.....	+ 12	+ 12	+ 4
Bridgeport.....	+ 11	+ 14	+ 3
Lower Hudson River Valley.....	+ 3	+ 4	— 5
Poughkeepsie.....	+ 3	+ 7	—
Upper Hudson River Valley.....	— 2	— 1	— 2
Albany.....	+ 3	+ 7	—
Central New York State.....	+ 12	+ 12	+ 8
Mohawk River Valley.....	+ 16	+ 24	+ 28
Syracuse.....	+ 10	+ 8	+ 2
*Northern New York State.....	— 1	— 4	—
Southern New York State.....	+ 12	+ 9	+ 13
Binghamton.....	+ 11	+ 7	—
Elmira.....	+ 8	+ 12	—
*Western New York State.....	+ 19	+ 13	+ 7
Buffalo.....	+ 25	+ 15	+ 9
*Niagara Falls.....	+ 36	+ 26	+ 6
Rochester.....	+ 10	+ 9	+ 5
*All department stores.....	+ 7	+ 7	+ 13
*Apparel stores.....	+ 8	+ 7	+ 7

\*Subject to possible revision. Four Saturdays, 1942; five Saturdays, 1941.

#### INDEXES OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AND STOCKS

	Second Federal Reserve District [1923-25 average = 100]			
	1941	1942	1942	1942
Sales (average daily), unadjusted.....	130	130	130	144
Sales (average daily), seasonally adjusted.....	109	112	115	121
Stocks, unadjusted.....	132	161	158	151
†Stocks, seasonally adjusted.....	115	156	145	134

†Revised.

### Naval Heroes Honored

President Roosevelt on Dec. 9 made posthumous awards of the Congressional Medal of Honor to the families of Rear Admirals Daniel J. Callaghan and Norman Scott, who were killed in the naval battle of the Solomon Islands last month. The President signed the citation for a medal to

Commander Bruce McCandless, who took command of the cruiser San Francisco after Admiral Callaghan and Captain Cassin Young were killed. In each case the President cited the officers "for extraordinary heroism and conspicuous intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty during action against the enemy Japanese forces off Savo Island."

### NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Dec. 18 a summary for the week ended Dec. 12, 1942, of complete figures showing the daily volume of stock transactions for the odd-lot account of all odd-lot dealers and specialists who handle odd lots on the New York Stock Exchange, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. The figures, which are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the odd-lot dealers and specialists, are given below:

#### STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR THE ODD-LOT ACCOUNT OF ODD-LOT DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Dec. 12, 1942	
Odd-lot Sales by Dealers: (Customers' Purchases)	Total for Week
Number of Orders.....	14,336
Number of Shares.....	398,554
Dollar Value.....	14,190,034
Odd-lot Purchases by Dealers: (Customers' Sales)	
Number of Orders.....	276,583
Customers' short sales.....	68
*Customers' other sales.....	18,863
Customers' total sales.....	18,931
Number of Shares: Customers' share sales.....	2,046
*Customers' other sales.....	503,306
Customers' total sales.....	505,352
Dollar Value.....	13,201,511
Round-lot Sales by Dealers: (Short sales)	
Number of Shares: Short sales.....	140
†Other sales.....	191,840
Total sales.....	191,980
Round-lot Purchases by Dealers: (Number of Shares)	
Number of Shares.....	104,800

\*Sales marked "short exempt" are reported with "other sales." †Sales to offset customers' odd-lot orders, and sales to liquidate a long position which is less than a round lot are reported with "other sales."

### Threat Of Post-War Regimentation Seen

William Witherow, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, said on Nov. 16 that a "new order" movement in the United States may seek to regiment industry after the war.

Speaking at a war rally of industrial magazine editors at Pittsburgh, Mr. Witherow asserted that there are "certain parts" of the Federal Government "whose tendency appears to encompass regimentation following, as well as during, this war."

In reporting his remarks, the Associated Press said:

"It is up to industry," he said, "to break through this cloud of uncertainty that obscures the future and true meaning of free enterprise—to counter with everything that yet remains in our hands the misuse and the continuance of Government control after the war is over and the need for it no longer exists."

He added that Government control was necessary during wartime "to assure that those things are made which need to be made and that material is available."

Industry has been able to reach a "fantastic" volume of production under wartime control, he said, only because it had been free to exercise initiative in peacetime. He said it was "fortunate" that control had not been so extended as to interfere with the authority and responsibility of management in actual production.

Patriotism has, in effect, substituted for the profit motive as the driving force in all things managers do, he said. "When the drama of war is past," he continued, "the time will come when patriotism is no longer stimulated by the present emotional impulses."

If centralized planning and control then are accepted as "the new order, there will be no turning back," he said, because "the forces that have made for industrial progress throughout our history will be lost in a maze of Government bureaucracy."

## Bankers' Dollar Acceptances Outstanding On November 30 Decline To \$116,067,000

The volume of bankers' dollar acceptances outstanding on Nov. 30 totaled \$116,067,000, a decrease of \$2,514,000 from the Oct. 31 figure and a new low for the last 25 years, according to the monthly report issued Dec. 14 by the Acceptance Analysis Unit of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The total amount of acceptances outstanding on Nov. 30 was \$77,523,000 below a year ago.

The Nov. 30 figures show that only import credits and domestic warehouse credits were lower than a month ago, but in the comparison with a year ago only credits for domestic shipments and those based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries were higher.

The Reserve Bank's report follows:

BANKERS' DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING—UNITED STATES BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS			
Federal Reserve District—	Nov. 30, 1942	Oct. 31, 1942	Nov. 29, 1941
1 Boston	\$20,223,000	\$19,885,000	\$22,031,000
2 New York	66,732,000	71,430,000	124,414,000
3 Philadelphia	7,043,000	7,233,000	10,448,000
4 Cleveland	2,363,000	2,853,000	2,951,000
5 Richmond	1,412,000	1,413,000	1,636,000
6 Atlanta	1,689,000	1,264,000	1,430,000
7 Chicago	4,952,000	4,864,000	4,585,000
8 St. Louis	277,000	261,000	744,000
9 Minneapolis	57,000	67,000	168,000
10 Kansas City	—	—	—
11 Dallas	212,000	143,000	2,806,000
12 San Francisco	11,107,000	9,168,000	22,377,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$116,067,000</b>	<b>\$118,581,000</b>	<b>\$193,590,000</b>
Decrease for month	\$2,514,000	Decrease for year	\$77,523,000

  

ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CREDIT			
	Nov. 30, 1942	Oct. 31, 1942	Nov. 29, 1941
Imports	\$57,466,000	\$60,266,000	\$115,699,000
Exports	6,404,000	5,903,000	13,544,000
Domestic shipments	12,895,000	12,563,000	11,894,000
Domestic warehouse credits	26,510,000	27,737,000	36,095,000
Dollar exchange	319,000	263,000	4,506,000
Based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries	12,473,000	11,859,000	11,852,000

  

BILLS HELD BY ACCEPTING BANKS			
Own Bills	Bills of Others	Total	
\$61,025,000	\$28,769,000	\$89,794,000	
Decrease for month—\$4,040,000			

  

CURRENT MARKET RATES ON PRIME BANKERS ACCEPTANCES DEC. 14, 1942			
Days	Dealers' Buying Rates	Dealers' Selling Rates	
30	1/2	1/2	
60	1/2	1/2	
90	1/2	1/2	
120	1/2	1/2	
150	1/2	1/2	
180	1/2	1/2	

The following table, compiled by us, furnishes a record of the volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding at the close of each month since Dec. 30, 1939:

1939—	1940—	1941—
Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
\$232,644,000	\$208,659,000	\$194,220,000
1940—	1941—	1942—
Jan. 31	Jan. 31	Jan. 31
229,230,000	212,777,000	197,278,000
Feb. 29	Feb. 28	Feb. 28
233,015,000	211,865,000	190,010,000
Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Mar. 31
229,705,000	217,312,000	182,675,000
Apr. 30	Apr. 30	Apr. 30
223,305,000	219,561,000	177,293,000
May 31	May 31	May 29
213,685,000	215,005,000	173,906,000
June 29	June 30	June 30
206,149,000	212,932,000	162,849,000
July 31	July 31	July 31
188,350,000	209,899,000	156,302,000
Aug. 31	Aug. 30	Aug. 31
181,813,000	197,472,000	139,304,000
Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30
176,614,000	176,801,000	123,494,000
Oct. 31	Oct. 31	Oct. 31
186,786,000	184,806,000	118,581,000
Nov. 30	Nov. 29	Nov. 30
196,683,000	193,590,000	116,067,000

The volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding at the close of each month since Dec. 30, 1939:

## Retail Food Costs Advanced 1.2% Between Mid-Oct. & Mid-Nov., Labor Dept. Reports

The average family food bill rose by 1.2%, between Oct. 13 and Nov. 17, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported on Dec. 12. Most of this increase was in prices of the fresh fruits and vegetables and fresh fish, which are not under direct control by the Office of Price Administration. These advanced by an average of 6.6%, and are now selling 21% higher than in May of this year. Food prices under direct control of the OPA advanced 0.5% over the month, as quotations moved up for a number of products whose prices have recently been adjusted under OPA regulations, such as lard, canned fruits and vegetables and canned fish. Prices also increased for eggs and butter, brought under OPA control on Oct. 5. According to the Department the retail cost of food is now 7.8% above mid-May of this year, just preceding the effective date of the General Maximum Price Regulation. The following table shows the percentage change from October to November, and from May to November of this year, and the relative importance in the food budget for various groups of foods controlled by OPA and those not under direct OPA control.

Group	Percentage Change		% of Total Family Food Bill
	Oct. 13 to Nov. 17	May 19 to Nov. 17	
ALL FOODS	+ 1.2	+ 7.8	100
Controlled by OPA on Nov. 17	+ 0.5	+ 6.3	89
Under March ceilings	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	47
Ceiling adjustments permitted in October	+ 1.1	+ 2.0	13
Under price freeze of Oct. 5	+ 0.8	+ 17.6	29
Uncontrolled by OPA on Nov. 17	+ 6.6	+ 21.3	11

The Labor Department's announcement further stated: "The index of retail food costs for Nov. 17 stood at 131.1% of the 1935-39 average, the highest point reached since January, 1930. The cost of food is now 16% higher than last year at this time, and has gone up 40% since the outbreak of the war in Europe.

"From mid-October to mid-November the increase in food prices not controlled by OPA was led by greater-than-usual advances for carrots of 21%, and apples of 8%, while lettuce and spinach advanced contra-seasonally with increases of 7% and 8%, respectively. Green beans increased 5%, which is less than the usual seasonal advance. Other foods not under OPA price regulations for which increases were shown over the month were fresh fish 7%, and peanut butter 3%. A seasonal decrease was reported for cabbage, while a decline of 7% in the retail price of sweet potatoes was contra-seasonal, reflecting large declines in farmers' prices since Sept. 15.

"There were also some advances in prices of the 11 foods affected by the new OPA regulation, issued in October, permitting dealers to use as a ceiling either the highest selling prices prevailing in March, or a fixed percentage markup over the purchase price. Among these foods, lard, on which the new type of markup ceiling is mandatory, rose 6.4%, canned vegetables 1.6%, pink salmon 0.9%.

There were minor increases for vegetable shortening and sugar. Decreases were reported for coffee and prunes. (Markup ceiling on prunes is mandatory.)

"Price increases for foods controlled by other OPA regulations included advances for meats, ranging from 0.1% for beef and veal to 0.8% for lamb; 1.4% for canned fruits, and minor increases for potatoes, oranges, cheese and flour. Among those prices affected by the OPA freeze of Oct. 5, there were increases of 1% for butter and eggs.

"Of the 51 cities included in the index, 40 reported increases and 11 showed decreases in average food costs. All cities surveyed in the New England, Middle Atlantic, Mountain and Pacific areas reported increases, while all cities surveyed in the West South Central area showed decreases because of locally lower prices for fruits and vegetables. San Francisco showed the greatest increase (3.5%), while Dallas and Savannah reported the largest declines (0.8%)."

Index numbers of food costs by commodity groups for Nov. 17, Oct. 13, Sept. 15, May 12 and March 17, 1942, Nov. 18, 1941 and Aug. 15, 1939, are shown in table below:

INDEXES OF RETAIL COSTS OF FOOD BY COMMODITY GROUPS (Five-Year Average 1935-39 = 100)							
Commodity Group	Nov. 17 1942*	Oct. 13 1942	Sept. 15 1942	May 12 1942	Mar. 17 1942	Nov. 18 1941	Aug. 15 1939
ALL FOODS	131.1	129.6	126.6	121.6	118.6	113.1	93.5
Cereals and bakery products	105.7	105.7	105.4	105.2	104.8	102.2	93.4
Meats	131.9	131.2	130.6	124.3	120.5	110.4	95.7
Beef and veal	126.6	126.5	126.0	124.1	119.7	112.4	99.6
Pork	124.8	124.4	124.0	123.2	117.5	105.4	88.0
Lamb	134.0	133.0	133.7	118.2	108.7	107.4	98.8
Chickens	133.5	133.0	133.7	113.4	112.2	99.4	94.6
Fish, fresh & canned	177.9	172.8	168.2	150.9	158.9	135.9	99.6
Dairy products	131.8	131.2	127.7	123.3	121.7	120.9	93.1
Eggs	166.3	164.7	155.2	115.4	112.1	146.1	90.7
Fruits & vegetables	141.5	137.1	129.7	128.7	123.4	110.3	92.4
Fresh	144.6	139.3	130.3	130.0	123.7	111.2	92.8
Canned	126.9	125.0	123.8	122.7	120.8	105.2	91.6
Dried	149.7	149.9	143.4	131.2	127.9	116.2	90.3
Beverages	124.6	124.1	123.8	124.6	119.6	112.9	94.9
Fats and oils	124.3	121.2	120.7	122.4	116.8	106.7	84.5
Sugar	127.0	126.9	127.0	127.1	128.5	112.9	95.6

## November Shipments By Subsidiaries of U. S. Steel Corp. Higher Than Same Month Last Year

Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation for the month of November, 1942, amounted to 1,665,545 net tons, as compared with 1,787,501 net tons in the preceding month, a decrease of 121,956 net tons, and with 1,624,186 net tons in the corresponding month in 1941, an increase of 41,359 net tons.

For the eleven months ended Nov. 30, shipments were 19,214,522 net tons, compared with 18,612,901 net tons in the comparable period of 1941, an increase of 601,621 net tons.

Shipments in November, 1942, were the highest for any November in the history of the corporation. The total for the 11 months was also a record.

In the table below we list the figures by months for various periods since January, 1929:

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1929
January	1,738,893	1,682,454	1,145,592	870,866	570,264	1,364,801
February	1,616,587	1,548,451	1,009,256	747,427	522,395	1,388,407
March	1,780,938	1,720,366	931,905	845,108	627,047	1,605,510
April	1,758,894	1,687,674	907,904	771,752	550,551	1,617,302
May	1,834,127	1,745,295	1,084,057	795,689	509,811	1,701,874
June	1,774,068	1,668,637	1,209,684	607,562	524,994	1,529,241
July	1,765,749	1,666,667	1,296,887	745,364	484,611	1,480,008
August	1,788,650	1,753,665	1,455,604	885,636	615,521	1,500,281
September	1,703,570	1,664,227	1,392,838	1,086,683	635,645	1,262,874
October	1,787,501	1,851,279	1,572,408	1,345,855	730,312	1,333,385
November	1,665,545	1,624,186	1,425,352	1,406,205	749,328	1,110,050
December	1,846,036	1,544,623	1,443,969	1,443,969	765,868	931,744
Total by mos.	20,458,937	14,976,110	11,752,116	7,286,347	16,825,477	16,825,477
Yearly adjust.	*42,000	37,639	*44,865	29,159	*12,827	
Total	20,417,000	15,013,749	11,797,251	7,315,506	16,812,650	

Note—The monthly shipments as currently reported during the year 1942, are subject to adjustments reflecting annual tonnage reconciliations. These will be comprehended in the cumulative yearly shipments as stated in the annual report.

## List Of Special Depositories Increases— Government Funds Limited to \$8,429,017,164

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on Dec. 14 that, during the past month, additions to the Treasury's list of Special Depositories throughout the country, and increases in the qualifications of depositories previously designated, have brought to \$8,429,017,164 the total amount that may be held at any one time by banks and trust companies in behalf of the Government. In making this known the Treasury Department said:

"A special effort in cooperation with the Federal Reserve System added 1,426 new depositories, qualified to hold \$406,748,250, and increased the eligibility of 391 institutions now designated by \$1,468,344,900.

"In order to keep the funds raised by sale of Government securities in the communities where raised until actually needed to meet Government payments, the Secretary asked the Federal Reserve Banks to circularize the banks in their districts with a view to having them qualify for use of the 'War Loan Accounts' as Special Depositories. Those taking advantage of this method of participating in Treasury financing are thus able to retain the proceeds of the sales of securities subscribed for their own account and those of their customers until called by the Treasury." The New York Reserve Bank's

## December 1 Cotton Report

A United States cotton crop of 12,982,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight is forecast by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is a reduction of 2.6% from the forecast as of November 1, and compares with 10,744,000 bales ginned in 1941, 12,566,000 bales in 1940 and 13,109,000 bales the 10-year (1931-40) average. The indicated yield per acre for the United States of 275.1 pounds, compares with 231.9 pounds in 1941, 252.5 pounds in 1940 and 215.0 pounds the 10-year average.

The acreage of cotton planted (in cultivation on July 1, 1942) of 23,310,000 acres, is 0.8% above 1941, but 25.1% less than the 10-year (1931-40) average. The present figure is 2.9% less than estimated by the Board in July.

The acreage harvested of 22,660,000 acres is 1.9% above 1941. The present estimate is 2.6% less than the September estimate of 23,273,000 acres. Abandonment in 1942, including acreage removed in order to comply with AAA allotments, was 2.8% of the planted acreage, compared with the September estimate of 3.0%.

The acreage of cotton in cultivation on July 1, 1942, was above 1941 in Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Texas and California, and below in the other States. In Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, where there were material increases in the acreage of peanuts, the decrease in cotton acreage was largest. There was a material increase in the acreage of American-Egyptian cotton in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

The 1942 crop was grown under relatively favorable conditions, as shown by the yield of 275.1 pounds per acre, which is an all-time record for the United States. Yields were uniformly high, and records were approached in many States. During July, the boll weevil was held in check by above-normal temperatures, and rain fall was sufficient and timely. During August, the crop benefited from unusually favorable rains which removed the threat of drought in a number of States. Prospects during September were reduced by above-normal precipitation and below-average temperatures, which delayed maturity. The crop in Oklahoma and Texas suffered, also, from leaf worm infestation. These factors continued to reduce the final output during October. Moreover, there was some loss of mature cotton, because of local scarcities of labor for picking. Additional losses of mature cotton have occurred during November. The crop is latest and the danger of loss of matured cotton greatest in the Western States, where numerous reports of labor scarcity are noted.

## Pay On Buenos Aires 4 1/2%

Erlangers, Ltd., London, announce that they have received the requisite funds for the service on Dec. 1, 1942, of the assented bonds of the Province of Buenos Aires 4 1/2% external loan in 1909 (English fraction).

Districts	New Designations		Increase in Previous Designations	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Boston	70	\$36,885,000	23	\$81,400,000
New York	93	42,517,500	80	261,905,000
Philadelphia	113	22,174,100	38	23,409,500
Cleveland	152	75,394,000	28	59,810,000
Richmond	103	48,586,000	25	18,667,500
Atlanta	83	17,160,500	35	36,557,500
Chicago	57	68,750,000	25	876,182,250
St. Louis	42	9,490,800	15	9,635,650
Minneapolis	570	57,974,600	54	19,643,000
Kansas City	115	16,890,750	28	1,963,500
Dallas	24	7,035,000	27	69,075,000
San Francisco	4	3,900,000	13	10,096,000
Totals	1,426	\$406,748,250	391	\$1,468,344,900
Qualifications prior to Nov. 14, 1942	3,313	6,553,924,014		
Total to date	4,739	\$8,429,017,164		

## Daily Average Crude Oil Production For Week Ended Dec. 12, 1942 Increased 46,900 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Dec. 12, 1942 was 3,881,150 barrels, an increase of 46,900 barrels over the preceding week. It was, however, 228,400 barrels per day less than during the corresponding period last year, and 134,750 barrels below the daily average figure for the month of December, 1942 as recommended by the Office of Petroleum Coordinator. Daily production for the four weeks ended Dec. 12, 1942 averaged 3,876,450 barrels. Further details as reported by the Institute follow:

Reports received from refining companies owning 85.8% of the 4,790,000 barrels estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States, indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines' basis, 3,744,000 barrels of crude oil daily during the week ended Dec. 12, 1942, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipelines as of the end of that week, 77,622,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all companies is estimated to have been 11,261,000 barrels during the week ended Dec. 12, 1942.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (FIGURES IN BARRELS)

	*O.P.C. Recommendations December	*State Allowables Beginning Dec. 1	Actual Production Week Ended Dec. 12 1942	Change From Previous Week	4 Weeks Ended Dec. 12 1942	Week Ended Dec. 13 1941
Oklahoma	403,900	403,900	1,349,300	-14,650	360,550	410,100
Kansas	300,700	300,700	1,284,700	-1,250	295,350	255,950
Nebraska	3,400		72,900	-100	3,000	5,150
Panhandle Texas			93,200	+1,060	91,250	87,800
North Texas			135,800	+250	136,650	139,100
West Texas			208,300	-600	210,600	290,800
East Central Texas			101,300	+1,700	98,100	84,300
East Texas			358,600	+1,100	356,400	369,250
Southwest Texas			174,850	+650	174,700	215,650
Coastal Texas			313,200	+300	313,100	292,000
<b>Total Louisiana</b>	<b>1,350,400</b>	<b>1,470,653</b>	<b>1,385,250</b>	<b>+4,400</b>	<b>1,380,800</b>	<b>1,478,900</b>
North Louisiana			92,300	-450	94,600	81,700
Coastal Louisiana			222,600	+1,100	225,900	276,000
<b>Total Louisiana</b>	<b>326,100</b>	<b>337,600</b>	<b>314,900</b>	<b>-1,550</b>	<b>320,500</b>	<b>357,700</b>
Arkansas	77,300	73,461	73,600	-400	73,800	73,600
Mississippi	50,000		157,600	+4,900	61,400	75,600
Illinois	274,100		255,250	+8,350	255,500	386,650
Indiana	17,700		116,200	-100	16,350	18,650
Eastern (Not incl. Ill. & Ind.)	107,600		91,700	+2,750	91,300	94,500
Michigan	63,800		60,400	+1,300	59,750	56,900
Wyoming	94,500		90,200	+1,750	91,300	86,100
Montana	24,700		22,650	+50	22,600	22,600
Colorado	7,000		6,700	-50	6,650	5,050
New Mexico	99,700		95,800	-50	95,800	117,750
<b>Total East of Calif</b>	<b>3,200,900</b>		<b>3,107,150</b>	<b>-7,700</b>	<b>3,134,650</b>	<b>3,445,250</b>
California	815,000	\$815,000	774,000	+54,600	741,800	664,300
<b>Total United States</b>	<b>4,015,900</b>		<b>3,881,150</b>	<b>+46,900</b>	<b>3,876,450</b>	<b>4,109,550</b>

\*O.P.C. recommendations and state allowances represent the production of all petroleum liquids, including crude oil, condensate and natural gas derivatives recovered from oil, condensate and gas fields. Past records of production indicate, however, that certain wells may be incapable of producing the allowances granted, or may be limited by pipeline prorations. Actual state production would, under such conditions, prove to be less than the allowances. The Bureau of Mines reported the daily average production of natural gasoline and allied products in September, 1942, as follows: Oklahoma 30,200; Kansas 5,100; Texas 104,900; Louisiana 20,500; Arkansas 3,000; Illinois 9,400; Eastern (not including Illinois and Indiana) 9,000; Michigan 100; Wyoming 2,400; Montana 300; New Mexico 6,000; California 42,400.

†Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, Indiana figures are for week ended 7 a.m., Dec. 9.

‡This is the net basic allowable as of Dec. 1 calculated on a 31-day basis and includes shutdowns and exemptions for the entire month. With the exception of several fields which were exempted entirely and of certain other fields for which shutdowns were ordered for from 4 to 16 days, the entire state was ordered shut down for 9 days, no definite dates during the month being specified; operators only being required to shut down as best suits their operating schedules or labor needed to operate leases, a total equivalent to 9 days shut-down time during the calendar month. §Recommendation of Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

CRUDE RUNS TO STILL: PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE, STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED DEC. 12, 1942

(Figures in Thousands of barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

District	Daily Refining Capacity	Crude Runs to Still	Gasoline Production	at Re-			Stocks of Gas	Stocks of Re-	Stocks of Un-	Stocks of Sid-
				fineries	Includ.	and Un-				
Combin'd: East Coast, Texas Gulf, Louisiana Gulf, North Louisiana - Arkansas and Inland Texas	2,440	88.2	1,696	69.5	5,052	36,821	25,919	15,487		
Appalachian	176	84.8	151	85.8	442	2,610	713	376		
Ind., Ill., Ky.	804	84.9	757	94.2	2,439	13,481	6,164	2,044		
Okl., Kansas, Mo.	416	80.1	361	86.8	1,173	5,805	2,055	1,329		
Rocky Mountain	147	48.0	95	64.6	325	1,427	373	525		
California	817	89.9	684	83.7	1,830	17,478	12,570	55,024		
<b>Tot. U. S. B. of M. basis Dec. 12, 1942</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>3,744</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>11,261</b>	<b>77,622</b>	<b>47,794</b>	<b>74,785</b>		
<b>Tot. U. S. B. of M. basis, Dec. 5, 1942</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>11,165</b>	<b>75,934</b>	<b>48,663</b>	<b>75,219</b>		
<b>U. S. Bur. of Mines basis Dec. 13, 1941</b>			<b>4,009</b>		<b>13,854</b>	<b>88,862</b>	<b>53,507</b>	<b>94,386</b>		

\*At the request of the Office of Petroleum Administration for War. †Finished 68,436,000 barrels; unfinished 9,186,000 barrels. ‡At refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit, and in pipe lines.

## Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced 0.4% In Dec. 12 Week, Labor Bureau Reports

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, announced on Dec. 17 that sharp advances in primary market prices for grains, cotton, peanuts, seeds and certain fruits and vegetables brought the Bureau's comprehensive index of nearly 900 price series up 0.4% during the week ended Dec. 12. At 100.5% of the 1926 average the index stands at the highest level reached in over 16 years.

The Bureau's announcement further stated: "Farm products and foods—Average prices for farm products

rose 1.3% during the week to the highest point since July, 1925. Grains were up 2%, led by an increase of over 10% for rye, or more than 3% for corn, and of 2% for wheat, with barley up less than 1%. Hog prices advanced approximately 1% during the week ended Dec. 12 following the declines of recent weeks. Ewes were up nearly 5% and live poultry at Chicago over 2%. Steers, on the contrary, declined more than 1.5%. Marked increases were reported in prices for oranges, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, apples and fresh milk at Chicago, and for cotton, peanuts and seeds.

"The index for farm products has risen nearly 21% in the past year, and is 12% higher than for the year 1926.

"Prices for foods rose 0.7% during the week. In addition to an increase of 3.7% for fruits and vegetables, which is partly seasonal in character, meats—largely mutton—advanced 0.5% and dairy products 0.3%. Prices were also higher for flour, corn meal, and peanut butter.

"Advancing prices for bran and middlings brought the index for cattle feeding up 4.8%.

"Industrial commodities—Very few changes were reported in prices for industrial commodities. Rising quotations for coal continued to reflect the higher transportation costs. Linseed oil advanced 1.5% and soap increased slightly. Prices for butyl alcohol dropped substantially."

The Bureau makes the following notation: During the period of rapid changes caused by price controls, materials allocation and rationing, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will attempt promptly to report changing prices. The indexes marked (\*), however, must be considered as preliminary and subject to such adjustment and revision as required by later and more complete reports.

The following table shows index numbers for the principal groups of commodities for the past three weeks, for Nov. 14, 1942, and Dec. 13, 1941, and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago:

Commodity groups	(1926=100)				Percentage changes to Dec. 12, 1942 from—			
	12-12 1942	12-5 1942	11-28 1942	11-14 1942	12-13 1941	12-5 1941	11-14 1941	12-13 1941
All commodities	*100.5	*100.1	*100.1	*100.1	93.1	+0.4	+0.4	+7.9
Farm products	112.0	110.6	110.8	110.7	92.8	+1.3	+1.2	+20.7
Foods	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	90.4	+0.7	+1.0	+15.0
Hides and leather products	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	115.4	0	0	+2.6
Textile products	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.6	91.0	0	0	+6.2
Fuel and lighting materials	80.0	79.8	79.7	79.7	79.0	+0.3	+0.4	+1.3
Metals and metal products	*103.9	*103.9	*103.9	*103.9	103.4	0	0	+0.5
Building materials	110.0	110.0	110.2	110.2	107.8	0	+0.2	+2.0
Chemicals and allied products	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.5	91.5	+0.1	0	+8.7
Housefurnishing goods	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	102.3	0	0	+1.8
Miscellaneous commodities	90.3	90.0	89.9	90.0	87.5	+0.3	+0.3	+3.2
Raw materials	104.7	103.7	103.8	103.7	91.4	+1.0	+1.0	+14.6
Semimanufactured articles	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	90.1	0	0	+2.7
Manufactured products	*99.6	*99.7	*99.7	*99.7	94.6	+0.1	+0.1	+5.5
All commodities other than farm products	*98.0	*97.8	*97.8	*97.8	93.2	+0.2	+0.2	+5.2
All commodities other than farm products and foods	*96.2	*96.1	*96.1	*96.1	93.8	+0.1	+0.1	+2.6

\*Preliminary.

## Non-Ferrous Metals—Allocations For January Copper, Zinc And Lead To Be Voted On Soon

Editor's Note.—At the direction of the Office of Censorship certain production and shipment figures and other data have been omitted for the duration of the war.

"E. & M. J. Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of Dec. 17, stated: "The approaching holidays will speed up work in Washington in reference to January allocations of copper, zinc, and lead. The trade believes that news on January's copper requirements of consumers may be released early next week. Tin authorities here were not greatly disturbed on receipt of word from Bolivia that a state of siege has been declared in that country to maintain order at the mines and on transportation lines. The 77th Congress came to an end on Dec. 16 and all silver legislation introduced to liberalize existing laws for the present passed out of the picture." The publication further went on to say in part:

### Copper

The Copper Advisory Committee met with WPB officials in Washington on Dec. 16, and production problems were reviewed. Except that allocations for January metal will get going earlier than usual, there was little of interest in the market during the last week. The domestic quotation continued at 12¢, Connecticut Valley. Foreign commitments will come up for consideration soon. The import basis for last week held at 11.70¢, f.a.s. United States ports.

Clarifying a press release issued Nov. 4 relating to frozen copper, the Metals Redistribution Branch of WPB issued a statement last week to the effect that, if necessary, the Government will requisition any and all copper and copper-base alloy products in idle and excessive inventories except those whose cost to the holder was substantially above 28¢ and 30¢, the maximum prices mentioned in the price schedule of the Copper Recovery Corp. The original statement, issued early in November, said, among other things, that the sale of all items listed is not compulsory.

### Lead

OPA has been working on the problem of doing away with some quite obvious price inequalities covering basing points in Pennsylvania and other districts outside of the regular 6.50¢ New York zone. The question of January allocations was to be discussed this week. Interest in January metal is increasing. Battery manufacturers have been more active.

### Antimony

The ex-warehouse quotation for antimony packed in cases of 224 pounds, covering less than carload lots and down to five tons, continues at 15¢ a pound plus the old rate of \$2.27 per case freight, which brings the total cost to a buyer to 16.013¢ a pound. As soon as metal is brought into this market under the higher freight tax the price will reflect the change.

### Zinc

The Zinc Advisory Committee met with WPB officials in Washington on Dec. 15. The supply outlook was reviewed, with special emphasis on High Grade. War demands for High Grade show no signs of diminishing, based on official estimates. The industry is supplying large tonnages for export, and President Roosevelt stated publicly last week that lend-lease and direct purchases of zinc by our Allies absorbed 16.1% of the domestic output plus imports in the first half of 1942. The price situation was unchanged last week.

### Tin

The Bolivian Government declared a state of siege for the entire country on Dec. 14 as a result of a strike by workers at the Patino mines; according to an Associated Press dispatch to the New York "Times." The report states that the strike was called when the mining company rejected demands for a 100% increase in wages plus a Christmas bonus equivalent to a month's wages. The state of siege was ordered to maintain operations at the tin mines. Army units are guarding mines and transportation facilities.

Use of tin in production of containers for civilian use will be reduced to the minimum in 1943, WPB announced last week. War needs for canned goods are expected to be large, and with these requirements not disclosed, estimates on the tonnage of tin that will go into tin-plate next year vary considerably. However, sufficient tin will be on hand to fill essential needs.

The price situation continues unchanged. Straits quality tin for shipment was nominally as follows:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Dec. 10	52.000	52.000	52.000
Dec. 11	52.000	52.000	52.000
Dec. 12	52.000	52.000	52.000
Dec. 14	52.000	52.000	52.000
Dec. 15	52.000	52.000	52.000
Dec. 16	52.000	52.000	52.000

Chinese tin, 99% grade, spot or nearby delivery, 51.125¢ all week.

### Quicksilver

Though output on the Pacific Coast is expected to decline somewhat during the winter months, a reasonable occurrence, supplies on hand and in sight should be ample for all essential requirements, trade authorities hold. The offerings of nearby metal are smaller than in recent months, which tends to harden prices. The range in prices in New York continues at \$196 @ \$198 per flask.

### Silver

At a press conference on Dec. 14, Secretary Morgenthau disclosed that plans have been completed to lend-lease silver to England and Australia for coinage purposes. These two countries had asked the Treasury for silver to help meet the increased demand for the currency as a result of the war. Under the plan, it was stated, an equal amount of silver must be returned by the countries making the loan after the war is over.

The bill introduced by Senator Green (R. I.) to ease the silver restrictions has been blocked so far as this session of Congress is concerned. Senator Green told the press that his fight to obtain silver for commercial needs would be continued.

The silver market in London was unchanged last week at 23½d. The New York Official remained at 44¼c, and the Treasury's price at 35c.

### Daily Prices

The daily prices of electrolytic copper (domestic and export, refinery), lead, zinc and Straits tin were unchanged from those appearing in the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" as of July 31, 1942, page 380.

### Heads Beekman Fund

Edward J. Barber, prominent shipping man, has accepted the chairmanship of the Beekman Hospital 1943 Maintenance Fund, it was announced on Dec. 7 by Elisha Walker of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Chairman of Beekman Hospital, New York City.

Mr. Barber is President of the Barber Steamship Lines, Inc., American-West African Line, Inc., and other steamship companies as well as a director of the Commercial National Bank and Trust Co. of New York and several large insurance companies.

### Changes In Holdings Of Reacquired Stock Of N. Y. Stock & Curb Listed Firms

The monthly compilation of companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange reporting changes in their holdings of reacquired stock was made available on Nov. 16. Following is the tabulation issued by the Stock Exchange:

Company and Class of Stock—	Shares Previously Reported	Shares Per Latest Report
Allied Kid Co., common	37,595	38,845
Allied Mills, Inc., common	304,458	304,464
Allied Stores Corp., 5% preferred	5,117	4,317
American Hide and Leather Co., 6% preferred	1,160	1,260
American Ice Co., 6% preferred	28,177	31,777
American Viscose Corp., 5% cumulative preferred	1,746	1,746 (1)
Armour and Co. (Ill.), common	7	6 (2)
Armour and Co. (Del.), 7% preferred	24,796	25,888
Associates Investment Co., common	5,035	6,295
5% cumulative preferred	19,158	22,700
Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines, 5% preferred	56,423	56,923
Atlas Corp., common	56,832	57,332
Belding Heminway Co., common	11,436	11,438
Bucyrus-Erie Co., 7% preferred	500	1,600 (3)
Champion Paper and Fibre Co. (The), common	6,571	6,871
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., \$2.50 cum. prior pd.	35,768	36,368
Chicago Yellow Cab Co., Inc., capital	28,400	29,600
Consolidated Laundries Corp., common	207,500	238,400
Consolidated Oil Corp., common	1,400	1,350 (2)
Continental Baking Co., 8% cumulative preferred	4,499	4,999
Copperweld Steel Co., cumulative convertible pd. 5% Ser.	11,850	11,950
Davega Stores Corp., common	200	— (4)
5% cumulative preferred	5,595	5,345
Detroit Edison Co. (The), common	—	— (5)
Duplan Corp., 8% preferred	11,700	11,800
Federated Department Stores, Inc., 4 1/4% conv. pd.	319,189	319,194
Prestone Tire & Rubber Co. (The), common	—	— (14)
Gaylord Container Corp., 5 1/2% cumulative cv. pd.	—	—
General Shoe Corp., common	3,038	3,040
Gillette Safety Razor Co., \$5 convertible pref.	10,849	11,949
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (The), \$5 cum. conv. pd.	19,365	7,012 (2)
Howe Sound Co., common	31,091	32,191
Insurshares Certificates, Inc., common	—	— (6)
Interstate Department Stores, Inc., 7% preferred	5,376	5,436
Jewel Tea Co., Inc., common	2,769	2,684
4 1/4% cumulative preferred	300	1,075
Kaysers (Julius) & Co., common	109,121	109,621
Lehman Corp. (The), common	104,507	2,500 (7)
McCall Corp., common	1,000	1,400
McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., common	5,000	10,000
Madison Square Garden Corp., capital	22,600	22,700
National Department Stores Corp., 6% preferred	88,624	90,786
Newport Industries, Inc., common	—	1,050
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., \$5 cum. cv. pd.	4,600	5,400
Norfolk and Western Ry. Co., adj. 4% non-cum. pd.	4,766	5,408
Pepsi-Cola Co., capital	134	218
Plymouth Oil Co., common	15,500	184 (8)
Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., 7% cum. preferred	5,354	5,384
Revere Copper and Brass Inc., 5 1/4% cumulative pd.	—	— (9)
7% preferred	—	— (10)
Safeway Stores, Inc., common	15,096	15,097
5% cumulative preferred	3,238	3,251
Shattuck (Frank G.) Co., common	168,300	170,000
Equibb F. R. & Sons, common	45,509	45,343
Superheater Co. (The), common	98,650	100,050
Swift & Co., capital	77,732	77,732
Transamerica Corp., capital	1,103,750	1,105,416
Union Bag & Paper Corp., common	10,200	12,200
United Aircraft Corp., 5% cumulative preferred	1,300	2,400
United Fruit Co., common	5,900	— (11)
United Merchants & Manufacturers Inc., v.t.c. for com.	9,404	12,004
United States Leather Co. (The), 7% prior pref.	2,945	3,245
Universal Pictures Co., Inc., 8% preferred	4,634	4,794
Vultee Aircraft, Inc., cumulative convertible preferred	3,640	— (12)
Webster Eisenlohr, Inc., 7% preferred	—	— (13)
Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., 6% cumulative conv. pref.	41,355	48,355
Worthington Pump & Mach. Corp., 6% cum. class B pd.	—	510

NOTES

- (1) 200 shares acquired; 200 shares retired.
- (2) Retirement.
- (3) Increase since April, 1942.
- (4) 100 shares acquired; 300 shares retired.
- (5) 10 shares acquired and retired.
- (6) 1,600 shares acquired and retired.
- (7) 2,500 shares acquired; 104,507 shares retired.
- (8) 200 shares acquired; 15,516 shares to be distributed on Dec. 23, 1942 as a stock dividend.
- (9) 380 shares acquired and retired.
- (10) 100 shares acquired and retired.
- (11) Shares sold to retirement trust fund.
- (12) 6,320 shares acquired; all shares retired.
- (13) 10 shares acquired and retired.
- (14) 74 shares acquired and retired.

The New York Curb Exchange issued on Dec. 17 the following list of issuers of fully listed securities which have reported changes in their holdings of reacquired stock:

Name—	Shares Previously Reported	Shares Per Latest Report
Aluminum Industries, Inc., common	570	945
American General Corp., common	358,706	358,728
American Writing Paper Corp., common	23,562	25,662
Beau Brummell Ties, Inc., capital	500	800
Blue Ridge Corp., \$3.00 convertible pref.	6,335	8,785
Crown Central Petroleum Corp., common	580	582
Dejays Stores, Inc. common	11,040	11,151
Equity Corp., \$3 convertible preferred	48,723	49,898
Huyler's, common	None	28,530
D. Emil Klein Co., Inc., common	16,769	17,069
Lane Bryant, Inc., 7% preferred	63	88
Nehi Corporation, first preferred	1,975	1,977
New York Merchandise Co., Inc., common	98,128	102,845
Niagara Share Corp. of Maryland, A preferred	4,856	4,956
B common	149,781	154,081
Oilstocks Limited, capital	604	1,704
Seeman Brothers, Inc., common	20,000	20,200
Sunray Oil Corporation, 5 1/2% conv. preferred	1,550	2,600
Common	101,222	5,987
Trans-Lux Corp., common	85,657	86,057
Trunz, Inc., common	16,659	16,884
United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp., common	12,140	12,143

### Engineering Construction For Week Up 13% Compared With Year Ago

Engineering construction volume for the week totals \$75,539,000, an increase of 13% over the corresponding 1941 week, but 11% below the volume for a week ago, as reported by "Engineering News-Record," on Dec. 17. The 60% gain in Federal work offset an 85% drop in state and municipal construction to boost public volume 19% over the 1941 week. Private work, however, is 50% below last year. Comparisons with the preceding week reveal a decrease of 12 1/2% in Federal, and a 12% decline in the public total. State and municipal and private work, on the other hand, are 12% and 1% higher, respectively, than a week ago.

The current week's total brings 1942 construction to \$9,196,157,-

000, an increase of 58% over the \$5,818,529,000 reported for the 51-week period in 1941. Private construction, \$552,325,000, is 53% below the period last year, but public work, \$8,643,832,000, is 86% higher as a result of the 135% climb in Federal.

Construction volumes for the 1941 week, last week, and the current week are:

	Dec. 18, 1941	Dec. 10, 1942	Dec. 17, 1942
Total Construction	\$66,966,000	\$85,268,000	\$75,539,000
Private Construction	6,158,000	3,058,000	3,085,000
Public Construction	60,808,000	82,210,000	72,454,000
State and Municipal	17,311,000	2,387,000	2,668,000
Federal	43,497,000	79,823,000	69,786,000

In the classified construction groups, gains over last week are in sewerage, public buildings, earthwork and drainage, and streets and roads. Gains over the week last year are in waterworks, public buildings, and unclassified construction. Subtotals for the week in each class of construction are: waterworks, \$1,331,000; sewerage, \$2,473,000; bridges, \$103,000; industrial buildings, \$1,013,000; commercial building and large-scale private housing, \$1,252,000; public buildings, \$54,410,000; earthwork and drainage, \$1,015,000; streets and roads, \$4,138,000 and unclassified construction, \$9,804,000.

New capital for construction purposes for the week totals \$2,-452,000, a decline of 52% from last year. The week's new financing is made up of \$1,500,000 in corporate security issues, and \$952,000 in state and municipal bond sales.

New construction financing for the year to date, \$10,214,049,000, tops the \$6,324,725,000 reported for the 51-week period a year ago by 62%.

### Weekly Goal and Coke Production Statistics

The Bituminous Coal Division, U. S. Department of the Interior, in its latest report, states that the total production of soft coal in the week ended Dec. 12 is estimated at 11,500,000 net tons, an increase of 385,000 tons, or 3.5% over the preceding week, and is in comparison with 11,394,000 tons produced in the corresponding week of 1941. The output of soft coal to date shows an increase of 13.1% over the same period last year.

According to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended Dec. 12 was estimated at 1,101,000 tons, or at the same rate as in the preceding week. When compared with the output in the corresponding week of 1941 there was a gain of 238,000 tons, or 27.6%. The calendar year to date shows a gain of 6.6%.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines also reports that the estimated production of by-product coke in the United States for the week ended Dec. 12 showed an increase of 12,700 tons when compared with the output in the week ended Dec. 5. The quantity of coke from beehive ovens increased 6,900 tons during the same period.

#### ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL WITH COMPARABLE PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM

	Week Ended			January 1 to Date		
	Dec. 12, 1942	Dec. 5, 1942	Dec. 13, 1941	Dec. 12, 1942	Dec. 13, 1941	Dec. 11, 1937
Bituminous and lignite coal—						
Total, incl. mine fuel	11,500	11,115	11,394	548,808	485,354	423,811
Daily average	1,917	1,853	1,899	1,890	1,677	1,462
Crude petroleum—						
Coal equivalent of weekly output	6,217	6,142	6,583	306,258	304,078	275,787
Total barrels produced during the week converted into equivalent coal assuming 6,000,000 B.t.u. per barrel of oil and 13,100 B.t.u. per pound of coal. Note that most of the supply of petroleum products is not directly competitive with coal (Minerals Yearbook, Review of 1940, page 775). †Revised.						

#### ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND COKE

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date		
	Dec. 12, 1942	Dec. 5, 1942	Dec. 13, 1941	Dec. 12, 1942	Dec. 13, 1941	Dec. 14, 1939
Penn. anthracite—						
*Total, incl. colliery fuel	1,101,000	1,101,000	863,000	57,329,000	53,764,000	70,220,000
†Commercial production	1,057,000	1,057,000	820,000	54,577,000	51,076,000	65,164,000
Beehive coke—						
United States total	160,800	153,900	141,300	7,540,300	6,316,600	6,195,000
By-product coke—						
United States total	1,214,000	1,201,300	—	58,785,500	—	—
*Includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. †Excludes colliery fuel. ‡Comparable data not available. §Subject to revision.						

#### ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES

(The current weekly estimates are based on railroad loadings and river shipments and are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from district and State sources or of final annual returns from the operators.)

State—	Week Ended					Dec. ave. 11923
	Dec. 5, 1942	Nov. 28, 1942	Dec. 6, 1941	Dec. 7, 1940	Dec. 4, 1937	
Alaska	7	6	6	3	2	33
Alabama	390	346	367	332	271	340
Arkansas and Oklahoma	97	82	74	107	83	83
Colorado	182	151	167	178	165	253
Georgia and North Carolina	1	1	1	2	1	1
Illinois	1,300	1,192	1,130	1,369	1,209	1,535
Indiana	525	477	517	464	430	514
Iowa	60	56	86	66	94	121
Kansas and Missouri	176	161	169	191	178	159
Kentucky—Eastern	920	919	825	804	690	584
Kentucky—Western	282	253	235	206	205	204
Maryland	32	29	42	32	29	37
Michigan	8	7	9	12	22	21
Montana (bituminous and lignite)	116	106	87	84	72	64
New Mexico	37	33	28	26	31	56
North and South Dakota (lignite)	89	90	63	72	70	527
Ohio	662	625	635	473	524	599
Pennsylvania (bituminous)	2,385	2,432	2,821	2,408	1,638	2,818
Tennessee	140	130	141	125	121	103
Texas (bituminous and lignite)	10	9	5	9	18	21
Utah	118	119	101	93	73	100
Virginia	365	392	391	312	277	193
Washington	53	44	42	46	46	57
*West Virginia—Southern	2,114	2,117	2,375	1,821	1,445	1,132
†West Virginia—Northern	850	780	892	632	491	692
Wyoming	194	183	154	153	135	173
‡Other Western States	2	1	1	1	1	5
Total bituminous and lignite	11,115	10,745	11,364	10,033	8,320	9,909
§Pennsylvania anthracite	1,101	1,156	804	1,032	849	1,806
Total all coal	12,216	11,901	12,168	11,065	9,169	11,706

\*Includes operations on the N. & W.; C. & O.; Virginian; K. & M.; B. C. & G.; and on the B. & O. in Kanawha, Mason, and Clay counties. †Rest of State, including the Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral, and Tucker counties. ‡Includes Arizona, Idaho, and Oregon. §Data for Pennsylvania anthracite from published records of the Bureau of Mines. ¶Average weekly rate for entire month. \*\*Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Dakota included with "other Western States." ††Less than 1,000 tons.

### FDR Calls On Industry To Raise War Output

In a message to the Congress of American Industry, in New York, President Roosevelt told the manufacturers on Dec. 4 that the country has "been unable—in a year of actual war—to reach the full objectives of production which we must attain" and urged them not to relax their efforts "as long as any hostile force confronts us." The text of the President's statement read at the dinner of the Congress on Dec. 4 follows:

"The War Congress of American Industry knows as well as any body of men in the United States what has been accomplished in converting our country from the pursuits of peace to the purposes of war. The great majority of American manufacturers may well take pride in a tremendous undertaking which, already well along the way, should reach peak force in the year 1943. The natural impatience of the American people is such that we fail frequently to realize that the things we have determined wholeheartedly to do are not fulfilled merely by desire but through painful toil.

"United as we are in the determination that the armed forces shall have not only all they need but enough for our gallant allies as well, we have nevertheless been unable—in a year of actual war—to reach the full objectives of production which we must attain. Conversion has been almost miraculous but still is not complete. You and your associates are more familiar than any of us with the difficulties that you have had to overcome.

"Obstacles fully as great as those that you have faced have presented themselves in the fields of government, agriculture and labor. It has not been easy for any segment of our population to make the necessary adjustments involved in total war. We should and must realize that, in periods of great strain and trial, perfection of effort—no matter how much it may be desired—is not easy to attain. We should and must realize that the faults and delays we find in our own work are certain to appear in the efforts of others.

"Taken as a whole, however, the American people have met this threat against their security as they have all others. As long as we, in all walks of life, are able to keep step—united in purpose for both war and the peace which will follow—we need have no fear as to the eventual outcome.

"Let there be no relaxation on the part of the manufacturers of the country as long as any hostile force confronts us. Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The War Congress of American Industry was held under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.

### Chile Pledges Aid To U. S.

President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile sent a message to President Roosevelt on Dec. 7 on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor assuring that Chile "always will be at the side of the democracies."

Chile and Argentina are the only American republics which still maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers. The message from President Rios follows:

"On the occasion of the first anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack I wish to extend to your Excellency and our sister people of the United States a message of sympathy and solidarity from the Government and people of Chile together with assurances that my country always will be at the side of the democracies, defending the ideals of liberty and justice that are common to both of us."

### Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week Ended Dec. 12 1942, Total 740,336 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 12, 1942, totaled 740,336 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Dec. 18. This was a decrease below the corresponding week of 1941, of 56,889 cars or 8.3%, but an increase above the same week in 1940, of 3,996 cars or 0.5%.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of Dec. 12 decreased 19,285 cars or 2.5% below the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 355,581 cars a decrease of 11,003 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 16,040 cars below the corresponding week in 1941.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 90,967 cars, an increase of 1,486 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 61,774 cars below the corresponding week in 1941.

Coal loading amounted to 165,966 cars, an increase of 4,466 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 11,075 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 44,849 cars, an increase of 572 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 3,316 cars above the corresponding week in 1941. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Dec. 12 totaled 30,473 cars, an increase of 125 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 4,619 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Live stock loading amounted to 17,418 cars, a decrease of 898 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 3,577 cars above the corresponding week in 1941. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of Dec. 12 totaled 12,951 cars, a decrease of 891 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 2,577 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

Forest products loading totaled 36,937 cars, a decrease of 2,053 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 5,440 cars below the corresponding week in 1941.

Ore loading amounted to 14,065 cars a decrease of 12,158 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 2,108 cars below the corresponding week in 1941.

Coke loading amounted to 14,553 cars an increase of 303 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 505 cars above the corresponding week in 1941.

All districts reported decreases compared with the corresponding week in 1941, except the Pocahontas and Southwestern, but all districts reported increases above the corresponding week in 1940 except the Eastern, Southern and Northwestern.

	1942	1941	1940
Five weeks of January	3,858,273	3,454,409	3,215,565
Four weeks of February	3,122,773	2,866,565	2,465,685
Four weeks of March	3,171,439	3,066,011	2,489,280
Four weeks of April	3,351,038	2,793,630	2,495,212
Five weeks of May	4,170,713	4,160,060	3,351,840
Four weeks of June	3,385,769	3,510,507	2,896,953
Four weeks of July	3,321,568	3,413,435	2,822,450
Five weeks of August	4,350,948	4,463,372	3,717,933
Four weeks of September	3,503,658	3,540,210	3,135,122
Five weeks of October	4,512,046	4,553,007	4,064,273
Four week of November	3,226,051	3,423,038	2,985,626
Week of Dec. 5	759,621	833,375	738,513
Week of Dec. 12	740,336	807,225	736,340
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,484,233</b>	<b>40,884,394</b>	<b>35,114,792</b>

### National Fertilizer Association Commodity Price Index Again Higher

The wholesale commodity price level was again higher last week as farm product and food prices continued to advance to new high levels. The weekly wholesale commodity price index compiled by The National Fertilizer Association, and made public on Dec. 21, in the week ended Dec. 19, 1942, rose to 131.7 from 131.0 in the preceding week. A month ago it was 130.4 and a year ago 119.2, based on the 1935-1939 average as 100. The Association report added:

A sharp rise in farm product prices, combined with a more moderate increase in foods were mainly responsible for the advance in the all-commodity price index. The farm products price index moved into higher ground, the result of advancing quotations for cotton, grains, hogs, and sheep, which more than offset declines in cattle and lambs. In the food group advancing quotations were registered by four important items, while none declined, causing the ninth consecutive weekly advance in the food price index. The index of miscellaneous commodities registered a fractional advance, as a result of higher prices for cattle feed. A slight rise was also registered by the textiles index. A decline in the price of linseed oil was responsible for a slight decrease from last week in the building materials index.

During the week 16 commodities advanced and 3 declined; in the preceding week there were 17 advances and no declines, in the second preceding week there were 17 advances and 4 declines.

#### WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

Compiled by The National Fertilizer Association  
[\*1935-1939=100]

Each Group Bears to the Total Index	Group	Latest Week	Preceding Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
		Dec. 19, 1942	Dec. 12, 1942	Nov. 14, 1942	Dec. 20, 1941
25.3	Foods	134.9	134.3	133.3	116.4
	Fats and Oils	148.8	148.8	147.0	126.2
	Cottonseed Oil	164.7	164.7	160.0	156.0
23.0	Farm Products	145.6	143.6	142.9	123.6
	Cotton	187.0	186.3	183.6	163.5
	Grains	128.3	123.2	117.3	115.0
	Livestock	142.7	141.3	142.5	117.5
17.3	Fuels	119.3	119.3	119.3	112.9
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities	129.5	129.1	127.5	126.8
8.2	Textiles	149.0	148.9	148.5	140.9
7.1	Metals	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.0
6.1	Building materials	151.3	151.4	151.4	131.6
1.3	Chemicals and drugs	127.6	127.6	120.7	112.0
.3	Fertilizer materials	117.5	117.5	117.5	115.5
.3	Fertilizers	115.3	115.3	115.3	112.7
.3	Farm machinery	104.1	104.1	104.1	103.4
100.0	All groups combined	131.7	131.0	130.4	119.2

\*Indexes on 1926-1928 base were December 19, 1942, 102.6; December 12, 102.0; December 20, 1941, 92.9.

### Moody's Bond Prices And Bond Yield Averages

Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

MOODY'S BOND PRICES\*  
(Based on Average Yields)

1942—Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Avge. Corporate rate	Corporate by Ratings*				Corporate by Groups*		
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	R. R.	P. U.	Indus.
Dec. 22	116.78	107.27	116.61	113.89	108.70	92.20	96.85	111.62	114.27
21	116.78	107.27	116.80	113.89	108.88	92.20	96.85	111.81	114.46
19	116.78	107.27	116.80	113.89	108.88	92.06	96.85	111.81	114.27
18	116.78	107.27	116.61	113.89	108.88	92.06	96.85	111.61	114.27
17	116.78	107.09	116.61	113.89	108.70	91.91	96.69	111.62	114.27
16	116.78	107.09	116.61	113.89	108.88	91.77	96.54	111.62	114.27
15	116.78	107.09	116.80	113.89	108.88	91.62	96.54	111.62	114.27
14	116.78	107.09	116.80	113.70	108.88	91.62	96.54	111.81	114.27
12	116.78	107.09	116.80	113.70	108.88	91.62	96.54	111.81	114.27
11	116.78	107.09	116.80	113.89	108.88	91.62	96.54	111.81	114.27
10	116.78	107.09	116.80	113.89	108.88	91.62	96.54	111.81	114.27
9	116.78	107.09	116.80	113.89	108.88	91.62	96.54	111.81	114.27
8	116.78	107.09	116.80	113.70	108.88	91.77	96.54	111.81	114.27
7	116.78	107.27	116.80	113.89	108.88	91.77	96.54	111.81	114.27
5	116.78	107.27	116.80	113.89	108.88	92.06	96.69	111.81	114.27
4	116.78	107.27	116.80	113.89	108.88	91.77	96.69	111.81	114.27
3	116.78	107.27	116.80	113.89	108.88	91.77	96.69	111.81	114.27
2	116.78	107.27	116.80	113.89	108.88	91.77	96.54	111.81	114.27
1	116.78	107.27	116.80	113.89	108.88	91.77	96.54	111.81	114.27
Nov 27	116.85	107.27	117.00	113.89	103.88	91.91	96.54	112.00	114.60
20	117.30	107.44	117.00	114.27	108.70	92.50	97.00	112.00	114.66
13	117.36	107.62	117.20	114.27	108.70	92.50	97.16	112.19	114.46
6	117.36	107.62	117.20	114.27	108.70	92.64	97.47	112.00	114.44
Oct 30	117.38	107.44	117.00	114.08	108.70	92.50	97.31	112.00	114.27
23	117.38	107.44	117.00	114.08	108.70	92.50	97.31	111.81	114.27
16	117.38	107.44	117.00	114.08	108.70	92.50	97.31	111.81	114.44
9	117.38	107.44	117.00	114.08	108.70	92.50	97.31	111.81	114.46
2	117.39	107.27	117.00	113.89	108.52	92.35	97.16	111.81	114.27
Sep 25	117.51	107.27	117.00	113.89	108.70	92.06	97.00	111.62	114.08
18	117.62	107.27	117.00	113.70	108.52	92.06	96.85	111.81	114.08
11	117.75	107.09	116.80	113.50	108.34	92.06	96.69	111.81	113.85
4	117.80	107.09	117.00	113.31	108.34	92.06	96.54	111.62	114.08
Aug 28	117.85	106.92	116.80	113.31	108.16	92.06	96.54	111.62	114.06
21	117.93	106.92	116.80	113.31	108.16	92.06	96.38	111.44	114.06
14	117.92	106.92	116.80	113.31	108.16	91.91	96.23	111.44	114.08
7	117.97	106.92	116.61	113.12	108.16	91.91	96.23	111.44	114.2
July 31	118.11	106.92	116.41	113.50	108.16	91.77	96.07	111.44	114.2
June 26	118.14	106.39	116.22	112.93	107.80	91.05	95.47	110.88	113.8
May 29	118.35	106.39	116.02	112.93	107.44	91.77	96.07	110.70	113.70
Apr 24	117.80	106.74	116.22	113.12	107.62	92.06	96.69	110.70	113.70
Mar 27	118.20	106.74	116.22	113.50	107.62	91.91	97.00	110.34	113.50
Feb 27	116.34	106.39	115.63	113.31	107.62	91.62	96.85	110.15	113.3
Jan 30	117.08	106.92	116.22	113.70	107.80	92.06	97.31	110.52	113.70
High 1942	118.41	107.62	117.20	114.27	108.88	92.64	97.47	112.19	114.66
Low 1942	115.90	106.04	115.43	112.75	107.09	90.63	95.32	109.60	112.76
High 1941	120.05	108.52	118.60	116.02	109.60	92.50	97.78	112.56	116.4
Low 1941	115.89	105.52	116.22	112.00	106.04	89.23	95.62	109.43	111.6
1 Year ago									
Dec. 22, 1941	118.05	106.39	116.41	113.89	107.62	90.20	95.92	110.34	113.89
2 Years ago									
Dec. 21, 1940	119.10	106.56	116.80	114.85	103.56	89.51	95.77	110.52	114.66

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES\*  
(Based on Individual Closing Prices)

1942—Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Avge. Corporate rate	Corporate by Ratings*				Corporate by Groups*		
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	R. R.	P. U.	Indus.
Dec. 22	2.08	3.32	2.82	2.96	3.24	4.26	3.95	3.03	2.94
21	2.08	3.32	2.81	2.96	3.23	4.26	3.95	3.07	2.93
19	2.08	3.32	2.81	2.96	3.23	4.27	3.95	3.07	2.94
18	2.08	3.32	2.82	2.96	3.23	4.27	3.95	3.08	2.94
17	2.08	3.33	2.82	2.96	3.24	4.28	3.96	3.08	2.94
16	2.08	3.33	2.82	2.96	3.23	4.29	3.97	3.08	2.94
15	2.08	3.33	2.81	2.96	3.23	4.30	3.97	3.08	2.94
14	2.09	3.33	2.81	2.97	3.23	4.30	3.97	3.07	2.94
12	2.09	3.33	2.81	2.97	3.23	4.30	3.97	3.07	2.94
11	2.09	3.33	2.81	2.96	3.23	4.30	3.97	3.07	2.94
10	2.09	3.33	2.81	2.96	3.23	4.30	3.97	3.07	2.94
9	2.09	3.33	2.81	2.96	3.23	4.30	3.97	3.07	2.94
8	2.09	3.33	2.81	2.97	3.23	4.29	3.97	3.07	2.94
7	2.09	3.32							

## Items About Banks, Trust Companies

John E. Bierwirth, President of The New York Trust Company, announced on Dec. 15 that, subject to the approval of the stockholders at their annual meeting on January 13, next, the Company will inaugurate, as of Jan. 1, 1943, a contributory Retirement Annuity Plan for its employees. The plan is designed to supplement Federal Old-Age Benefits through the purchase of deferred life annuities commencing at age 65 for employees of the Trust Company. Employees who have completed at least one year of continuous service, and who are at least 25 years old are eligible to participate. The announcement, also, says:

"Under the plan, employees will contribute with respect to service rendered after Dec. 31, 1942, a percentage of their basic monthly salaries, and the Trust Company will contribute one and one-half times the amounts contributed by the employees. The Trust Company, also, intends to provide at its own expense, supplemental annuities for service rendered before January 1, 1943."

Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company of New York announced on Dec. 21, the following appointments: William A. Bayreuther, George K. Boday, Charles H. Bush, Alfred K. Fricke, Walter F. Thomas, John A. Turnbull, Assistant Vice-Presidents; Emmet J. Urell, Assistant Treasurer; Charles W. Hiester, Paul A. Roth, Joseph C. Walz, H. Bruce Whitmore, Assistant Secretaries; Gordon A. Watson, Assistant Manager of the Credit Department. Messrs. Bayreuther, Boday, Bush, Thomas and Turnbull were formerly Assistant Treasurers and Mr. Fricke was an Assistant Secretary.

At a meeting of the board of directors of Bankers Trust Company, held Dec. 15, P. M. Tuttle was elected Assistant Vice-President, and Paul Bonyng, Jr., E. F. Ebert and T. E. Sime were elected Assistant Treasurers.

The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., will entertain its depositors and friends with a program of Christmas carols sung by The Dime Savings Bank Male Chorus today at noon (Dec. 24), and to be broadcast from the balcony encircling the great dome in the bank building, Fulton Street and DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, from 12:05 to 12:30 P. M. The program will be under the direction Charles O. Banks, organist and choirmaster of St. Luke's Church. This will be the ninth consecutive Christmas program broadcast over Station WMCA. Mr. Philip A. Benson, President of the bank, will extend the season's greeting during the broadcast program.

William Paul Morris, a director of the First National Bank of Philadelphia and the Berwyn (Pa.) National Bank, died on Dec. 15 in a West Chester (Pa.) hospital. He was 75 years old. Mr. Morris was the retired President of the iron firm of Morris, Wheeler & Co., but had continued in the capacity of Treasurer up to the time of his death.

The Directors of the Union National Bank of Wilmington, have submitted to their stockholders for approval, a proposal to sell their assets at an agreed valuation to the Wilmington Trust Co., which would, also, assume all of the Union National's deposit liabilities.

Under date of Dec. 12, press advices from Wilmington said:

"Under the plan the Union National would distribute proceeds of the sale in cash to its stockholders and liquidate. This would enable the stockholders to receive

more than the present market value of the stock. The Wilmington Trust Co. proposes to take over and add to its staff, all of the officers and employees of the Union National Bank."

The admission to membership in the Federal Reserve System of the Whitehouse State Savings Bank, Whitehouse, Ohio, and the William Penn Bank of Commerce, of Pittsburgh, is announced by M. J. Fleming, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. The Whitehouse State Savings Bank, incorporated in 1914 with a paid-in capital of \$25,000, has total deposits of approximately \$600,000. Its President is Carl L. Ruhm. The William Penn Bank of Commerce, organized in 1916 as the William Penn Trust Co., with a capital stock of \$125,000, now has capital of \$200,000 and deposits of about \$3,500,000. Alexander Murdoch is President of the institution.

A 17½% dividend payment, amounting to \$4,177,326, to 2,400 certificate holders under the reorganization plan of the Union Guardian Trust Co., Detroit, was recently approved by the Court. The dividend, it is said, will reduce by 50% the total indebtedness of certificate holders at the time of reorganization. Original indebtedness to the certificate holders amounted to \$23,870,438.

Alfred H. Haill, Assistant Cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, died on Dec. 16. Mr. Haill had been associated with the St. Louis Reserve Bank since it was opened in 1914, having first been an auditor. He had been an Assistant Cashier of the Bank since 1917. He was 63 years of age.

Arthur F. Barnes, President of the Manufacturers Bank and Trust Co., of St. Louis, died on Dec. 14 in a St. Louis hospital. He was 61 years old. Mr. Barnes had been head of the manufacturers Bank since 1934, prior to which time he was Vice-President of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Co., St. Louis. He had been with the latter institution for about 25 years.

## ABA Group Offers Plan For Bank Money Orders

Plans, whereby the banks of the nation may extend their service to the public by satisfying the growing demand for money order transfers, have been submitted to members of the American Bankers Association by the Association's Bank Management Commission, in a new booklet devoted to that subject. The booklet outlines two plans of operation, and contains specimen forms that it recommends. In each case, however, the money order form, itself, is the same. In an introductory statement the Commission points out the mutual benefits to be obtained from the installation of this type of service. It is noted that:

"With millions of soldiers now located in army camps, and war workers in war plants in new localities, the need for a convenient method of transmitting funds is increasing from day to day. Many soldiers and workers now have no banking connections, but have a definite need for some method of sending money home and paying bills. Obviously, it is to the mutual advantage of the banks and the public to serve this new field for banking service.

"If the banks of the country were to handle this money order business, it would not only bring in added gross revenue, but would result in other advantages which

accrue as a result of making contacts with new banking customers."

Under the Commission's plan, money orders issued by the banks would be for amounts not exceeding \$100, would have no time limit, would be paid at par, and would entail a cost of ten cents each to purchasers.

The Bank Management Commission stresses the importance of the use of a standard form. It says: "If a Bank Money Order plan is to become effective, it is highly important that the Bank Money Order form, itself, be uniform in size, style and color throughout the entire country, so that the public will become familiar with this form as a Bank Money Order. This uniformity in style has a definite advertising value because the public, seeing this form, will become acquainted with it as a Bank Money Order form. Therefore, banks are urged not to alter the size, style or color of the Bank Money Order form in any respect, other than the use of their own bank name, transit number, city, and state in the proper place. At the present time nearly every bank in the country has its own plan for selling cashier's checks or money orders, and there are so many different styles and methods employed that the public is not acquainted with any one definite plan, and this, in itself, has been an obstacle to banks in developing this type of business."

The money order plans promulgated by the Association's Bank Management Commission, were developed by a special committee appointed for that purpose. Members of the Committee are:

Louis W. Bishop, Vice-President State-Planters' Bank & Trust Co., Richmond, Va.; Darrel G. Ensign, Assistant Cashier Commonwealth Bank, Detroit, Mich.; William J. Kinnamon, Cashier Hunterdon County National Bank, Flemington, N. J. W. A. McDonnell, Executive Vice-President of the Commercial National Bank, Little Rock, Ark., is Chairman of the Bank Management Commission.

## Banking Institute To Streamline Meeting

The American Institute of Banking will hold a one-and-a-half day annual meeting in Chicago next June, it is announced by David E. Simms, National President of the Institute, who is Acting Assistant Manager of the Salt Lake City branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. This meeting, to be held June 9-10, will be the 41st annual convention of the Institute. In making the announcement Mr. Simms stated that this 41st annual convention will be in the nature of a streamlined meeting held to transact essential business of the Institute and to elect officers. He also said that the plan for the meeting follows the practice adopted by the Institute during the First World War, when it held a one-day meeting in Chicago. The advices in the matter issued by the American Bankers Association, Dec. 10, also, said:

"Each chapter and study group has been requested to limit its representation to a single delegate clothed with full authority to cast the number of votes to which the chapter or study group is entitled. In this way the Institute plans to cooperate with the request of the Office of Defense Transportation to curtail travel, incident to the holding of conventions, and to avoid taking members away from their desks for any longer time than is actually necessary.

"In voting to hold a skeletonized annual meeting, the Executive Council of the Institute, acted under authority vested in it by resolutions adopted at the annual convention in New Orleans, on June 11, 1942. The general outline of the convention program

## ABA Committee & Govt. Agencies Agree On Simplified Form For Earnings, Div. Reports

(Continued from first page) submit a variety of forms in making their requests. As a result there has been a considerable demand from banks for a form which can be used to provide the desired information and at the same time to bring about some degree of uniformity in its presentation.

"The condensed earnings and expense form includes provision for interest on loans, and interest on securities together with earnings from other current operations; also the principal items of expense, such as interest paid, salaries and wages, and other current operating expenses. There is also provided a reconciliation of surplus and undivided profits for the period being reported. While the condensed form differs in some respects from the new forms used by the Federal and State bank supervisory agencies, it can be prepared easily from the items available on those forms. Copies of the condensed form (with the suggested method for its compilation from the new E & D form) are obtainable at the

office of the Bank Management Commission of the American Bankers Association in New York City.

"With regard to the report of condition form, the face of the report as to assets, liabilities and capital accounts is essentially the same as heretofore. Here the big saving in time and effort will be effected through the elimination of a majority of the supporting schedules which were formerly included."

The Committee on Bank Report Simplification of the Bank Management Commission consists of: G. Fred Berger, Treasurer, Norristown-Penn Trust Company, Norristown, Pa., Chairman; Louis W. Bishop, Vice President, State-Planters Bank & Trust Company, Richmond, Va.; Raymond G. Marx, Comptroller, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.; Rowland R. Hughes, Comptroller, National City Bank, New York City. William A. McDonnell, executive Vice-President of the Commercial National Bank, Little Rock, Ark., is chairman of the A.B.A. Bank Management Commission.

## Earnings, Employment At New Peaks In Oct. In Mfg. Industries, Conference Board Reports

Earnings, employment, man hours and payrolls rose to new peak levels again in October, according to a monthly survey of 25 manufacturing industries by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The Board's announcement, made available Dec. 20, stated:

"Weekly earnings rose 0.7% from September to October, to reach \$42.10, the highest ever recorded in these surveys. They exceeded weekly earnings in October, 1941, by 18.1%; January, 1941, by 37.5%, and those in 1929 by 47.5%.

"Hourly earnings averaged \$9.58 in October, a gain of 0.1% over September. They have risen 12.3% since October, 1941; 26.2% since January, 1941, and stand 62.4% above the 1929 average.

"The average work week was longer in October than in any other month since June, 1930. Standing at 43.6 in October, average hours worked per week were 0.5% greater than those in September; 4.6% above October, 1941; 8.5% over January, 1941, and only 9.7% less than the average for the year 1929.

"Real weekly earnings, or weekly earnings adjusted for changes in living costs, stood at 158.7 (1923=100) in October. They were 0.3% below the September level, 8.9% above those of October of last year, and 49.0% above the 1929 average.

"Man hours in October rose 1.9% from the September level. They were 16.8% higher than a year before, and 26.4% above the average for the year 1929.

"Payrolls stood at 223.9 (1923=100) in October. This level represents rises of 2.1% since September, 31.9% since October, 1941, and 106.5% since October, 1929."

In regard to the general situation, the Board says:

"The position of the average manufacturing worker in October was advantageous. His average hourly earnings were higher than ever before. His work week averaged 43.6 hours and weekly earnings were the highest on record in the survey. In addition, more persons than ever before were able to enjoy this greater weekly return and more commodities and services could be purchased than in any other month except September. Plants were operated a greater number of hours and larger payrolls disbursed in October than in any

calls for a single business session, a chapter administration conference, an educational conference, the holding of the national public speaking contest, and election of officers."

other month since these surveys were begun.

## Jeffers Names Rubber Mission To Go To Russia

William M. Jeffers, Rubber Director, announced on Dec. 15 the appointment of an American rubber mission to the Soviet Union to obtain chemical and engineering information from Russian experience in synthetic rubber production.

The mission is headed by Ernest W. Pittman, of New York, President of the Interchemical Corp., and former consultant on the Government rubber program to Arthur B. Newhall, one-time Rubber Coordinator. Others on the mission are:

Dr. Willis A. Gibbons, of Montclair, N. J., Director of Development for the U. S. Rubber Co.; Irving L. Murray, of Charleston, W. Va., chief process engineer for the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp.; and Dr. Aristid V. Grosse, of New York City, who has been engaged in war research for the Office of Scientific Research and Development at Columbia University.

Appointment of this group is in line with a recommendation made by the Baruch Rubber Investigating Committee; these findings were mentioned in our issue of Sept. 17, page 990.

## Cleve. Reserve Appoints

M. J. Fleming, President of Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, announced on Dec. 7 the following appointments:

B. G. Huntington, President, the Huntington National Bank of Columbus, reappointed member of the Federal Advisory Council from the Fourth District for the calendar year 1943.

J. G. Gutting, President, the Second National Bank of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, appointed a Director of the Cincinnati branch for a period of two years, beginning Jan. 1, 1943, to succeed J. J. Rowe.

E. B. Harshaw, Vice-President and Cashier, the Grove City National Bank, Grove City, Pa., reappointed a Director of the Pittsburgh branch for a period of two years, beginning Jan. 1, 1943.