

The Commercial and FINANCIAL CHRONICLE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

Volume 158 Number 4232

New York, N. Y., Thursday, November 25, 1943

The Financial Situation

It would be difficult to say whether more crimes are being committed these days in the name of Liberty or for the sake of programs supposedly to prevent "inflation." The "price level" has become a word to conjure with. It appears to be supposed in official quarters that if certain "indexes" of the cost of living or of average prices do not rise, the war will have been waged and won without the price disturbances usually a product of such a conflict. So it is that the public is being led to believe—so far as official propaganda can inculcate such a belief—that the nation faces the choice of paying enormous subsidies to many producers, particularly the farmers, submitting to innumerable controls extending throughout the economic system and the private lives of the citizens of the country, and more of a similar sort, or of suffering "inflation."

Mostly Buncombe

The truth of the matter is that fully 95% of all this argument is pure buncombe. The very conception of a price level is vague, and often misleading in the extreme. The price structure in any economy is composed of innumerable prices of countless commodities, still more numerous manufactured articles, and an endless list of services. It is, of course, possible to average such prices and obtain an abstract figure which is of some value if employed with discretion and understanding, but in the hands of tyros, such as constitute the larger part of the authorities who now have so much to say on the subject, such an average becomes about as misleading as anything could well be. It is quite possible for price disturbances to occur without important change in "price level" which are in fact more damaging to all concerned than what is now so commonly termed "inflation."

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Hints To Taxpayers

Roger W. Babson Advises Readers To Analyze Tax Situation

First, let me say a word to young businessmen who claim that they have not the opportunity of making a fortune which their elders had. They claim that at their age the money which their elders were permitted to save for a business nest egg is now taken away by the government in the form of taxes. Let me say this is merely an alibi for laziness, inefficiency and extravagant ideas.

Severe Taxes Benefit Young People

Let us assume a man with a salary of \$3,000 who has a wife and two children. His Federal tax would be about \$350. It is true that he has this much less money to save or invest toward buying an interest in some business. On the other hand, although the net income, after taxes, of the young executive is reduced by a tax of about 12%, his employer would probably be obliged to pay a tax of 50% to 75% of his net income. This reduces the value of the business to the employer and causes him to sell it much cheaper than if these heavy taxes did not exist.

very small. Today, however, in a great many cases the family is compelled to sell a part interest in the business in order to secure funds to pay the death taxes. This gives an exceptional opportunity to young executives employed in the business to secure an interest at a very low price.

Low Money Rates Help Young People

The present Federal ceiling on interest rates enables young people today to buy a home or business and pay for it with an interest rate of perhaps only half what they would be obliged to pay before these taxes went into effect. I, myself, am a director of a bank which has today voted to loan a young man money at 3% in order to buy an interest in a department store. This same money would have cost him 6% 15 years ago.

Business success is not a matter of legislation; but rather of heredity, industry, integrity and vision. Whatever our system of government, a certain group, who save, work and intelligently plan, will always be on top. All young people have a greater opportunity to succeed in the true sense today than ever before. Even children

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Roger W. Babson

Before these Federal taxes went into effect a man could die and leave his business outright to his family as the death taxes were

Government Subsidized Credit Called Threat To Chartered Banking & Sound Cooperative Credit

ABA Urges Placing Production Credit System On Basis Free From Government Subsidy Control

The position taken by the American Bankers Association in regard to the Production Credit System was set forth on Nov. 11 in a statement announced by A. L. M. Wiggins, President of the A. B. A. and President of the Bank of Hartsville (S. C.).

Expressing the belief that a system of government subsidized credit is "one of the greatest threats to the existence of chartered banking" and also that it is "a threat to the existence of a sound cooperative credit system", the A. B. A. maintains that after ten years of operations it is reasonable to expect the system to stand "on its own" and to require the PCA's to operate as sound business cooperatives without government subsidy.



A. L. M. Wiggins

The findings and recommendations presented in the statement are set forth for the purpose of arousing bankers and farmers alike "to the need for putting the Production Credit System on a basis where it will be free from the present government subsidy and control."

The statement further says: "The subsidy received by the Production Credit System consists of free capital contributed by the government to the extent of \$120,000,000 and the annual earnings on it of at least \$3,000,000. Of this free capital, \$38,785,-

875 is held by the twelve production credit corporations; \$81,214,-125 represents capital contributed to 529 PCA's. The income from \$120,000,000 of free capital is a gift each year to the Production Credit System.

"Government reports show that in 1942, a prosperous year when recoveries on previously charged off loans exceeded net losses, only 284 of the 529 PCA's had sufficient income aside from earnings on free capital to cover expenses and losses. This indicates a need for re-examination of the basis on which PCA's operate.

"Just as long as the Production Credit System is subsidized with free capital contributed by the government, just so long will there be dependence on government resulting in grave danger of government domination of its policies to the extent that the local association will get further and further away from its goal of being an independent farmer-owned and farmer-managed cooperative.

In the interest of having the Production Credit System become self-supporting and the PCA's operate as sound business cooperatives without government subsidy and without government domination of its policies, the American Bankers Association submits the following suggestions:

1. Government capital should be returned by the Production

Credit System to the Treasury, and pending such return a reasonable rate of interest should be paid thereon.

2. All units of the Farm Credit Administration, including PCA's, should be required to charge rates of interest based on the actual cost of borrowed funds plus an adequate margin for operating expenses and losses.

3. In those associations unable to operate on member income, determination should be made as to the desirability of—

a. Liquidating hopelessly uneconomic associations, or

b. Consolidating associations into units of sufficient strength to operate without government aid.

c. Increasing the present permissible spread of 3% between cost of loan funds obtained by PCA's from Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and rates PCA's charge farmer-borrowers.

4. All costs of the production credit corporations in supervising and examining the PCA's and all expense incurred by the production credit corporations for promotional efforts on behalf of the PCA's should be covered by assessment upon the PCA's.

5. In order to preserve the cooperative features of the Production Credit System, the Farm Credit Administration should be returned to its independent status and its efforts directed by a non-partisan board.

Action to carry out these suggestions should be supported by all who wish to see the independent banking system preserved. Moreover, these objectives should claim the support of all who favor sound farmer cooperatives and of all farm leaders who are in favor of a farmer-owned production credit system free from the domination of government.

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From Washington Ahead Of The News

By CARLISLE BARGERON

With Mr. Wilkie barnstorming around the country, his agents and the agents of other candidates on the road, Mr. Roosevelt is getting caught in an awful political pickle. On the one hand he has Jimmy Byrnes trying to hold the conservatives of his party, and on the other, his Leftist supporters are becoming outwardly cocky and saying that they intend to do some bargaining with him before they definitely commit themselves.

Most interesting, is the definite revelation that Henry Wallace is a party to this latter plot. The Vice President has revealed his present thoughts and plans to an Associated Press reporter. It was carried as having come from Henry's friends but the fact is that it was no less than an interview with Henry himself. In this story Henry is represented as not knowing whether the President intends to have him as a running mate in 1944, but this is of no concern to him because regardless of the President's intentions, Henry intends to be his running mate.

What Henry has been doing recently and what he intends to continue doing, is to convince Mr. Roosevelt that he is essential to hold the Leftist vote. Henry, we

are told, wants to continue in the Vice Presidency to use it as a vehicle in his crusade for the "common" man, something he has always been interested in, even when he was just an Iowa farm publisher. This earlier concern of his for the "common" man will come as a surprise to us Washington oldtimers, as we were very definitely of the impression that Henry's earlier philosophy was dictated by his despise of Hoover because as Secretary of Commerce, Hoover had taken one bureau after another from the elder Henry Wallace when the latter was Secretary of Agriculture. This treatment by Hoover of his colleague in the Coolidge cabinet

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Bricker Urges Full Production To Meet National Debt Burden

Would Put An End To Bureaucracy And Revise Federal Taxes

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio asserted on Nov. 17 that the only way to meet the nation's debt burden is through full production at present day standards and warned against continued deficit financing.

In his first major address since announcing his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination, Mr. Bricker was reported by the Associated Press as having the following to say in an address before the Cleveland war conference of the National Association of Real Estate Boards:

"With the coming of war we faced no alternative to more deficit financing. Our national life was at stake. We had to build, almost over night, defensive military weapons which we had so shamefully neglected. . . .



John W. Bricker

"We do not complain about this cost—only victory and national security and world peace really matter. Every dollar honestly and wisely spent for these purposes is more than worth the expenditure.

"But we must not close our eyes to the day of reckoning or fail to plan for it. The welfare of future generations is involved. They, with us, must lift the mortgage. Too many of the boys who fight the war for us will have to help pay its cost. Unless we do our full share to solve these problems and share with them the benefits, history will haunt us with our failures."

"If given a chance, I believe we can meet this problem and at the same time retain our American way of life," he said. "But it cannot be met under a system of bureaucratic regimentation or an economy of scarcity. It cannot be met by an administration that practices extravagance and waste. . . . And it cannot be met by continued deficit financing after the war. That means national bankruptcy."

"There is only one way to meet our debt burden. That is through full production. This means that we must forget our pre-war production standards. We cannot think even in terms of 1940. We must think in terms of maintaining present-day production standards."

Governor Bricker continued: "To accomplish these ends we need no new philosophy of life. We need only to release the forces that made this country the greatest industrial producer of all time. . . . These forces are not dead. They have been chained by arrogant bureaucracy and unwise fiscal policy."

Governor Bricker said government regulation is necessary in providing housing for men and women returning from the armed services, but "government ownership and operation in the field of real estate are not required by the public interest."

Concluding, the Governor declared, "The real spirit of the Republic must be revived—the faith in ourselves and in self-government restored," and asked, "what can government do? No, that is the wrong question. What can we do through our government?"

He listed:

1. "We can and must eliminate waste and extravagance in government."
2. "We must bury forever the philosophy of scarcity."
3. "We must put an end to arrogant bureaucracy and needless regimentation."
4. "Federal taxes must be carefully revised. We must have a maximum of taxes where needed and also a maximum of encour-

agement to risk capital and industrial expansion;" and

5. "We must return to the spirit of the Bill of Rights and the 10th Amendment which provides that all powers not granted to the Federal Government are reserved to the states or the people. These functions of government which are local should be done at home."

He added: "People should cease asking the question: 'What can government do for me?' and proudly ask: 'What can I do for my government?'"

Accounting Manual For Small Retail Stores

A "Small Store Accounting Manual," containing 49 pages of technical and explanatory matter, has been compiled by H. I. Kleinhaus, General Manager of the Controller's Congress, of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

In his introduction Mr. Kleinhaus points out that "the advantages of standardization of accounting practice within a given trade or industry are less known to the smaller units than to the larger members of such trade or industry." He further explains that "in Retailing, the vast majority of larger units have adopted the Standard Method of Accounting developed by the Accounting Committee of the N.R.D.G.A. and the committee's successor, the Controllers' Congress."

Many smaller retail establishments, however, it is noted are still "employing accounting methods that reflect more or less individual rather than group opinions." The present publication describes the standard accounting procedure for transactions involving assets and liabilities for smaller stores in addition to the method of classifying expense and other operating accounts.

In the interest of securing standardization to the highest degree possible, it is desirable, Mr. Kleinhaus stresses, that stores have similar merchandise classifications, and the appendix to this booklet presents a classification suitable for stores with annual sales volume of less than \$500,000. The manual sells for a nominal price to members, with a slightly larger fee to non-members.

Says Treasury Is Selling 23 Million Ozs. of Silver

Silver manufacturers have arranged to buy nearly 23,000,000 ounces of Treasury silver since Congress released this amount for consumptive purposes, Senator Green (Dem., R. I.) said on Nov. 17.

Senator Green, author of the controversial silver legislation enacted last July, announced in a statement, according to the Associated Press, that the War Production Board had informed him that total authorizations to manufacturing companies since the bill became law amount to 22,855,500 ounces. Total deliveries, he said, have been 16,804,427.63 troy ounces. Actual deliveries are less than authorizations, he said, "because companies to whom authorizations are extended like to take delivery at the most convenient times."

A Strange Suggestion

"If we are to have an expanding economy, we must search out public development projects which increase the productivity of the community, raise purchasing power and real income, and open new private investment opportunities.

"The question is always asked: Does not such a program mean the end of private enterprise? I do not think so. A well-conceived public investment program will enlarge the opportunities for private enterprise. The role of government under such a program would be a marginal one. It would operate in a small but important area in the whole economy—an area which could not be undertaken effectively by private enterprise. The Government would not enter the general field of production at all. It would make those basic investments without which private enterprise would find its opportunities limited and restricted. A public investment program can and should be designed to stimulate and enlarge the volume of private investment.

"The question is often asked, if the public can economically make these investments, why may not private enterprise itself do so? The answer is that only the Government can take the larger view of the whole impact of a basic development program upon the economy as a whole."

"Private enterprise cannot undertake a development which does not offer an adequate direct return. The Government alone can look beyond the direct return to the Treasury to the benefits accruing to the economy as a whole."

"All the available evidence which I have studied and examined points to the conclusion that we shall need, after the war, to find each year investment outlets for about 25 to 27 billion dollars of savings. . . .

"Never in the past have we succeeded, except for brief periods, in finding sufficient investment outlets to maintain continuously high income and employment levels. We shall not succeed now unless we revitalize our economy by a well-conceived program of expansion fed and sustained by public development projects."—Alvin H. Hansen.

What is this strange suggestion? Some 25 billion dollars or more each year seeking investment, and unable to find opportunity unless a part of it is taken away from the owners and spent unprofitably?

Or is the Government to coin the money for its investment operations? May Heaven save us from some of our "economists!"

The State Of Trade

Reports from most of the heavy industries last week were favorable, with some quarters reporting substantial gains over the previous week's showing. Carloadings showed a marked increase, with electric power production reaching a new high. Scheduled production of steel this week is almost two points higher than the previous week, and coal production jumped back to around normal levels. Retail trade is exceptionally active, due largely to Christmas buying, with department stores in New York City showing a rise of 17% over last year.

Production of electricity rose to a new all-time high of 4,482,665,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended Nov. 13, from 4,413,863,000 in the preceding week, according to the Edison Electric Institute. This was 18.7% above the 3,775,878,000 kilowatt hours distributed a year ago.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York reports system output of 215,700,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended Nov. 17, an increase of 37.3% over the 157,100,000 reported a year ago. Local distribution was 211,500,000, against 151,200,000, up 39.9%.

Carloadings of revenue freight for the week ended Nov. 13 totaled 847,683 cars, according to the Association of American Railroads. This was an increase of 92,959 cars from the preceding week this year, 20,988 cars more than the corresponding week in 1942 and 36,207 cars under the same period two years ago. This total was 118.85% of average loadings for the corresponding week of the ten preceding years.

Steel production in the United States has been increased this

week to 99.1% of rated capacity from 97.8 in the preceding week, which represented a low for more than six months. At 99.1% steel ingot output for the week would be equal to 1,727,300 net tons, against 1,704,600 net tons last week and 1,681,600 net tons in the like 1942 week. Deliveries of steel products, except plates and sheets, continue to level off and in some instances are actually easier because of "less pressure for certain types of shells and for machine tools," magazine "Steel" reports.

Increase in Christmas shopping accounted for an improvement in retail trade last week, according to the weekly trade review issued by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. The review described activity as having attained "record volume" and credited apparel and gift departments with the bulk of sales. Sales were spotty in house-furnishings and other lines affected by limited supplies.

Total sales volume for the country was estimated by the review to have increased from 10 to 20% over last year. Regional increases were: New England, 2 to 4%; East, 4 to 6%; Middle-West, 10 to 12%; Northwest, 4 to 6%; South, 15 to 18%; Southwest,

19 to 23%, and Pacific Coast, 14 to 22%.

Department store sales on a country-wide basis were up 14% for the week ended Nov. 13, compared with the like week a year ago, according to the Federal Reserve System. Sales were up 12% for the four-week period ended Nov. 13, compared with the like period a year ago.

Department store sales in New York City rose 17% in the week ended Nov. 20, compared with the corresponding 1942 week, according to preliminary estimate made by the New York Federal Reserve Bank. In the previous week ended Nov. 13, sales of the same group of stores showed an increase of 11% over the corresponding week last year.

Class I railroads in the United States handled about 3% more tonnage miles of revenue freight in October, 1943, than was handled in the corresponding month of 1942, according to a preliminary estimate prepared by the Association of American Railroads and made public recently. In the first ten months of 1943, Class I railroads performed approximately 15% more revenue ton-miles of service than in the same period of 1942, 55% more than in the same period of 1941, and 123% more than in the first ten months of 1939.

Seasonal expansion in agriculture and further inductions into the armed forces in September caused a rise of 820,000 in total employment to an all-time high of 64.7 million, but employment in private industry, excluding agriculture, continued to decline, and reached a point almost 300,000 lower than in September, 1942, according to the Division of Industrial Economics of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Employment in manufacturing declined for the first time since May of this year, September also marked the first month of this year in which aggregate employment in the five basic industries, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and public utilities was below the comparable 1942 total. Private employment is now only about 1,000,000 above the level of September, 1941.

Oct. Construction Contracts 22% Above Sept.

Construction contracts awarded during October totaled \$213,529,000 in the 37 Eastern States, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This represents an increase of \$38,414,000, or 22%, over the preceding month, but is 71% below October last year. All major types of construction showed an improvement over September, 1943.

All classifications of non-residential building, with the exception of miscellaneous non-residential buildings, equaled or exceeded the prior month's contract valuation. The total of \$80,304,000 for the month is 13% ahead of September, although, only a little more than one-fifth of October a year ago.

Residential building valuation for the month showed a substantial increase of 29% over September but was 57% behind October, 1942. During the month contracts were let for 20,081 new dwelling units as compared with 15,091 in the preceding month and 21,954 in October, 1942. The wide deviation in the comparison with last year on a valuation and a dwelling unit basis is due to the fact that over 50% of the valuation in October, 1942, was for other shelter which did not provide dwelling units.

Contracts let during October for heavy-engineering work amounted to \$63,486,000 as compared with \$50,136,000 in September and \$246,199,000 in October of last year.

Leon Fraser's Program For World Currency— Dollar-Sterling Standard With Gold As Basis

The special interest which attaches to the program for world currency offered by Leon Fraser, President of the First National Bank of New York, prompts us to print in full his address on the subject presented at the second session on Nov. 16 of the New York "Herald Tribune" Forum held in New York. An outline of his remarks as given in the paper indicated appeared in our Nov. 18 issue, page 2027, and the full text of Mr. Fraser's proposals anent "Reconstructing World Money," are taken as follows from the "Herald Tribune" of Nov. 21:

Mrs. Reid, members of the Herald Tribune Forum, this will not all be in Basic English. It is on the question of Mrs. Reid's suggestion of reconstructing international money. What is international money? Why do we need it? How shall we reconstruct it?

Despite its pretentious ring, international money, though difficult to obtain, is not difficult to define or to understand. It is a money that will be accepted internationally as a satisfactory means of payment in transactions between peoples in different nations. To be so accepted it must be a strong and a stable money, relied upon by business and financial men in the leading commercial centers. It must be the pivot to which the currencies of the principal trading nations are attached. It can operate successfully only in a peaceful world—one in which preventive barriers to foreign trade are not the rule.

There is nothing magic about international money. We have had it before. Above all, it is not some mysterious, newly invented currency of a super-national character and of universal use—a concept so attractive to theorists. Proposals of this type are premature because they depend upon the existence of a world government and of world economic and financial unity. An artificial unit, such as a bancor, might afford a uniform accounting system. But the question in what actual money to discharge obligations would still remain. It is better to have a money that is a stable unit of account and also a serviceable medium of international payment.

For a century before the world war, such a medium was at hand. Substantially, it was gold. National currencies could be quickly computed in terms of gold. Gold was and is universally in demand as a means of payment. But man was much too ingenious to rely on the cumbersome method of physically delivering gold—save on special occasions. The real international money was the pound sterling, linked to gold but managed by the Bank of England. International trade and finance, largely expressed in sterling, cleared through London. If the clearings were not equal, the creditor would usually retain a sterling credit because he could buy with sterling what he wanted, where he wanted, when he wanted it.

The aftermath of the World War I, the crises of the '30s, and the advent of World War II, has displaced sterling as an eligible international money. And the notion has been disseminated that gold is no longer internationally suitable; in part, because much gold is concentrated here in the United States. Yet we must again possess some international money in order to restore and develop expanding commercial and financial relationships between nations. Without these, talk of higher standards of living is all in vain.

How do we reconstruct international money?

Lately two plans for a global international institution to stabilize currencies have been offered. I am skeptical of both in their present form and under immediate post-war conditions because they are over-grandiose and over-simple at the same time. An

international bank we should have, but it should develop out of the facts of present world finance and trade rather than out of an abstract blueprint. It must not cloak the truth that in the sphere of international trade and money the two predominant nations now are the United States and Great Britain. They are the key commercial nations, whose policies will make or break any currency stability.

Several national currencies are also connected by tradition and trade with the pound or the dollar. The first effective step toward an international money lies in an Anglo-Saxon financial understanding and not in some universal approach, which glosses over the fact that the prerequisite to international stability is internal stability. Unless sterling and the dollar reflect sound conditions at home, including therein the amount of the external debits or credits, they cannot be sound abroad; nor can there be any other trustworthy international money because so much depends upon a strong dollar and a strong pound.

Britain Problem No. 1

Certain conditions exist in Great Britain today that militate against the pound. I refer to the large volume of external financial obligations created by our ally in this joint war. After the conflict, Great Britain will constitute the world's financial problem No. 1. In our own interest, as the principal creditor nation, we should help restore Great Britain to a position of balance in her international accounts.

Today the dollar, reanchored to gold, is the strongest currency on earth. It can serve as the regulator of international money. But the sun never sets upon the economic influence and the far-flung use of sterling. As the international money of tomorrow I propose a dollar-sterling standard to which the nations shall be invited to repair. In the first instance, Russia and China should be asked to join. The basis behind such a dollar-sterling standard would continue to be gold. The exchange rates between the two moneys would be mutually fixed by the respective governments and then protected against temporary derangements during the post-armistice transition period by the exchange controls and by the use of our ample gold stock until Great Britain is more nearly in equilibrium.

Experience might demonstrate that the exchange rate first chosen did not expedite equilibrium. Continuous consultation between the authorities would demonstrate the necessity, if any, of change, and would help shape policies that would achieve internal and external stability. These consultations should start at once. The rigidity of the old gold standard would be avoided by continued active management of the monetary mechanism with the goal of high production. But the ultimate foundation would remain gold.

The return to a modified international gold standard is easier than before the war. This struggle is rapidly redistributing gold. Today the 1943 dollar value of the gold possessed by countries other than the United States is greater than the 1929 dollar value of all the gold then in the world, including the United States. True, we still have the major portion, but the new techniques of money management require less gold

than heretofore. Yet, make no mistake: we cannot have any enduring international money without discipline. Basically, each country must work out its monetary salvation by its own efforts, but America can lead by good example and by generous aid.

Outlines Agreement

With a view to reconstructing international money, we should enter into a stabilization agreement with Great Britain, open to the adherence of other countries, which would include:

(a) A credit to Great Britain in the form of a call on gold in the amount of, say five billion dollars, on the understanding that neither nation would engage in competitive exchange depreciation and that the dollar-sterling exchange rate would be fixed by mutual agreement. Such a credit would constitute a constructive use of some of our surplus gold.

(b) Formal cancellation of the remaining unpaid balance of the British war debts of World War I.

(c) Provision for a moratorium for a period of five years of any post-war lend-lease repayments involving transfers out of Great Britain, any repayments thereafter to be limited to the return to the creditor of the same commodity as was shipped.

(d) An understanding that both countries would eschew economic domination and would pursue international economic policies designed to promote stability of currencies in other nations. This means that we must act like a creditor nation, encouraging imports of goods and exports of capital.

(e) An agreement to reorganize the Bank for International Settlements on a wider basis in a different situs, and to use it as a center of international monetary consultation and planning, as a common agency for the joint action of treasuries and central banks in simplifying international clearings, and for dealing with the various monetary problems of the nations as they arise, including the granting, against proper commitments, of temporary stabilization credits to smaller nations. We should build on the experienced machinery that we have instead of creating elaborate new machinery. But it is necessary to dispel the illusion that any international instrument can work miracles or bring about stable currencies in an economically anarchic world.

This proposed Anglo-Saxon agreement would be but the nucleus of a wider pact which many associated nations would join forthwith and others as rapidly as may be. It is a fertile beginning and not the ultimate goal. This program may seem modest, yet, coupled with the other necessary measures of relief and rehabilitation in the war-torn countries, and for reopening the channels of international investment and commerce, this realistic approach represents the best entry on the road toward the reconstruction of a real international money.

Colt & Brown Elected NY Reserve Directors

S. Sloan Colt, President of the Bankers Trust Co., New York City, has been elected a Class A Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Donaldson Brown, Vice-Chairman of the Board of the General Motors Corp., New York, has been re-elected a Class B Director. Each was chosen for a term of three years beginning Jan. 1, 1944. Both men were elected by banks in Group 1—those with capital and surplus of \$10,000,000 and over—and the election was conducted between Nov. 1 and Nov. 16. The nomination of Mr. Colt and Mr. Brown was reported in our issue of Nov. 4, page 1812.

Post-War Battle To Preserve Free Enterprise Foreseen By Dr. Conant Of Harvard

The confident assertion that a free society will continue after the war was made on Nov. 19 by Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, "because," he said, "I believe we shall win not only the present war but the subsequent second battle for freedom, which will come when the military might of Germany and Japan has been overthrown." Dr. Conant, who spoke at the Franklin Medal Lecture,

at the Autumn meeting of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, added that "it will be a battle, not of planes or tanks or ships, a battle not of men against men, but of a nation against threatened calamity," he said. "It will be a fight to maintain a truly competitive system based on individual initiative arising afresh in each new generation."

Indicating that Dr. Conant declared that a large share of future scholarly activities of the world must be carried on within the next decade on this continent, and that to meet this challenge we need only to make certain that the fostering of the spirit of free enterprise shall be an ambition of the American people, advices to the New York "Times" from Philadelphia, added:

Discussing the advancement of learning in the United States in the post-war period, Dr. Conant declared "we need ask only that

the nation support our diversified American universities, not only as educational institutions but as communities of scholars."

In meeting the challenge "we need invoke no powers of Federal Government, nor embark on a vast program of building special institutes for scholarly undertakings, or organize into a hierarchy our institutions of higher education," he said.

He added that the scholars must be free agents and because it is unlikely that society will foot the bills, scholarly undertakings must be coupled with professional teaching. As a result these scholars, who will be the teachers, must maintain the closest contact with the oncoming generation because "there is no other way in which we can be certain that the current of intellectual adventure will continue to flow vigorously ahead."

Swift Reconversion Of War Plants Offered In Business Assn's Three-Point Program

Stressing speed as the vital factor affecting reconversion of plants from war production to peacetime operations, the National Small Business Men's Association, in its November bulletin to members outlines a three-point program by means of which the Association believes the greatest reconversion speed may be accomplished when the war ends. The advices Nov. 18 from the Association state:

"The first step the article recommends is prompt settlement of contractors' claims by the Federal Government. The second involves outright repeal of the renegotiation of war contracts law, or at least, standardization of renegotiation practice by all Government departments involved. The third and final step is a recommendation that industry be permitted to accumulate now the necessary reserves which will be needed for reconversion to non-war activities.

"These three recommendations embody suggestions for quick reconversion which the Association has been emphasizing over a period of many months.

"Speaking in behalf of speed in war contract termination, the article points out that if industry is rapidly freed from its contract obligations to the Government and is thus able to convert to peacetime operations without delay, a great post-war slump in employment can be averted. Several Government agencies are already at work on this problem. Contractors may help, the article suggests, by being fully prepared to show their cost figures promptly upon being called upon to do so.

"Capricious procedure and lack of uniformity in renegotiation of contracts to date make this one of the most dangerous phases in the entire reconversion picture, in the opinion of the Association's writer, who says that in this condition lies the possibility of untold mischief that will needlessly cripple our post-war economy if prevailing renegotiation practices are not standardized quickly.

"With respect to funds for reconversion, the article states that reconversion will be greatly retarded if not rendered impossible for all but the financially strongest industrialists, unless contractors generally are permitted to build up reconversion reserves. The present procedure, coupled with tax legislation which has been passed since the renegotiation law went into effect, makes it practically impossible for small manufacturers to build up such a reserve. Thus, there is real danger that the end of the war may cause thousands of post-war in-

dustrial casualties at a time when jobs and production of civilian goods will be our greatest need."

AIB Courses For New Bank Employees

Three study courses designed to help banks in training the thousands of new employees who have entered the banking business in the past two years have been prepared by the American Institute of Banking and are already being offered through more than 100 A.I.B. chapters and study groups throughout the country, it is announced by David L. Colby, national President of the Institute and Assistant Vice President of the Boatmen's National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

The new courses being offered by the Institute provide a fundamental understanding of the banking business and how a bank works, basic knowledge of the teller's job, and elementary principles of bank bookkeeping and accounting. Three textbooks prepared by the Institute provide the groundwork of the new courses. They are titled, "An Introduction to the Study of Banking," "The Teller's Handbook," and "Bank Bookkeeping and Accounting."

The three new courses and the textbooks which underlie them have been "streamlined" to provide new students with a maximum of knowledge and information as quickly and as easily as possible, yet comprehensively enough to be thorough.

The courses for tellers and in bank bookkeeping and accounting are innovations in the Institute's curriculum. For the first time, the Institute offers these courses directed specifically at a particular group of bank employees.

Banks that are interested in having their employees take these courses may obtain additional information through local A.I.B. chapters and study groups. In areas where no A.I.B. chapters or study groups operate, banks can obtain information as to how these courses may be offered from national headquarters of the Institute in New York.

Hull Tells Congress Moscow Conference Will Speed Victory And Aid Post-War Cooperation

Occasion First Time A Cabinet Member Formally Addressed Congress

In his report on the Moscow conference presented at a joint meeting of the Senate and House, Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared on Nov. 18, that it is believed the tripartite conference was "an important step in the direction both of shortening the war and of making provision for the future."

The whole spirit of international cooperation, now and after the war, Mr. Hull pointed out, was revitalized and given practical expression at the conference, which thus launched a forward movement "in the atmosphere of mutual understanding and confidence." He emphasized that, while important agreements were reached on both military and political problems "there were no secret agreements, and none was suggested."

With respect to the adoption by the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China of the pledge for united action during and after the war, the Secretary laid particular stress on "the principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, irrespective of size and strength, as partners in a future system of general security," stating that this "will be the foundation-stone upon which the future international organization will or should be constructed."

"Through this declaration," Mr. Hull said, "the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States and China had laid the foundation for cooperative effort in the post-war world toward enabling all peace-loving nations, large and small, to live in peace and security, to preserve the liberties and rights of civilized existence, and to enjoy expanded opportunities and facilities for economic, social and spiritual progress."

Mr. Hull turned said that, "as the provisions of the four-nation declaration are carried into effect, there will no longer be need for spheres of influence, for alliances, for balance of power or any other of the special arrangements through which, in the unhappy past, the nations strove to safeguard their security or to promote their interests."

The Secretary discussed briefly the other developments at the Moscow conference, including the setting up of the European Advisory Commission with its seat in London, and the Advisory Council for Italy, the declarations on Italy and Austria and the joint statement by the heads of the three governments on Nazi crimes.

In concluding his address, which was broadcast nationally, Mr. Hull said that "by the procedure of cooperation with other nations likewise intent upon security we can and will remain masters of our own fate."

Secretary Hull returned to Washington from the Moscow conference on Nov. 10.

Referring to the fact that Mr. Hull had made on Nov. 18 "a triumphant appearance before an unprecedented informal session of both houses of Congress" to report on the conference, the Associated Press accounts from Washington on that date said:

"It was the first time a Cabinet member ever made a formal address to members of Congress.

"Members of the House and Senate, diplomats from other lands and fellow Cabinet members stood and cheered as the Secretary of State walked slowly to the rostrum to be greeted by Speaker Rayburn and Vice-President Wallace. He was introduced by Mr. Rayburn as a statesman who has 'interpreted the inarticulate longings of millions' at home and abroad. A thunder of applause endorsed the tribute.

"There was applause, too, near the outset of his address when he declared:

"We have reached a stage in the war in which the United Nations are on the offensive in every

part of the world. Our enemies are suffering defeat after defeat. The time has come when their desperate movement to destroy the world will be utterly crushed."

"Another outburst of applause greeted his estimate of Premier Marshal Stalin of Russia as 'one of the great statesmen and leaders of this age.' His tribute to the 'epic' fighting qualities of the Russian people also was cheered. "High foreign diplomats, guided by State Department attaches, sat in a body on the House floor."

The text of Mr. Hull's address follows:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, I am immensely gratified to be back in these Legislative Halls and again meet numerous friends, old and new, and especially former colleagues in the two Houses, for each of whom I have long entertained sentiments of great respect and genuine affection. I appreciate deeply the high compliment of being invited to meet with you today. But I appreciate even more the fact that, by your invitation, you have emphasized your profound interest in the principles and policies for which the Moscow Conference stood, and in the progress made by the participating governments in carrying them forward.

In the minds of all of us here present, and of the millions of Americans all over the country, and at battlestations across the seas, there is and there can be, at this moment, but one consuming thought—to defeat the enemy as speedily as possible. We have reached a stage in the war in which the United Nations are on the offensive in every part of the world. Our enemies are suffering defeat after defeat. The time will come when their desperate movement to destroy the world will be utterly crushed. But there are in store for us still, enormous hardships and vast sacrifices. The attainment of victory will be hastened only in proportion as all of us, in this country and in all of the United Nations, continue to exert all possible effort to press home our advantage without the slightest relaxation or deviation.

The glorious successes which have already attended our arms and the confidence which we all feel today in assured, though still immensely difficult, victory would have been impossible if this country and Great Britain and the Soviet Union and China and the other victims of aggression had not each risen as a unit in defense of its liberty and independence. They would have been equally impossible if all these nations had not come together in a brotherhood of self-preservation.

While we are thus engaged in the task of winning the war, all of us are acutely conscious of the fact that the fruits of our victory can easily be lost unless there is among us wholehearted acceptance of those basic principles and policies which will render impossible a repetition of our present tragedy, and unless there is promptly created machinery of action necessary to carry out these principles and policies. The Moscow Conference is believed to have been an important step in the direction both of shortening the war and of making provision for the future.

The convocation of the conference was the result of a profound conviction on the part of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin

that, at this state of the war, frank and friendly exchanges of views between responsible representatives of their three Governments on problems of post-war, as well as war, collaboration were a matter of great urgency. Up to that time such exchanges of views had taken place on several occasions between our Government and that of Great Britain. But the exigencies of war had been obstacles to the participation of the Soviet Government in similar exchanges to the same extent. With the acceleration of the tempo of war against Germany, the necessity became daily more and more apparent for more far-reaching discussions and decisions by the three Governments than had occurred theretofore.

I went to Moscow, by direction of President Roosevelt, to discuss with the representatives of Great Britain and the Soviet Union some basic problems of international relations in the light of principles to which our country, under the President's leadership, has come to give widespread adherence. It has never been my fortune to attend an international conference at which there was greater determination on the part of all the participants to move forward in a spirit of mutual understanding and confidence.

The conference met against the background of a rapidly changing military situation. From the east and from the south, the Nazi armies were being steadily hammered back into narrower and narrower confines. From the west, the Allied air forces were relentlessly and systematically destroying the nerve centers of German industrial and military power.

Formidable as the war task still is, it has been increasingly clear that the time is nearing when more and more of the territory held by the enemy will be wrested from his grasp, and when Germany and its remaining satellites will have to go the way of Fascist Italy. In these circumstances, new problems arise which require concerted action by the Allies—to hasten the end of the war, to plan for its immediate aftermath, and to lay the foundation for the post-war world. Our discussions in Moscow were concerned with many of these problems. Important agreements were reached; but there were no secret agreements, and none was suggested.

Of the military discussions which took place it can be stated that they were in the direction of facilitating closer cooperation between the three countries in the prosecution of the war against the common enemy. I am glad to say that there is now in Moscow a highly competent United States Military Mission, headed by Maj. Gen. John R. Deane.

The attention of the conference was centered upon the task of making sure that the nations, upon whose armed forces and civilian efforts rests the main responsibility for defeating the enemy, will, along with other peacefully minded nations, continue to perform their full part in solving the numerous and vexatious problems of the future. From the outset, the dominant thought at the conference was that, after the attainment of victory, cooperation among peace-loving nations in support of certain paramount mutual interests will be almost as compelling in importance and necessity as it is today in support of the war effort.

At the end of the war, each of the United Nations and each of the nations associated with them, will have the same common interest in national security, in world order under law, in peace, in the full promotion of the political, economic, and social welfare of their respective peoples—in the principles and spirit of the Atlantic Charter and the declaration by United Nations. The future of these incalculable common interests depends absolutely upon international cooperation.

Hence, each nation's own primary interest requires it to cooperate with the others.

These considerations led the Moscow Conference to adopt the four-nation declaration with which you are all familiar. I should like to comment briefly on its main provisions.

In that document it was jointly declared by the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China "that their united action, pledged for the prosecution of the war against their common enemies, will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security."

To this end, the four governments declared that they "recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states and open to membership by all such states, large and small." I should like to lay particular stress on this provision of the declaration. The principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, irrespective of size and strength, as partners in a future system of general security will be the foundation stone upon which the future international organization will be constructed.

The adoption of this principle was particularly welcome to us. Nowhere has the conception of sovereign equality been applied more widely in recent years than in the American family of nations, whose contribution to the common effort in wartime will now be followed by representation in building the institutions of peace.

The four governments further agree that, pending the inauguration in this manner of a permanent system of general security, "they will consult with one another and as occasion requires with other members of the United Nations with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations" whenever such action may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Finally, as an important self-denying ordinance, they declared "that after the termination of hostilities they will not employ their forces within the territories of other states except for the purposes envisaged in this declaration and after joint consultation."

Through this declaration, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States and China have laid the foundation for cooperative effort in the post-war world toward enabling all peace-loving nations, large and small, to live in peace and security, to preserve the liberties and rights of civilized existence, and to enjoy expanded opportunities and facilities for economic, social and spiritual progress. No other important nations anywhere have more in common in the present war or in the peace that is to follow victory over the Axis Powers. No one, no two of them can be most effective without the others, in war or in peace.

Each of them had in the past, relied in varying degrees upon policies of detachment and aloofness. In Moscow, the four governments pledged themselves to carry forward to its fullest development a broad and progressive program of international cooperation. This action was of worldwide importance.

As the provisions of the four-nation declaration are carried into effect, there will no longer be need for spheres of influence, for alliances, for balance of power, or any other of the special arrangements through which, in the unhappy past, the nations strove to safeguard their security or to promote their interests.

The conference faced many political problems growing out of the military activities in Europe. It was foreseen that problems of common interest to our three governments will continue to arise as our joint military efforts hasten the defeat of the enemy. It is

impracticable for several governments to come to complete and rapid understanding on such matters through the ordinary channels of diplomatic communication. The conference accordingly decided to set up a European Advisory Commission with its seat in London. This Commission will not of itself have executive powers. Its sole function will be to advise the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. It is to deal with non-military problems relating to enemy territories and with such other problems as may be referred to it by the participating governments. It will provide a useful instrument for continuing study and formulation of recommendations concerning questions connected with the termination of hostilities.

For the purpose of dealing with problems arising from the execution of the terms of surrender of Italy and with related matters growing out of the developing situation in that country, the conference established an Advisory Council for Italy. This Council will consist of representatives of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, of the French Committee of National Liberation, and of the Governments of Yugoslavia and Greece as early as practicable. The members of the Council will advise the Allied Commander-in-Chief and will make recommendations to the respective governments and to the French Committee concerning non-military problems relating to Italy.

It was clearly understood that the setting up of these two agencies was not intended to supersede the usual diplomatic channels of communication between the three governments. On the contrary, arrangements were made for expeditious and effective handling of questions of concern to the three governments through tripartite diplomatic conversations in any one of the three capitals.

In a declaration on Italy, the conference set forth a number of principles on the basis of which democratic restoration of that country's internal political structure should take place. These principles—including freedom of religion, of speech, of the press, and of assembly, and the right of the people ultimately to choose their own form of government—are among the most basic human rights in civilized society.

In a declaration on Austria, the forcible annexation of that unhappy country was pronounced null and void. It was further declared that Austria is to be given an opportunity to become reestablished as a free and independent state, although the Austrians were put on notice that in final analysis the treatment to be accorded them will depend upon the contribution which they will make toward the defeat of Germany and the liberation of their country.

The Conference also served as an occasion for a solemn public declaration by the heads of the three governments with regard to the perpetrators of the bestial and abominable crimes committed by the Nazi leaders against the harassed and persecuted inhabitants of occupied territories—against people of all races and religions, among whom Hitler has reserved for the Jews his most brutal wrath. Due punishment will be administered for all these crimes.

Finally, the Conference gave preliminary attention to a number of other specific problems relating to the eventual transition from war to peace. A fruitful exchange of views took place on such questions as the treatment of Germany and its satellites, the various phases of economic relations, the promotion of social welfare, and the assurance of general security and peace.

These were among the outstanding developments at the Moscow

Conference. The intensive discussion, lasting two weeks, did not and was not intended to bring about the solution of all the problems that are before us. Much less could we anticipate the problems that are bound to arise from day to day and from year to year. There were other problems, such, for example, as questions relating to boundaries, which must, by their very nature, be left in abeyance until the termination of hostilities. This is in accordance with the position maintained for some time by our Government.

Of supreme importance is the fact that at the Conference, the whole spirit of international cooperation, now and after the war, was revitalized and given practical expression. The Conference thus launched a forward movement which, I am firmly convinced, will steadily extend in scope and effectiveness. Within the framework of that movement, in the atmosphere of mutual understanding and confidence which made possible its beginning in Moscow, many of the problems which are difficult today will, as times goes on, undoubtedly become more possible of satisfactory solution through frank and friendly discussion.

I am happy on this occasion to pay personal tribute to those with whom it was my privilege to confer in Moscow. Mr. Molotov arranged for the business of the conference in a most efficient manner. Both as Chairman and participant he manifested throughout the highest order of ability and a profound grasp of international affairs. Mr. Eden, with his exceptional wisdom and experience, exhibited the finest qualities of statesmanship. I found in Marshal Stalin a remarkable personality, one of the great statesmen and leaders of this age. I was deeply impressed by the people of Russia and by the epic quality of their patriotic fervor. A people who will fight against ruthless aggression, in utter contempt of death, as the men and women of the Soviet Union are fighting, merit the admiration and good will of the peoples of all countries.

We of today shall be judged in the future by the manner in which we meet the unprecedented responsibilities that rest upon us—not alone in winning the war, but also in making certain that the opportunities for future peace and security shall not be lost. As an American, I am proud of the breadth and height of the vision and statesmanship which has moved you, ladies and gentlemen, in each House of the Congress, to adopt, by overwhelming nonpartisan majorities, resolutions in favor of our country's participation with other sovereign nations in an effective system of international cooperation for the maintenance of peace and security.

Only by carrying forward such a program with common determination and united national support, can we expect, in the long range of the future, to avoid becoming victims of destructive forces of international anarchy which in the absence of organized international relations will rule the world. By the procedure of cooperation with other nations likewise intent upon security, we can and will remain masters of our own fate.

Latin American Section Of NY Board of Trade to Meet

The New York Board of Trade announces that the annual meeting of its Latin American Section members will be held on Dec. 10 at the Hotel Pennsylvania. At the meeting the Nominating Committee will present for the approval of the members a slate of 25 Executive Committee members to serve for the year 1944. Also to be rendered are the annual reports of the Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer and the several Chairmen of the Standing Committees.

100% Reconversion Planned By Many Cos., Industrial Conference Board Finds

One hundred per cent reconversion of war plants and war production facilities to the output of peacetime goods after the war is planned by about four out of every ten companies supplying information to the National Industrial Conference Board in connection with a survey just completed by the Board. In indicating this the Board states that "between two and three out of every ten of the companies reporting had not found it necessary to convert their plants for war production, since their war contracts called for goods identical with or closely similar to their normal peacetime products. In these, naturally, there was no question of reconversion.

Under date of Nov. 9, the Board further reported:

"About 45% of the nondurable goods companies supplying information to the Board, and about 39% of all durable goods producers, plan reconversion of all their war facilities to peacetime production. Prominent among such companies are steel, electrical equipment, petroleum, shoe and leather, and textile concerns.

"Reconversion of more than one-half of their war plants and facilities is expected by about 15% of the companies surveyed. Outstanding among such concerns are automotive, machine tool, and office equipment companies. About 6% of the companies reporting, including concerns in the chemical and metal products industries, are planning to convert less than half of their war production facilities.

"Reconversion will take place 'immediately,' or will take 'little' time, according to estimates of about one-third of the reporting companies. The quickest change to peacetime output is anticipated by the steel, shoe and leather, chemical, and foundry companies. About 13% of the nondurable goods concerns and 10% of the durable goods companies estimate that reconversion of their war plants and facilities may take three months or less.

"Another 9% of the companies—mostly in the automobile, electrical equipment, heavy machinery, machine tool, mining, paper, petroleum and food industries—expect that four to six months will be needed to complete reconversion. About 2% estimate that more than 6 months will be required, with only two of the companies expecting reconversion to take from twelve to eighteen months.

"Financing reconversion will not be a serious problem in the estimation of most companies. Only 3% of the reporting companies indicate they will probably need outside financing."

Demobilization Program For Armed Forces Proposed By National Manufacturers Ass'n

Base pay up to \$100 a month with full family allowance for the first three months following honorable discharge, is advocated by the National Association of Manufacturers, in a program for the eventual demobilization of the armed forces, made public on Nov. 15. For the second three months after discharge, the manufacturers recommend that base pay be continued at \$50 a month, also with family allowances. These basic pay allowances, the Association points out, add up to \$550 for each veteran on demobilization plus full family allowances for six months.

The manufacturers' program also recommends that each member of the armed forces be given a prompt post-war furlough of three weeks with pay and transportation to and from his home, so that he may size up the peacetime situation to which he is returning.

"The purpose is to give the armed forces free time and pay sufficient to enable them to locate peacetime jobs without distress after they are demobilized," said Wilfred Sykes, President of Inland Steel Co. and Chairman of NAM's Post-war Committee.

The demobilization section of a Post-war Committee Report is to be submitted to the annual meeting of the NAM in New York City Dec. 8-10, and in making public the report, Mr. Sykes said the NAM would put its full influence as spokesman for peacetime employers of some 10,000,000 persons behind this demobilization program. "As a contribution to the present morale of our fighting men," said Mr. Sykes, "I think they should be told now what steps are being taken to protect their return to peace." The NAM Post-war Committee declared that "it is contrary to our ideals of individual freedom to unnecessarily hold drafted men in the armed forces after the war." Regarding the recommendations the Association says:

The Committee recommended that any troops retained in post-war service should be volunteers where possible. Otherwise, it was urged that such troops should be chosen with due regard to family status, age, and related matters. In effect this would turn the normally deferred induction classes into the post-war classes of troops preferred for earliest demobilization.

Job-training was recommended for all troops wherever located, and special provision was recommended to allow the release of any individual whose former employer certified that he was needed for the employer's business conversion to peacetime pursuits.

These NAM recommendations, Mr. Sykes emphasized, represent an advance on the specific proposals of the late National Resources Planning Board. President Roosevelt forwarded these proposals to Congress last July urging that future veterans should not be "demobilized into unemployment, a place on the bread line or on a corner selling apples."

The NRPB would allow the base pay up to \$100 only for the first three months after honorable discharge, and thereafter would have the veteran rely on unemployment compensation. Mr. Sykes pointed out that most of the veterans are young and have so little if any unemployment compensation established that it would amount to practically no allowance; hence the NAM substitute of a flat rate for the second three months up to \$50.

Mr. Sykes said this demobilization policy for the armed forces was worked out by the NAM after consultation with the Government authorities involved. The program was submitted to interested Senate committees and the American Legion.

"We are all agreed," he said, "that we shall not repeat the injustice of World War I when the veterans were given a \$60 discharge allowance and turned loose. We regard the initiative and self-respect of the veterans as a precious part of the national resources. They came early in our post-war planning; and if this first declaration of our policy proves inadequate as the situation unfolds, we stand ready to enlarge it. Our intention is clear."

Fourth War Loan Drive To Open Jan. 18 With Goal Set At \$14 Billion

The Fourth War Loan drive will seek to raise \$14,000,000,000 and will be conducted from Jan. 18 to Feb. 15, it was announced on Nov. 21 by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

The goal is \$1,000,000,000 less than the amount sought in the Third War Loan campaign (Sept. 9—Oct. 2), which was oversubscribed by \$3,943,000,000.

The emphasis of the forthcoming drive will be on purchases by individual investors, for which the Treasury has set a quota of \$5,500,000,000, and only sales to individuals will be reported by the Treasury during the period—Jan. 18-Feb. 1.

This reporting of sales to individuals, it was said, will be supplemented beginning Feb. 1 with reports of sales to other non-banking investors. The Treasury explained that "this will not preclude the acceptance of subscriptions from other non-banking investors at any time during the drive."

It is pointed out that commercial banks, which were prohibited from participation in the previous war loan drive, will be permitted to make a limited investment of their time deposits in the coming campaign.

The Treasury said that State war finance committees will have the task of raising the \$14,000,000,000 and that these are now being strengthened and expanded, with millions of volunteer salesmen ready to carry the campaign for funds in homes and in plants.

The securities to be sold will consist of Series E, F and G savings bonds; Series C savings notes; 2½% bonds of 1965-70; 2¼% bonds of 1956-59, and ⅞% certificates of indebtedness.

Regarding bank subscriptions, the Treasury announcement said:

"In view of the fact that many commercial banks accept time deposits and perform in their own communities the same functions as those performed by other savings institutions, the Treasury will permit such commercial banks to make a limited investment of their time deposits only in the 2¼% and 2½% bonds under a formula to be announced later."

The 2½% bond will be dated Feb. 1, 1944, due March 15, 1970, callable March 15, 1965, and will be issued in coupon or registered form at the option of the buyers in denominations from \$500 to \$1,000,000. Commercial banks, which are defined for this purpose as banks accepting demand deposits, will not be permitted to own these bonds until Feb. 1, 1954, except for the limited investment of time deposits.

The 2¼% bond will be dated Feb. 1, 1944, due Sept. 15, 1959, callable Sept. 15, 1956, and will be issued in coupon or registered form at the option of the buyers, in denominations of \$500 to \$1,000,000. Commercial banks, which are defined for this purpose as banks accepting demand deposits, will not be permitted to own these bonds until Sept. 15, 1946, except for the limited investment of time deposits.

The ⅞% certificate of indebtedness will be dated Feb. 1, 1944, due Feb. 1, 1945, and will be issued in denomination of \$1,000 to \$1,000,000 and in coupon form only.

The Treasury said it would request that, until after Feb. 15, 1944, commercial banks not buy the ⅞% certificates of indebtedness offered, and that the market not trade in any of the marketable securities offered in the drive.

To avoid unnecessary transfers of funds from one locality to another, the Treasury requested that all subscriptions by corporations and firms be entered and paid for through the banking institutions where funds are located. This is to prevent disturbance to the money market and the banking situation. The Treasury said it would undertake to see that statistical credit

is given to any locality for such subscriptions that the corporations and firms may request; except that subscriptions from insurance companies will be credited to the State of the home office as in the past.

To help in achieving its objective of selling as many securities as possible outside of the banking system, the Treasury requested the cooperation of all banking institutions in declining to make speculative loans for the purchase of Government securities.

President Praises Achievements Of The New England States

President Roosevelt, in a message to the New England conference at Boston, on Nov. 18 praised the remarkable records achieved by the six New England States both in patriotism and production.

The text of the President's message, read to the conference by Edward E. Chase, President of the New England Council, which sponsored the gathering, follows:

"It is a pleasure to extend greetings and good wishes to the six New England Governors and to the New England Council on the occasion of the nineteenth New England conference, which is also its second war conference.

"It is no accident that in this great crisis New England has achieved remarkable records both in patriotism and production; and that in this conference it purposes to plan for greater contributions to the war effort.

"From Colonial days onward, New England's town meetings have furnished an outstanding example of the successful union between individual initiative and community cooperation. What has long been a symbol in a country at peace, today becomes a stimulant to a nation at war. The six New England States, represented at this second New England War Conference, present proudly to the rest of the nation a stirring demonstration of the fact that community cooperation and individual enterprise must be combined for maximum accomplishment.

"New England is, literally, a part of the fighting front—the factory that produces the tools of war, in the assembly of these tools and in the men who use them. In a very real sense, then, New England, and particularly this second war conference, is a meeting place of history and of hope."

Reelected Directors of St. Louis Reserve Bank

William T. Nardin, Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, announces the reelection of G. R. Corlis as a Class A Director and of Henry H. Tucker as a Class B Director of the bank. Mr. Corlis, who is Cashier of the Anna National Bank, Anna, Ill., was reelected by member banks in Group 3, and Mr. Tucker, President of Fones Brothers Hardware Co., Little Rock, Ark., was renamed by banks in Group 2. Each was chosen for a term of three years beginning Jan. 1, 1944.

The Financial Situation

(Continued from first page)

Such disturbances have been developing and multiplying during the past two or three years as a result of the ill-conceived interference of public authority, and these disturbances may well prove far more damaging to the public than any changes in "average" prices which have as yet occurred, or which may occur during the remainder of the war. It was Mr. Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture who popularized the "corn-hog ratio," but neither he nor any of the others in the New Deal ménage seem to understand that the price structure of the country embraces a great many similar ratios, which have more to do with the course of business, and often with the welfare of the public, than any average of prices ever devised. The setting of rigid price ceilings and the like have disarranged many of these ratios, and one result is the shortage of so many ordinary articles of commerce in so many localities of the country. It may well be that the most painful adjustments that we shall have to make when we return to the pursuits of peace will be not any increase or decrease in the "price level," and possibly not in the relationship between retail prices and wage levels, but those involved in getting the internal structure of prices into harmony once again in order that the normal course of business may be resumed.

The Subsidy Menace

There is good reason to believe that the policy of paying subsidies to obscure, or to render temporarily ineffective, precisely such disarrangements of price relationships is making the situation daily worse, and that further extension of the system would still further aggravate conditions which sooner or later must be left to adjust themselves in a way that the wisest of men on governing or regulating bodies simply cannot achieve. Indeed, it appears to us that this entire subsidy program as now operating, to say nothing of that which is now envisaged by the Administration, is one of the most vicious and dangerous of the many vicious and dangerous devices that the pseudo-economists in Washington have as yet invented.

As to the claims which are daily being made for the system, they would be highly amusing, were they not so fraught with danger. One would suppose, and the unthinking may suppose, that if only subsidies are freely enough granted, every one would be permitted to make a profit, and thus be provided with adequate incentive to produce abundantly, while

neither the consumer nor any one else would ever be obliged to pay the piper. In the confusion of the war economy, and the enormity of the sums borrowed or raised by taxation (in which the cost of subsidies is easily hidden from view), precisely such a result would often appear to be reached. Obviously, however, some one must pay the difference between what the producer gets for his wares and what the consumer pays for them. That some one can only be the people themselves. The same line of reasoning, of course, makes ridiculous the extravagant claims of the billions in war costs which would be saved by the application of relatively small amounts in subsidies at the right places.

Inflationary, Not Deflationary

Another common error in public discussions of these and kindred matters is the almost universal assumption that the controls, and all the other anti-inflation discussion and action, actually have the effect of preventing prices from rising. It may be going too far to say that all this has been a price raising rather than a price reducing or retarding influence, but there are many whose opinions are not to be dismissed lightly who are convinced that precisely such is the fact. Whatever the net effect of it all may be, when all factors are given their due weight, it is clear enough that many articles of ordinary daily consumption are today scarcer and probably higher in price than they would be had there never been any of this price control hub-bub. The extent of hoarding at the present time can only be guessed, but no one who looks thoughtfully about him is likely to doubt that it is very large—that is, among individuals and by Government agencies.

We venture the opinion that when this war is over and we return to the normal pursuits of peace it will be found that in more than one instance, there are in fact large surplus stocks of goods now supposedly very scarce, while in other cases, doubtless, scarcities will really exist as a result of under-production due often to the very controls which have been designed to protect consumers. It may well be that we shall face problems growing out of war-born discrepancies between prices and the income of large groups of individuals, the phenomenon commonly spoken of as the penalty of "inflation." What we shall most certainly encounter is the necessity of many readjustments among the multitude of prices which together go to make up what is loosely termed the "price level." It

could well be that this latter difficulty will be more trying than any which grows out of anything that has happened to the general price level.

The Cure

The cure for such disturbances, and the remedy which normally prevents such disturbances from ever reaching the proportions now obtaining, is the normal functioning of what is often called natural laws, which have been thwarted temporarily by arbitrary action on the part of the authorities. The time will come, of course, when we shall be obliged, whether we like it or not, to permit natural forces to take over again. The sooner that time comes the better for all concerned, and meanwhile the wise course is to interfere with them as little as may be. The less the interference now, the less severe the later necessary readjustments will be. How much better it would be if those who now become so disturbed about "inflation" were to give these considerations the attention they deserve—and act accordingly. It would save us much difficulty and inconvenience.

From Washington

(Continued from first page) has often been said to have broken the elder Wallace's heart.

The younger Wallace was burning up about this in 1928, but his better judgment dictated against leaving the Republican party at that time; he waited until 1932, which was obviously a very good thing for him to do, and we've understood his concern for the "common" man began then and there.

But the indications are definite that Henry has joined up with Sidney Hillman, other CIO leaders and the Leftist elements generally, to drive a bargain with FD regarding 1944. It is recalled that Sidney showed up at the CIO convention in Philadelphia recently, announcing that he had \$700,000 for political purposes and that there was plenty more to be had. Both the convention and Sidney acted coy as regards their support in 1944. Manifestly, Jimmy's operations have prompted Henry, Sidney, Phil Murray and the others, to seek to drive a definite understanding with the Chief.

So we have Jimmy making all sorts of moves to the Right in Mr. Roosevelt's name, and the Vice President, joining up with other groups for the purpose of bargaining before they renew their support.

Frankly, as we've said before, we've never considered Jimmy's Rightist moves anything more than part of the political pagentry, nothing to deceive the citizens. But the fact is that Henry, Sidney and their crowd, are quite concerned. Yet we can't see that they should be able to worry Mr. Roosevelt in the slightest, although they undoubtedly will. Their continued place in the sun depends wholly upon Mr. Roosevelt's continuation in office. What the conservative A. F. of L. labor leaders intend to do to Sidney, Phil Murray and their CIO, if Mr. Roosevelt goes, is nobody's business. We doubt seriously that the CIO with the Administration support removed would last six months.

In passing, we assume that Wallace's intention to pursue his crusade in behalf of the "common" man means continuing to go

around the country attacking business.

We keep hearing our columnist colleagues, the more intellectual ones, contend that history will not repeat itself this time, that we will not have another 1920. Yet every indication so far is that this is what is happening.

For example, the New Dealers faced with the handwriting on the wall, are trying to create a "new" vote just as the Democrats, under similar circumstances, sought to do 23 years ago. This time they are trying to pass a bill to make it possible for the armed forces to vote regardless of wherever they are or regardless of the qualifications for voters in their respective States. It is a pretty loosely drawn thing as it came out of the Senate committee; in the opinion of the majority of the Senators, it is unconstitutional and might easily lead to such a controversy as the Hayes-Tilden contest of 1876 when the country is in no mood for such shenanigans. It will probably never get through the House.

Anyway, 23 years ago, the Democrats were experiencing the backwash from their eight years of rule. Cox and Roosevelt were the party nominees for President and Vice President. Thirty-five States had ratified the woman's suffrage amendment. One more ratification was needed with the prospects dim for its being had in time for the November elections.

Cox and Roosevelt and their party leaders hit upon the idea of having the Tennessee Legislature meet and give the final ratification. The women of the country would be very grateful to them. They had an awful time with the reluctant Tennessee body. There was a prolonged filibuster, one determined group absented itself from the Capitol. But finally a quorum was obtained and the ratification was accomplished.

Amid much fanfare a messenger sped to Washington and delivered the notification to Secretary of State Lansing on August 26 at 4 o'clock in the morning. At 9 o'clock he proclaimed the 20th Amendment the law of the land. The following November, the women joined with the men in overwhelmingly kicking the Democrats out and the Republicans in. They did this even in Tennessee.

Oct. War Expenditures Totaled \$7.1 Billions

United States Government expenditures for war purposes during the month of October amounted to \$7,105,000,000, a decrease from expenditures in September of \$107,000,000 or 1½%, the War Production Board announced on Nov. 17. This decrease resulted in part from a reduction in the figure for disbursements of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries by elimination of inter-company sales.

The WPB announcement added: "War expenditures averaged \$272,300,000 per day in October compared to an average daily rate of \$277,400,000 in September and \$289,600,000 in August. The daily rate is based on the 26 days in each month on which checks were cleared by the Treasury.

In the first ten months of 1943, war expenditures by the United States Government amounted to \$71,000,000,000 compared to \$68,000,000,000 expended in 18 months from July 1, 1940.

"These figures include checks cleared by the Treasury and payable from war appropriations and net outlays of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries for war purposes."

Hints To Taxpayers

(Continued from first page)

of the well-to-do may be better off under high Federal taxes. There is such a thing as leaving children too much money.

Taking Profits vs. Losses

Now, just a word to those employers and investors who have large tax bills: Previous December I have called attention to the importance of taking losses in order to offset certain gains. In many cases this should be done today. On the other hand, a new factor enters the situation this year which has never happened before. This year an amendment to the Federal Tax Law threw out 75% of one full tax year so as to get on a "pay-as-you-go" basis. After much struggle, it was agreed to throw out 75% of either 1942 or 1943, "whichever is the smaller." This means that one must estimate his 1943 income and compare the same with his 1942 income and pay the 25% excess tax on whichever is the larger. Now, I find my friends are instinctively doing the wrong thing by trying to show their 1943 income as small as possible when in many cases much money could be saved in taxes by showing it as large as possible. Let me illustrate:

When a taxpayer last December sold securities at a profit, he was obliged to pay 25% in taxes on said profit. This December, however, if his 1943 income is larger than his 1942 income, he is obliged to pay a tax of only 25% of said 25% as the Government "forgives" 75% of either 1942 or 1943, whichever is the smaller. This means that this is a year when taxes can sometimes be saved by taking profits as well as by taking losses if taxpayers will go at it intelligently. Hence, consult your lawyer, banker or accountant.

Multiplying Dollars

Even industry gets one break in the present tax law, namely, the privilege of replacing old machinery with new machinery, old merchandise with new merchandise and all kinds of scrap with profitable items and having the Government pay most of the cost. By selling these outmoded things at the present time, a business concern may save from 40-90% over what may be possible after the war is over. Do so this December as after World War II you may not either have the money to buy the new equipment or the above-mentioned tax advantage.

Now, just a word for heirs and charities. The present law allows every taxpayer to give \$3,000 this year to any person without paying a gift tax which in many cases would ordinarily run from 20-50%. It further allows the giving of 15% of one's income to charities which gift is tax-exempt. For instance, a person in a 50% bracket can give away \$1,000 with it costing him only \$500. Furthermore, if a taxpayer gives away securities instead of cash he can (1) avoid the tax which he would pay on the profit; (2) be allowed contribution deduction for the market value of the securities; and (3) then invest the money he would ordinarily contribute in this same security, thus establishing a higher cost-price for future sale. When one considers the tax deduction for contributions, plus the saving through not selling, and tops these savings off by replacing, after 30 days, the same securities, he may find that it is indeed possible to save through generous giving to your relatives, your church or some useful charity.

Leaders Of Management And Labor To Discuss Post-War Job Problem At Industrial Congress

Indicating that for the first time the top leaders of industrial management and labor have agreed to sit down together for a comprehensive, on-the-record, round table discussion of the post-war job problem, the National Association of Manufacturers announces that the occasion will be the Second War Congress of American Industry at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City on Dec. 8, 9 and 10.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, have accepted invitations to participate in this event with F. C. Crawford, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Paul Hoffman, Chairman of the Committee on Economic Development. The expected acceptance by Eric Johnston, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, will complete the five-man discussion group.

The special panel, "Jobs in Peacetime," will be held on Dec. 8, opening day of the Congress, which marks the 48th annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"The big problem which we have to face is maximum production because that is the only way full employment can be realized," Mr. Crawford commented, in announcing this addition to the program.

"It is a good thing for labor and management to get together in this sort of conference and thrash out the problems that concern the common welfare," he said. Mr. Crawford added:

"Such a conference does not represent a compromise in the basic position of either labor or management and does not mean that anybody is ready to throw in the towel. It does mean, I believe, that we agree that a policy of reasonableness will carry us further than a policy of conflict along toward our common goal of a better standard of living for all. "It is a tradition for Americans to unite against a common enemy,

and it is the teamwork between industrial management and labor that is making our great war production record possible. When war ends, unemployment will be our common enemy and we must unite to beat it. Production means employment and anyone, whether it is management, labor or government, that puts any unnecessary burdens or restrictions on production is sabotaging jobs.

"It is only too obvious that we must all get together and make the production pie in America even bigger so that there will be more slices and bigger slices for everyone. If we do not get together as free men to produce more and more, we're bound to end up dividing less and less. It doesn't take any high octane thinking to figure that out."

The Second War Congress has been dedicated to "Production for Victory and Post-War Jobs," and leaders of government and industry will be on hand to bring manufacturers the most authoritative views on war production and post-war problems.

Latest speakers to accept invitations to appear on the War Congress program are C. E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board; Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming; William P. Witherow, President of Blaw-Knox Co. and Chairman of the NAM Board; Harry M. Wriston, President of Brown University; H. W. Prentiss, Jr., President of the Armstrong Cork Co., and former NAM President.

A previous item regarding the meeting appeared in these columns Nov. 4, page 1814.

Thomas, UAW Head, Favors Roosevelt For Fourth Term Over Bricker Or Dewey

R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, gave President Roosevelt the nod for a fourth term over either Ohio's Governor John W. Bricker or New York's Governor Thomas E. Dewey in addressing a rally of Ford Motor Co. employees in Detroit on Nov. 21, it was indicated in an Associated Press Detroit dispatch which further said:

"This nation can use a little more of the New Deal," Mr. Thomas told members of Ford Local 300. "While the U. A. W.'s attitude on President Roosevelt remains a qualified endorsement, if the Republican Party nominates John W. Bricker or Thomas E. Dewey in 1944, I can tell you right now who I am going to vote for and it won't be either of those men."

Mr. Thomas assailed unauthorized strikes as detrimental to the war effort and to the cause of unionism as well.

"I'm in favor of breaking the 'Little Steel' formula," he added, "but this cannot be accomplished by a series of wildcat strikes. The only way this can be accomplished is by united pressure, not individual pressure," he said.

Mr. Thomas advocated farm subsidies in another address, broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company.

Court Holds Gas & Oil Leases A "Security"

The United States Supreme Court in a seven-to-one opinion handed down on Nov. 22 upheld the Securities and Exchange Commission in ruling that the sale of gas and oil leases for investment purposes constitute the sale of a "security" and therefore come under the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, according to a United Press dispatch from Washington, D. C. The opinion was

written by Justice Robert H. Jackson; Justice Owen J. Roberts dissenting.

The lower courts had denied to the Commission an injunction restraining C. M. Joiner Leasing Corp. from selling assignments of gas and oil leaseholds in a 3,000-acre tract in McCullough County, Texas. The courts held that it could not be proved that these assignments were securities or investment contracts under the Securities Act.

The opinion of Justice Jackson stated that "the undisputed facts seem to us, however, to establish the conclusion that the defendants were not, as a practical matter, offering naked leasehold rights. Had the offer mailed by the defendants omitted the economic inducements of the proposed and promised exploration well, it would have been quite a different proposition."

Justice Jackson declared that the sales literature nowhere mentioned drilling conditions which the purchaser would meet or costs he would incur if he attempted to develop his own acreage obtained through the assignments.

On the other hand, said Justice Jackson, the sales literature assured prospective purchasers that the Joiner Corp. was engaged in and would complete drilling of a test well so located as to test the oil-producing possibilities of the offered leaseholds.

President Says Allies Must Maintain Initiative In This War And In The Years To Follow

President Roosevelt asserted on Nov. 17 that the great advances that have been made during the past year "can be measured by the fact that now the important events of the war—and in the building for the peace—are being impelled by us of the United Nations and not by our enemies."

In a message to the New York "Herald Tribune" Forum on Current problems the President said that "we must not lose... the supreme advantage of the initiative" in this war and in the years following it. Mr. Roosevelt expressed regret that he was unable to join personally in his traditional address to the Forum.

Other messages to the Forum were received from Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, from Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Gen. Charles deGaulle, President of the French Committee of National Liberation.

The President's message, read by Mrs. Ogden Reid, Vice President of the "Herald Tribune," and broadcast nationally, follows:

"It is a matter of very sincere regret to me that this year I cannot join personally in the discussions of the "Herald Tribune" Forum. I am sure that the participants in the Forum will understand that with the increasingly swift pace of events in this war it is not always possible to find the time and opportunity for all the things one would wish to do. Last year in addressing the Forum I said that the turning point of this war had at last been reached.

The great advances that have been made during the year since then can be measured by the fact that now the important events of the war—and in the building for the peace—are being impelled by us of the United Nations and not by our enemies.

We must not lose this advantage—the supreme advantage of the initiative. We must never lose it in this war. And in the years — and perhaps the centuries of peace—that are to follow this war, the forces of civilization and common decency, the overwhelming majority of the human race, must always maintain the initiative.

In the historic conferences at Moscow, we have made several long steps forward. We are making substantial advances in another field, in the conferences now being held by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

I am confident that the sessions of this Forum—drawing as it does upon the intelligence and the vision of a cross-section of informed opinion—will provide many constructive ideas in the great work of "Pioneering for a Civilized World."

UNRRA Agrees On Financing Relief

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which has been in conference at Atlantic City, N. J., for the past two weeks, has reached official agreement as to the financing of the organization and the scope of its activities.

Under the financial plan, contributions to the \$2,000,000,000 administrative fund by member countries of the international relief agreement are to be based on the formula which would ask 1% of each nation's national income. Only those countries which have not been occupied by the enemy are asked to contribute with exception also for those countries whose economy has been hurt by the war. The sum for the United States would come to about \$1,500,000,000, while the remainder would come from the British Commonwealth of Nations and South America. The plan also provides that at least 10% of each contributing nation's offer be in currency which can be used out-

side its boundaries—such as gold or internationally available exchange—while the remainder may be in its own currency to be expended for goods and services within its own boundaries.

On Nov. 18 a subcommittee of the UNRRA decided to extend relief activities to enemy countries after they have been conquered. Under the terms of the agreement, the Associated Press reports:

"Germany would be expected to receive UNRRA relief only after a meeting of the entire UNRRA Council which would decide that nation's minimum needs and consider supplies available to meet them.

"Italy, too, would be covered by such an agreement when the time came for UNRRA to move its personnel into that country.

"So far as reconquered territory is concerned, the UNRRA would not begin functioning until the military had finished operations and moved on, so that initial feeding problems in those territories would be met by the Army—a precedent established in North Africa and Italy."

The subcommittee on scope recommended on Nov. 21 that the UNRRA work in those geographical limits and perform only such types of relief as are approved by the governmental authority exercising control in the area. Where the military is in control, UNRRA will work under its direction. In enemy or ex-enemy territory the Council of the 43-nation pact must approve the extent and degree of relief given.

The recommendations also limit UNRRA's work to insuring "relief supplies and services, and the rehabilitation of public utilities and services." Relief supplies would be limited to goods essential to meeting immediate needs such as "food, fuel, clothing, shelter, medical supplies and other basic necessities, and such services as health and welfare and the repatriation and return of displaced persons."

Director General Herbert H. Lehman will estimate overall relief requirements to the combined purchasing boards of the Allies, which would in turn consult with the Director in order to enable UNRRA to secure a fair distribution.

Opening of the conference and President Roosevelt's request to Congress for funds was referred to in our issue of Nov. 18, page 2018.

President Renews Pledge On Philippine Liberation

President Roosevelt on Nov. 15 reassured the people of the Philippines that the United States is working and fighting "for the day of your liberation."

The President's message, on the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth, was read in the course of a radio address by Frank Murphy, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court and former High Commissioner to the Philippines. The President's message said:

"Today, on this anniversary, and on every day that shall pass until the Japanese enemy is finally and totally defeated, the American people send messages of hope and faith to you, the gallant people of the Philippine Commonwealth.

"We work and we fight for the day of your liberation—for the day when your government shall be restored to Manila—when you shall enjoy the true freedom and independence and national dignity which you have so fully earned."

Soldier Vote Plan Passes Senate Group

The Senate Elections Committee approved on Nov. 15, by a vote of 12 to 2, a bill providing a uniform method for members of the armed forces to vote in the 1944 elections.

The bill, sponsored by Senators Green (Dem., R. I.) and Lucas (Dem., Ill.), would set up a bipartisan war ballot commission of four, appointed by the President, to supervise Army and Navy administration of absentee voting by members of the armed forces. In case of a tie vote the Chief Justice of the United States would name an associate justice to cast the deciding vote on the commission.

In Associated Press Washington advices of Nov. 16 it was further reported:

"If the bill becomes law it will permit soldiers, sailors and others in foreign battle areas, as well as those serving in this country but outside their own state, to mark an absentee ballot for President, Senate and the House of Representatives. They could write in the name of each candidate or merely designate his political party.

"Special post cards also would be provided to members of the armed forces who wished to obtain from their state officials ballots on which they could vote for state officers, if their state permits absentee balloting.

"As approved by the committee, the bill would abolish the war period and so far as Federal races are concerned all state requirements for voting except those of 'qualification.' The state requirements, however, would hold for state voting.

"Senator Lucas explained that members of the armed forces would be permitted to cast the absentee ballots for Federal officers whether they were registered or not, so long as they fill out a certifying statement of their age and residence qualifications.

"The commission in turn would separate the ballots by states, forward them to state election boards which would turn them over to precinct boards to be counted along with the regular vote.

"The same methods of absentee voting would apply to the relatively few civilians serving with the armed forces outside the United States, as well as civilian officers or employees of the government who are not in this country."

Living Costs Up In 54 Industrial Cities

The cost of living for wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in September rose in 54 of 70 industrial cities surveyed by the National Industrial Conference Board. Living costs were lower in 12 of the cities, and remained unchanged in 4 of them.

Under date of Nov. 23, the Board also said:

"The largest increase, 1.8%, occurred in Bridgeport, Oakland and San Francisco. There was an increase of 1.0% or more in 12 other cities. The largest decline, 0.5%, occurred in New Orleans, Atlanta and Anderson (Indiana). For the United States as a whole, the cost of living rose 0.6%.

"Living costs were higher this October than in October, 1942, in all cities for which comparable figures are available. Macon, Ga., recorded the largest increase during the 12-month period with an advance of 7.6%. The smallest was shown in Philadelphia, where it rose only 1.5%. The cost of living for the United States as a whole stands 3.9% higher than a year ago, and 20.6% above January, 1941."

Kelland Urges Joint Planks On Foreign Policy For Two Parties

Adoption by both Democratic and Republican 1944 national conventions of an identical foreign policy plank was urged on Nov. 18 by Clarence Budington Kelland, Republican national committee member from Arizona, speaking to the Pennsylvania Council of Republican Women at Harrisburg, Pa.

"Not similar planks," explained Mr. Kelland, "but exactly alike in every sentence, word and punctuation mark." According to Harrisburg advices to the New York "World Telegram," from which we quote, he added that this united front of the two major parties would apprise the world that "no matter what the outcome of the election," America is not divided on post-war cooperation and foreign policy.

In further reporting Mr. Kelland's remarks, the "World Telegram" continued:

Mr. Kelland traced the gradual development of the return of the Republican party to its traditional policy of participation in world affairs. He gave the GOP the credit for moulding American public opinion into a united front on foreign policies.

He said the present united attitude of the American people on foreign policies was "a verdict worthy of the people, worthy of the splendor of this great land, worthy of the courage and common sense, foresight and wise daring of a nation which never has failed in a crisis to be true to itself."

"Yes," he continued, "our people have decided well. They will no longer bury their heads in the sand, but will stand erect, facing the responsibility of the future, wearing a sword sheathed but ready to meet any challenge."

Turning to the role that the GOP is taking in world politics, Mr. Kelland said:

"It is well that we show to the world the part that the Republican party, in which resides the hope of the common man for a future of prosperity, freedom and

security, has played in bringing about this decision."

The committeeman charged that the "partisan political strategy of the New Deal" has sought to foist upon the Republican party a controversial matter of foreign policy discussions in the hope that it "would split us beyond repair." Instead, he indicated, the GOP arose to the greatness of the occasion by slowly evolving, in conference after conference, a vigorous, bold and historically sound stand on world affairs.

Mr. Kelland said the adoption of identical planks on foreign policy would leave the coming Presidential campaign free to be contested "fairly and vigorously upon issues which are definitely and peculiarly the private business of the United States, within its sovereign borders."

He said this plan would allow the voters to act unmoved by "hysteria," and to make a choice of two systems.

"They can choose domestic chaos inflicted upon us by New Deal incompetency, New Deal revolutionary intentions and New Deal bureaucracy," he outlined.

"Or," he continued, "they can choose the sanity, the ability to administer, the ability to correct and to restore, the sound economic plans and the proved patriotism of the party that bears the name of Republican."

Referring to what he called "the multitude of New Deal bureaucrats," Mr. Kelland closed with an observation that "never in the history of human government have so many done so little for so few."

a profit to the government, H. G. Woodruff, President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, said on Nov. 20 in a statement to members urging support of the pending bills (S. 1121 and H. R. 3110) of Senator C. Wayland Brooks and Congressman Fred E. Busbey, both of Illinois. These companion bills provide for refunds to policyholders after the war, less deductions for losses and administrative expenses.

So far losses have been negligible, Mr. Woodruff said, while premiums collected amount to more than \$130,000,000. The possibility of loss from enemy action appears to be decreasing, he added. Congress should enact legislation now to provide for refunding war damage insurance premiums to policyholders after the war, he pointed out, and added that failure to do so would likely mean that this money would be used for general governmental expenses. This would have the effect of a special tax on real property and its owners.

"It is my opinion that a great injustice will be done owners of real estate if some action is not taken to provide for refunds," Mr. Woodruff said.

The Brooks measure is now before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Christmas Club Owners Expected To Buy Bonds

Christmas Club owners in New York mutual savings banks will have \$10.54 more at their command this year than in 1942, the average being \$59.32 per account, it was announced Nov. 17 by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. The announcement indicated that war wages clearly were reflected in high averages for the three ranking States upon a per account basis—Pennsylvania, \$78.25; New Jersey, \$74.94; Wisconsin, \$72.18. The leading New York city in this category was Utica with average mutual savings bank Christmas accounts of \$83.68. Total number of such accounts in the country declined by about 300,000 from 1942, to a total of 1,215,803 in the 17 States where these institutions operate. A total of all the mutual clubs in 1943 will be \$71,800,758.

"It is encouraging to learn that owners of Christmas Clubs in mutual savings banks will divert a large part of their holiday funds for the purchase of War Savings Bonds," said George J. Bassett, President of the Association and President of the Connecticut Savings Bank, New Haven. "Much of this money has been patiently acquired for gifts to others, and I can think of no gift more appropriate than a War Savings Bond, nor any one more certain to be appreciated now and in the years to come."

In its announcement, the Association further said:

"Christmas savers of the five boroughs in the City of New York will have ample funds for ordinary uses and war bond purchases as well. Mutual savings banks of Brooklyn held the largest share of such funds, amounting to \$11,101,344, distributed among 190,403 accounts. Manhattan ranked second, having \$4,512,637, the property of 66,590 depositors. Queens deposits aggregated \$2,324,000 and depositors 41,573. The Bronx had \$1,151,000 and 20,419 depositors. Richmond reported \$723,000 and 12,453 depositors.

"Upstate New York cities having substantial sums of Christmas funds in mutual savings banks were as follows: Albany, \$1,165,000 deposits, 18,567 depositors; Rochester, \$1,058,000 deposits, 18,607 depositors; Yonkers, 560,000 deposits, 9,480 depositors; Utica, \$500,000 deposits, 5,975 depositors; Poughkeepsie, \$290,000 deposits, 5,131 depositors; Schenectady, \$240,000 deposits, 3,245 depositors."

See White-Collar Worker Suffering From Increased Taxes & Facing Economic Elimination

No matter where or how contemplated increased tax revenue is to be raised, the white-collar worker will be the one to suffer, Leslie Gould, New York financial writer, declared on Nov. 17 at a weekly business forum of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York on the subject, "Increased Taxes and the Wage Earner," broadcast over station WMCA. "Lack of governmental foresight and the courage to act in freezing all wages, plus a high tax burden, can well result in the white-collar workers facing economical elimination," he said.

In an attempt to arrive at a suggestion for the soundest and fairest way to obtain needed revenue next year, without disastrous effects on our present and future economy, Laurence Arnold Tanzer, of the law firm of Tanzer and Mullaney and Chairman of the Association's Committee on Taxation and Public Revenue, called for a sales tax.

"The only substantial source of additional revenue remaining to be tapped is the sales tax," Mr. Tanzer said. A general retail sales tax of 10% would raise \$6,000,000,000 and a 5% tax would raise \$3,500,000,000, he added. He advocated a flat rate, with sales to the Government the sole exception. Saul Mills, Secretary of the Greater New York CIO, opposed the plan of a sales tax as inequitable. He said that a \$1,500 a year clerk would be paying the same tax as an individual earning \$25,000 a year. All the low in-

come individual's pay would go in necessities while the high income individual would still have enough for luxuries, he said.

On the question by the moderator, Neal Dow Becker, President of the Commerce and Industry Association, and President of Intertype Corporation, as to how the inflationary gap could be spanned, Mr. Mills advocated a more realistic tax on incomes of \$3,000 and more. He said that corporate war profits could still be "tapped." He said that of 29 corporations all but six presently showed profits twice those as in peace times even after taxes. He added that a fair corporate tax would be 55%. Mr. Gould held that high corporate taxes defeated the purpose intended three ways: business prone to figure such taxes as expense and pass them on to the public as the buyer; that they discouraged expansion, therefore, fewer jobs; that returns were reduced, and the small shareholder, again the white collar worker, mainly, faced a tax as high as the large stockholder.

Resolution Upholding Principle Of Freedom Of Press Drafted By Editors

Condemns Practice Of Regarding Press As Instrument Of Government

A resolution condemning "the practice in any government of regarding the press as an instrument of government" will be presented to the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors to be held in Washington on Jan. 21 and 22, it was made known in the Bulletin of the Society on Nov. 12. The Associated Press reports that the resolution was drafted by a committee, appointed by Roy Roberts, manag-

ing editor of the Kansas City "Star" and President of the society. Members of the committee are Wilbur Forrest, of the New York "Herald Tribune"; Erwin D. Canham, "The Christian Science Monitor," and William Allen White, the Emporia (Kan.) "Gazette."

The following is the text of the resolution which will be submitted to the membership of the society for discussion, possible revision and action:

"Whereas, the American Society of Newspaper Editors, conscious that a constantly widening area of freedom of the press is vital to the advancement of representative government and world peace, and moreover cognizant that its attainment is primarily dependent on the freedom of peoples, and

"Whereas, international freedom of communications is a distinct forward step in order that news of international significance be widely known, and

"Whereas, freedom of the press requires constant protection even in the area where, as in the United States of America, its exercise as a right to the people has led to an enlightened public opinion.

"Be it resolved, that this Society pledges such support as is within its power to further its principle of world-wide freedom of communications and of the press, and that we condemn the practice in any Government of regarding the press as an instrument of government which thereby renders it a menace to enlightenment and future peace."

Former Roosevelt Home Dedicated As Hunter College Community House

Dedication of the former Roosevelt family home in New York City as an Inter-Faith House for students of Hunter College took place on Nov. 14. The houses at 47 and 49 East 65th St., had been bought by a committee of citizens in June, 1942 and donated to the college.

President Roosevelt on Nov. 14 expressed gratification that the buildings formerly occupied by his family and his mother were "to become the first college center established for the high purpose of mutual understanding among Protestant, Jewish and Catholic students."

In a letter to the laymen's committee which donated the houses, the President according to the New York "Times" said:

"I feel that my dear mother would be very happy in the realization of plans whereby the old home in East Sixty-fifth Street, with all its memories of joy and sorrow, is now to become Inter-faith House—dedicated to mutual understanding and good-will among students matriculating in Hunter College.

"It is to me of happy significance that this place of sacred memories is to become the first college center established for the high purpose of mutual understanding among Protestant, Jewish and Catholic students. I hope this movement for toleration will grow and prosper until there is a similar establishment in every institution of higher learning in the land, the spirit of which shall be unity in essentials; liberty in non-essentials; in all things, charity.

"In that spirit we should all treasure in our hearts and souls the admonition of the grand Old Testament prophet: 'What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.'"

World Free Press Guarantee In Future Peace Treaties, Urged By Cooper

A crusade for guarantees in future peace treaties of worldwide press freedom, on the premise that universal dissemination of the truth would make the chance of war remote, is proposed by Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, in a survey on "Journalism in Wartime," published on Nov. 15 and released by the American Council on Public Affairs.

The study includes contributions from more than a score of leading news executives, writers, advertising men, and others on various phases of newspaper responsibilities and contributions in wartime.

In Associated Press Washington advices, from which this is learned, it was further stated in part:

Particularly, Mr. Cooper argues for free and direct access to news of all governments, by foreign correspondents equally with domestic reporters, and equal facilities for transmission to their own countries.

"Availability of news at the source," he says, "with the resulting competition in getting it and preparing it for publication understandably, will lead to the disclosure of the truth to all peoples. And it is the truth that makes men free. Governments never have an easy time inciting free men to war. Thus if the truth is available, men everywhere will be free and there will be less likelihood of war."

Although he says it is "too much to expect" that newsmen will sit at the peace table after the present war, Mr. Cooper expresses doubt "whether any politician or soldier can have any better understanding of most of the causes of war than accomplished newspapermen of international experience."

He suggests that self-interest should lead newspapermen for the first time in history to unite in

demanding a peace treaty clause affecting their own business. Pointing out the possibilities of post-war restraints on newspaper activities and expressions, he says:

"Affected itself, and groping blindly for security, the American press could well afford to draw favorable attention upon itself through a crusade for world acceptance of the status upon which it has been built. Worldwide advocacy of the principle of a free press and what it takes to make a free press successful would strengthen the standing of a free press in the United States."

Roy A. Roberts, Managing Editor of the Kansas City "Star" and President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, asserted that historians of the future will conclude that the newspapers' contribution to the present war effort has been profoundly constructive and that if they erred at all "it was on the side of not raising as much hell as should have been raised."

Refund Of War Damage Premiums After War Urged By Woodruff

If the war lasts two more years, insurance premiums collected by the War Damage Corporation may likely amount to \$500,000,000 most of which—unless Congress acts to prevent it—will eventually be

Income Tax Credits For Buying Homes And Life Insurance, Urged By U. S. Chamber

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has approved a report calling for enactment of legislation which would permit income tax credits for continuing obligations for family and personal security items such as home purchase undertakings and life insurance policies.

The action, taken at the regular November meeting of the Chamber's Board, held in Kansas City

this year, related specifically to the principle embodied in a pending bill by Senator Bridges (Rep. N. H.) which would permit insurance premiums to be used as a tax deduction up to 10% of net income, or \$1,000, whichever was the lower. The report suggested, however, that provision for the credits be broadened to include not only such things as interest on home mortgages but payment on the principal itself.

The report, submitted to the Board by the Chamber's Insurance Committee, said in part:

"Certain legislation now pending in Congress gives recognition to this principle by providing for certain credits for life insurance premiums in connection with the payment of income taxes. The In-

urance Committee, however, believes that such provision well could be made more comprehensive.

"The Congress should give particular attention to the protection of citizens who have continuing obligations under contracts designed for family and personal security. Such contracts cannot be abrogated without loss and even hardship. The necessity for high taxation requires as an equitable offset reasonable credits against continuing obligations such as life insurance policies or home purchase contracts.

"Not only individuals, but also the whole country suffers when revenue laws place such increasingly heavy burdens on taxpayers as to necessitate the discontinuance of such essential contracts."

Record Employment Of 64,700,000 In Sept. But Workers In Private Industry Below 1942

Seasonal expansion in agriculture and further inductions into the armed forces in September caused a rise of 820,000 in total employment to an all-time high of 64,700,000, but employment in private industry, excluding agriculture, continued to decline, and reached a point almost 300,000 lower than in September, 1942, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Under date of Nov. 22, the Conference Board further said:

"Employment in manufacturing declined for the first time since May of this year. September also marked the first month of this year in which aggregate employment in the five basic industries, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and public utilities was below the comparable 1942 total. Private employment is now only about one million above the level of September, 1941.

"Government employment, in contrast, approached 16,000,000 in September of this year as against 4,500,000 in September, 1939, and 6,800,000 in September, 1941. The military services, federal civilian employment, and all other governmental units including public education, comprised just short of one-fourth of the total number employed in September of this year, compared with about one-tenth of the national aggregate of 1939-1940. At this latter date there were about 150 persons on government payrolls for every 1,000 employed in private non-agricultural pursuits. In September of this year governmental units were employing 427 persons for every 1,000 engaged in private industry.

"In sharp contrast to preceding months, the number at work on farms was greater than in September, 1942. Sharp gains in the cotton picking areas coupled with favorable weather brought agricultural employment in September of this year to the year's high of 11,720,000.

"Unlike the earlier months of this year, losses in manufacturing personnel developed in both durable and nondurable fields. New workers continued to be added in shipbuilding and aviation, but the gain in these war industries failed to offset losses throughout the remainder of the durable goods industries."

Cotton Spinning for Oct.

The Bureau of the Census announced on Nov. 19 that according to preliminary figures, 23,330,607 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on Oct. 31, 1943, of which 22,599,426 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 22,631,338 for September, 22,632,776 for August, 22,667,376 for July, 22,769,238 for June, 22,777,078 for May, and 23,018,266 for October, 1942. The aggregate

pose of the statement is to advise employers that no application for approval is necessary to pay bonuses for the bonus year 1943 or subsequent years if such bonuses meet any one of the following conditions:

1. If the employee's base salary has not been increased since Oct. 3, 1942 (in the case of salaries of more than \$5,000 per annum) or Oct. 27, 1942 (in the case of salaries of \$5,000 or less per annum), as the case may be, he may be paid a bonus which does not exceed the higher of the following amounts:

(a) The dollar amount paid for the employer's last accounting year ended prior to Oct. 3, 1942, or (b) the dollar amount of a bonus authorized under the Salary Stabilization regulations for the employer's first accounting year ending after Oct. 3, 1942, provided the bonus does not exceed 50% of the base salary.

2. If the employee's base salary has been increased since Oct. 3, 1942, he may be paid a bonus not to exceed the same dollar amount of bonus paid him for the employer's first accounting year ending after Oct. 3, 1942, provided the bonus does not exceed 20% of his present base salary.

3. If the employee has been paid regularly, in accordance with an established policy of the employer, a bonus based on a percentage of base salary, such bonus payment may be made, regardless of dollar amount, provided the percentage has not been changed since Oct. 3, 1942 or Oct. 27, 1942 as the case may be.

4. An employee may also be paid a bonus which, together with all other compensation for personal services, does not increase his total compensation for the current year over the total earned in the calendar year 1941 by more than (a) 15% if the total compensation for the year 1941 was \$2,400 or less, (b) 10% if the total compensation for the year 1941 was over \$2,400 but not over \$4,000, (c) 5% if the total compensation for the year 1941 was over \$4,000 but not over \$7,500.

Base salary for purposes of this statement means salary exclusive of bonuses and other forms of additional compensation.

number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 10,069,571,929. Based on an activity of 80 hours per week, the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during October, 1943, at 129.5% capacity. This percentage compares, on the same basis, with 127.5% for September, 122.5% for August, 120.0% for July, 130.0% for June, 134.1% for May, and 137.3% for October, 1942. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 432.

Treasury Issues Rules On Bonus Payments

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Robert E. Hannegan issued on Nov. 13 more comprehensive rules to guide employers in determining what bonus payments may be made to employees under his jurisdiction without formal application for approval under the Salary Stabilization Program. Subject to certain limitations, the general effect of the statement is to enable employers to pay bonuses without obtaining prior approval if the bonuses do not exceed amounts paid in the 1941-1942 period. The advices from the Treasury Department further state:

The bonus statement includes payments based on percentages of profits, percentages of salaries, percentages of sales by other employees (commonly called overriding commissions) and similar percentage payments, but does not include ordinary commission payments to salesmen based on their own individual sales. In the case of commission payments to salesmen based on their own individual sales, Commissioner Hannegan has previously granted approval for the payment of any commissions earned through Dec. 31, 1943, provided that the rate of commission and the amount of any other compensation has not been increased since Oct. 2, 1942.

While today's (Nov. 13) statement outlined the conditions under which bonus payments may be made without prior approval, Commissioner Hannegan explained that other types of bonuses may also be paid if submitted to him for approval and receive his approval. The pur-

Cgo. Home Loan Bank Advances Up In Oct.

October advances by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago to member savings, building and loan associations in Illinois and Wisconsin were \$575,000, or 51% greater than October volume a year ago, the bank reported on Nov. 18. Because, however, of several months in 1943 when the new advances by the regional bank were up in the millions, October ranked as one of the least busy months of 1943, A. R. Gardner, President, said.

In its advices the bank also announced:

"Lending activity to the member thrift and home financing institutions has tended to bunch up in certain months this year more than at any time in the previous ten years history of the Home Loan Bank. This development was traced to the war economy and the kind of demands it has made on the savings and loan institutions, all the way from buying Government securities to financing war housing projects larger in scope than the usual home financing transaction. Both are abnormal procedures in the savings and loan world and tend to call for peak loads of additional funds one month and low volume the next."

Mr. Gardner said that the principal increase over October, 1942, came in advances made to Wisconsin associations, which were five times last year's volume. Meanwhile there was a 17% increase in flow of funds into Illinois associations compared with last year.

Ohio Newspaper Denies It is Engaged In Interstate Commerce Under Fair Labor Act

The Times Co., publisher of the Marietta (Ohio) "Times," denied on Nov. 4 in a Federal court brief filed in Columbus, that it is engaged in interstate commerce under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The newspaper submitted the brief in support of a motion to stay proceedings instituted by the Labor Department's Wage-Hour Division to obtain a court order requiring the company to produce records for inspection by wage-hour representatives.

An Associated Press dispatch from Columbus as given in the New York "Herald Tribune" in reporting this, further stated:

The publishing company further stated its defense against possible wage-hour findings would include a contention that the Act is unconstitutional in application to newspapers and that it violates constitutional rights by abridgement of freedom of the press, by discrimination and unreasonable search and seizure.

In a reply brief, counsel for the Federal agency said the Division's Administrator, L. Metcalf Walling, stated in his application for a court order that "upon information and belief" the Times Co. violated the Act.

The Division said if the company now is in violation a stay would "allow the company a further period of violation at the expense of its employees."

"No court has, to our knowledge, accepted respondent's arguments that application of the Fair Labor Standards Act to newspapers is unconstitutional," the government brief said, "and the great weight of authority is that at least some of the employees of newspapers are engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce and are subject to the Act."

The newspaper asserted a case pending in the 6th United States Court of Appeals involving the Jackson (Tenn.) Publishing Co., raises constitutionality questions as to the applicability of the Act to newspapers.

Latvia Urges Soviet To Restore Freedom

An appeal to Soviet Russia to restore the independence of Latvia and the Baltic States after the Germans are driven out of those territories was made on Nov. 17 by Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, Latvian Minister in Washington.

This was reported by Kingsbury Smith, International News Service staff correspondent, in a Washington dispatch of Nov. 17 to the New York "Journal-American," which further said:

In an exclusive statement, Dr. Bilmanis said Latvia, if restored as a separate State, would be willing to enter a United Nations security pact to help safeguard Russia from the danger of future aggression from any quarter. He expressed confidence that Lithuania and Estonia, the other two Baltic States, would be willing to do likewise.

With the fate of the Baltic States now in question as a result of the Moscow Conference, the Latvian envoy showed some concern over Secretary of State Hull's remarks that the right of people to choose their own form of government might be delayed in those countries beset by territorial disputes until such disputes have been settled on a permanent basis after the war.

"We have no boundary dispute with Soviet Russia," Dr. Bilmanis said. "It is a question of whether or not Latvia and the other Baltic States are to be free nations in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

"Latvia, and, I am sure, the other Baltic countries, would be glad to enter a United Nations security pact to help protect the Soviet Union from any future aggression after this war.

"All we ask is that our freedom be restored."

Factory Workers' Hours And Earnings In Sept.

Weekly earnings in the manufacturing industries averaged \$44.39 in September, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported on Nov. 17. "This is 2% more than in August," she said, "and is due largely to payment of time-and-one-half for work on Labor Day as permitted under Executive Order 9240. Secretary Perkins added:

"In the durable-goods industries in which about three-fourths of the wage earners worked on the holiday, weekly earnings averaged nearly \$1.50 higher than in August. Only in the lumber and timber basic products group and in the stone, clay and glass products group were weekly earnings less. In the non-durable goods industries, in which the holiday was more widely observed, weekly earnings increased only 26 cents."

Miss Perkins further stated:

"Total man-hours worked per week in all manufacturing industries amounted to about 624,000,000 in September, almost 7,000,000 less than in August. Hours of work per man per week averaged 44.7 as compared with 45.1 a month earlier. There was no decline in hours, however, in three of the nine groups of durable-goods industries: machinery, except electrical; transportation equipment, except automobiles, and non-ferrous metals and their products. Of the 11 non-durable-goods groups, only tobacco manufactures and rubber products worked a somewhat longer week in September than in August. Hours in non-manufacturing industries were generally lower.

"Average earnings in manufacturing increased about 3%, to 99.3 cents per hour, including widespread payments for holiday work. While the extent of the increase varied substantially, only the food group showed a decrease. In non-manufacturing industries, likewise, September hourly earnings averaged slightly above those of August."

U. S. Congress Approves Measure Retaining Quezon As Philippines Head

A resolution extending the tenures of office of President Manuel L. Quezon and Vice President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines until the "Constitutional processes and normal functions of Government shall have been restored" to the Islands was signed by President Roosevelt on Nov. 13.

The legislation which passed the Senate by voice vote on Nov. 9 and was approved by the House on Nov. 10 on a vote of 181 to 107. If the resolution had not been voted the term of President Quezon would have expired on Nov. 15 and Vice President Osmena would have succeeded him. Under the Philippine Constitution one man's tenure of office is limited to eight years and since Mr. Quezon's term was approaching the maximum the legislative action was necessary in order that he might continue to head the government-in-exile in Washington. All of the legally constituted representatives of the Philippine Government in Washington endorsed the procedure followed. The State, War and Interior Departments also favored passage of the resolution.

NAM Urges Re-employment Of Ex-Servicemen

The National Association of Manufacturers moved on Nov. 8 to implement the re-employment of ex-servicemen by urging all employers, both in and out of industry, to make every effort to provide suitable jobs for wounded veterans.

"The resolution passed by the NAM Board of Directors is directed at all employers, small and large," announced William P. Witherow, Board Chairman and President of Blaw-Knox Co., Pittsburgh.

Every personnel director, every foreman, every superintendent, every manager, in industry and out, has a heavy responsibility in providing prompt employment within the capabilities of these discharged veterans. The National Association of Manufacturers is greatly concerned about this subject and is planning a comprehensive panel study on the rehabilitation of wounded war veterans at the War Congress of American Industry here on Dec. 8, 9 and 10."

The resolution passed by the NAM Board follows:

"In addition to their legal obligation to reemploy physically fit former employees honorably discharged from the armed forces, we urge employers to make special effort to provide such employment for those who have been wounded or have been discharged for medical reasons resulting from their service.

"Employers should realize the

work limitations of such veterans and should endeavor to adjust them to work suitable to their qualifications.

"In addition to this responsibility every employer should endeavor to give employment to as many other veterans from his community as possible.

"It must be realized, however, that this objective cannot be obtained in full where rigid seniority rules prevail without the patriotic and sympathetic cooperation of organized labor.

"We recommend that the NAM stimulate availability of some form of insignia which such veterans could wear during employment, and further urge that the NAM proceed immediately to cooperate with governmental and private agencies in all problems related to the prompt securing of jobs for all released veterans."

OWI 1st Quar. Report On Economic Stabilization

At the same time that the cost of living was declining slightly in the second quarter of 1943, apparent economic pressures against Government price control were building higher than ever, the Office of War Information said on Nov. 19 in its first quarterly report on economic stabilization. The report was based on data made available by four Government agencies.

The OWI asserted that in the corresponding quarter of 1942, and put more into savings, including Government bonds—but the increase in income left still more money than in the earlier period to lie in easily accessible spots where it became a possible threat to economic stability." The OWI added:

"The second-quarter total of unspent and unemployable money—\$2,600,000,000, as against \$1,700,000,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1942 brought the all-time total of cash and checking accounts accumulated by Americans to \$71,800,000,000 (including money lost or destroyed), OWI reported. This represents an increase of 115.6% over the 1939 total of \$33,300,000,000.

"New controls that operated during the quarter, when the cost of living came down for the first time since Pearl Harbor, were dollars-and-cents ceilings on food and the meat-and-butter subsidy.

"The following table of comparative figures for the second quarters of 1942 and 1943 shows the total individual income and the individual expenditures for goods and services, taxes and investments, with the difference between the income and expenditures constituting the money remaining available for additional taxes and loans to the Government, or for additional pressure—through spending—on prices and the cost of living:

	2nd Quarter 1942	1943
	(In billions of dollars)	
1. Individual income, consumption, and participation in paying for the war:		
Total income	27.4	34.5
Total personal taxes	1.5	3.5
Disposable income	25.9	31.0
Spent on goods and services	19.8	22.3
Excess income over taxes and spending	6.1	8.7
2. Investment of savings by consumers:		
U. S. Gov. bond purchases	2.0	4.2
Insurance savings	1.1	1.7
Savings deposits and other savings	1.3	0.2
Total investment of savings	4.4	6.1
3. Quarterly addition to inflationary pressure	1.7	2.6

OWI called attention to the fact that in the two quarterly periods compared, the U. S. Government spent \$11,500,000,000 and \$22,400,

000,000, respectively, for war. It further said:

"A small decline—1.1%—in food prices was one of the noteworthy developments during the second quarter. Subsidy payments played a part in reducing the cost of butter and meat, which came down approximately 10% in June. The gradual shift, beginning in May, to definite dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for most foodstuffs also played a part. Such ceilings, OWI pointed out, are designed to permit more effective enforcement.

OWI's first quarterly report was based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics, War Production Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

N. Y. Factory Payrolls Advance in October—Employment Stable

Payroll gains among war plants and most civilian goods industries caused an advance of nearly 2% in total payrolls for manufacturing industries in New York State despite a fairly large drop in the apparel group and moderate decreases in leather and printing. Total factory employment remained unchanged between September and October, according to a statement issued Nov. 16 by the State Department of Labor. The advices state that "the index of factory employment based on the average of 1935 to 1939 as 100, was 161.3 for October, a rise of 6% over last October. The corresponding payroll index rose to 300.6, which was 21% above that for October a year ago. Average weekly earnings increased from \$45.33 in September to \$46.38 this month. The above statements are based on preliminary tabulations covering reports from 2,682 factories throughout the State. The collection, tabulation and analysis of these reports are made by the division of statistics and information."

The Department's announcement further said:

"Employment increases were reported by many civilian goods industries this month. Payrolls were higher in all of the non-

durable goods industries except apparel, leather and printing. Increases in both employment and payrolls were reported by the textile, chemical, lumber, furniture, rubber and stone, clay and glass groups and by several of the individual industries in the food and clothing groups.

For the first time in many months the textile industry showed an increase in employment. Carpet and rug factories showed the biggest increase with smaller increases in knitting, woolen and worsted and miscellaneous textiles. Payrolls advanced 2.1% for the group as a whole. Drug and cosmetic firms were largely responsible for increased employment and payrolls in the chemical industry.

"Seasonal factors caused a decline in employment in the food and apparel groups. Canneries had a sharp decrease, but bakeries and candy factories which were busy making Christmas holiday items, partially offset the drop. Among the clothing industries, men's tailoring firms, women's dress and underwear shops and the miscellaneous sewing group reported employment gains. Manufacturers of women's suits, coats and skirts, millinery, children's wear and fur goods were feeling the effects of the seasonal slack in their business. Payrolls and hours were lower in many of the clothing firms because of the observance of the Jewish holidays or Columbus Day or both.

"In the leather group, the shoe industry continued its decline and the manufacture of luggage and brief cases dropped off but the glove industry had increases. Payrolls declined 1.4% for the group. Although printing firms hired more workers and some wage-rate increases were reported, payrolls and hours were lower in the industry because of time off for the holidays.

Employment was practically the same in the metals and machinery group this month but payrolls advanced 4%, because of overtime and holiday work. Shipbuilders had large increases and the production of nonferrous metals and communication equipment was stepped up. Producers of photographic and optical goods as well as professional and scientific instruments operated with fewer employees but their payrolls were somewhat higher. Steel mills reported decreased activity and tin can factories curtailed operations sharply."

New York City

Employment in New York City factories increased 0.6% and payrolls advanced 2.1%. Expansion in war industries accounted for a large part of the employment increase, particularly in the shipbuilding and communication equipment branches. Aircraft plants and manufacturers of scientific instruments, however, curtailed forces. The increases in the metals and machinery groups as a whole were 1.8% in employment and 10.1% in payrolls. Among the non-durable goods industries in the City, those producing Christmas gift and holiday items, such as fruit cake, lingerie and cosmetics showed increased employment and payrolls. In the clothing industry, seasonal slackness in many branches including women's suits, coats and skirts, millinery and fur goods more than offset employment gains for men's tailors and women's dress and lingerie firms. The decrease in employment for the apparel group was 0.5% accompanied by a drop of 6% in payrolls. The relatively sharp cut in the payroll figure was due to the observance of holidays by many clothing factories.

Upstate Districts

Payrolls were higher in all seven of the upstate industrial areas although employment gained only in the Kingston-Newburgh-Poughkeepsie, Syracuse and Binghamton - Endicott - Johnson City districts. The Kingston-New-

burgh-Poughkeepsie area had the largest percentage increases in employment and payrolls of any of the Upstate districts. These amounted to 2.6 and 6.6% respectively. There was a sharp advance in the metals and machinery group, while employment in textile and clothing mills decreased somewhat. In Syracuse, employment gained in war plants and clothing but dropped in the chemical group. Total payrolls advanced 1.1% in the area. Moderate gains among war industries in the Binghamton - Endicott - Johnson City district offset small drops in the shoe industry there to account for an increase of 1% in total employment and 1.8% in payrolls.

In the Albany-Schenectady-Troy district war plants and paper and printing firms operated with fewer workers, which contributed largely to the net decrease of 3.2% in the area.

Woolley Named N. Y. OPA Administrator

The appointment of Daniel P. Woolley, New York City Commissioner of Markets, as New York Regional Administrator to the Office of Price Administration was announced on Nov. 15 by Chester Bowles, head of the OPA.

Mr. Woolley led a Civil Service Commission list of more than 75 persons who had sought the position on the basis of their training and business experience. He was appointed to succeed Sylvan Joseph, who resigned last month. Mr. Woolley had been Vice-President and General Manager of Standard Brands, Inc., before becoming Commissioner of Markets in February, 1942. He will administer the region embracing New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, which has a population of 30,000,000.

Henry M. Brundage, N.Y. Regional Director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, was appointed by Mayor F. H. La Guardia on Nov. 17 to succeed Mr. Woolley as Markets Commissioner.

More Freight Cars On Order On November 1

Class I railroads on Nov. 1, 1943 had 34,092 new freight cars on order, the Association of American Railroads announced on Nov. 20. Of this number, there were 10,448 plain box, 3,025 automobile box, 4,980 gondolas, 12,824 hoppers, 1,200 refrigerator, 200 stock, and 1,415 flat cars. On Nov. 1, last year, the roads had 30,004 freight cars on order.

New locomotives on order on Nov. 1, this year, totaled 1,039, which included 426 steam, three electric, and 610 Diesel locomotives. On Nov. 1, 1942, the railroads had 779 locomotives on order which included 289 steam and 490 electric and Diesel.

The Class I railroads put 23,714 new freight cars in service in the first ten months of 1943, compared with 58,346 in the same period last year. Those installed in the ten months of 1943 included 11,994 hopper, 8,169 gondola, 2,346 flat, 136 automobile box, 1,015 plain box, four refrigerator, three stock, and 47 miscellaneous freight cars.

The railroads also put 574 new locomotives in service in the first ten months of this year, of which 344 were steam, 15 electric, and 215 Diesel. New locomotives installed in the same period last year totaled 638 of which 258 were steam and 380 were electric and Diesel.

The ODT also reported 50 new locomotives on order on Nov. 1, and 20 new locomotives installed in the first ten months of this year by other than class I carriers. This brings the total of new locomotives on order on Nov. 1, to 1,089 and the number installed in the first ten months to 594.

Result of Treasury Bill Offering

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on Nov. 15 that the tenders for \$1,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated Nov. 18, 1943, and to mature Feb. 17, 1944, which were offered on Nov. 12, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on Nov. 15.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for...\$1,221,697,000
Total accepted...1,001,415,000
(includes \$74,198,000 entered on a fixed-price basis at 99.905 and accepted in full).

Average price, 99.905 plus. Equivalent rate of discount approx. 0.375% per annum.

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High, 99.925. Equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.927% per annum.

Low, 99.905. Equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.376% per annum.

(82% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

There was a maturity of a similar issue of bills on Nov. 18 in amount of \$1,005,344,000.

House Group Fails To Lift Margarine Tax

The House Agriculture Committee voted on Nov. 9 to kill legislation removing Federal taxes and restrictions on margarine and to shelve all similar bills for the remainder of this Congress. Repeal of all Federal excise taxes, license fees and other restrictions on the manufacture and sale of domestic margarine had been proposed in a bill sponsored by Representative Fulmer (Dem., S. C.), Chairman of the House Agriculture group. The Committee had held hearings on this proposal for several weeks, with representatives of labor organizations, retail grocers and hospitals favoring repeal, and spokesmen for the dairy interests opposing it. In view of the House Committee's vote to prohibit further consideration of margarine bills this year, it is believed likely that the margarine manufacturers' spokesmen will seek introduction of a similar bill in the Senate.

The following Federal tax and license fees have been imposed on margarine for several years, Chairman Fulmer explained, adding that they "were never intended to produce revenue":

Ten cents per pound on yellow-colored and one-fourth cent on uncolored; annual tax of \$600 for manufacturers; \$480 for wholesalers, and \$48 for retailers of colored margarine, and \$200 for wholesalers and \$6 for retailers of only uncolored margarine.

FIC Banks Place Debs.

A successful offering of two debenture issues for the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks was concluded Nov. 16 by Charles R. Dunn, New York fiscal agent for the banks. The financing consisted of two issues, viz: \$17,395,000 0.80% Consolidated debentures, dated Dec. 1, 1943 and due June 1, 1944 and \$22,875,000 0.90% Consolidated debentures, dated Dec. 1, 1943, and due Sept. 1, 1944.

In addition the agent placed privately an issue of \$25,000,000 0.75% Consolidated debentures, dated Dec. 1, 1943 and maturing April 1, 1944. All issues were placed at par. Of the proceeds \$42,420,000 was used to retire a like amount of debentures becoming due Dec. 1, 1943 and \$22,850,000 was for new money purposes.

Trading On New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Nov. 22 figures showing the 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 Nov. 6, continuing a series of current figures being published weekly by the Commission. Short sales are shown separately from other sales in these figures.

Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of members (except odd-lot dealers) during the week ended Nov. 6 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 1,318,157 shares, which amount was 15.09% of the total transactions on the Exchange of 4,366,820 shares. This compares with member trading during the week ended Oct. 30 of 1,543,950 shares, or 17.42% of total trading of 4,432,470 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended Nov. 6 amounted to 258,025 shares, or 13.77% of the total volume on that exchange of 936,480 shares; during the Oct. 30 week trading for the account of Curb members of 327,600 shares was 14.42% of total trading of 1,135,685 shares.

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

WEEK ENDED NOV. 6, 1943

A. Total Round-Lot Sales:	Total for week	†Per Cent
Short sales	96,140	
†Other sales	4,270,680	
Total sales	4,366,820	
B. Round-Lot Transactions for 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	340,450	
Short sales	43,100	
†Other sales	342,900	
Total sales	386,000	8.32
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	157,660	
Short sales	10,700	
†Other sales	196,040	
Total sales	206,740	4.17
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	103,271	
Short sales	7,450	
†Other sales	116,586	
Total sales	124,036	2.60
4. Total—		
Total purchases	601,381	
Short sales	61,250	
†Other sales	655,526	
Total sales	716,776	15.09

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

WEEK ENDED NOV. 6, 1943

A. Total Round-Lot Sales:	Total for week	†Per Cent
Short sales	7,700	
†Other sales	928,780	
Total sales	936,480	
B. Round-Lot Transactions for the Account of Members:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—		
Total purchases	54,470	
Short sales	5,550	
†Other sales	83,860	
Total sales	89,410	7.68
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	18,625	
Short sales	1,325	
†Other sales	27,680	
Total sales	29,005	2.54
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	28,865	
Short sales	200	
†Other sales	37,450	
Total sales	37,650	3.55
4. Total—		
Total purchases	101,960	
Short sales	7,075	
†Other sales	148,990	
Total sales	156,065	13.77
C. Odd-Lot Transactions for the Account of Specialists—		
Customers' short sales	0	
†Customers' other sales	37,822	
Total purchases	37,822	
Total sales	30,510	

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

†In calculating these percentages the total of members' purchases and sales is compared with twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that 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."

SEC Reports On War And Post-War Reserves Of Corporations

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Nov. 12, a comprehensive report showing the results of a study of war and post-war reserves established by 250 leading manufacturing and other industrial corporations which file annual reports with the Commission. The study, the SEC says, "originated in response to a request from the Treasury Department for certain information on the subject. As expanded the report has been published for the purpose of furnishing various government agencies and other interested persons with the data available in the public files of the Commission. The report covers the four-year period 1939-1942. It seeks by summary and analysis to establish the extent to which such reserves have been set up and to describe their character and origin."

The Commission's announcement went on to say:

"The selective sample of corporations used for the study consisted of the five largest companies, on the basis of 1939 net sales, in 50 basic industry groups. Though relatively small in number the economic importance of the 250 corporations is evident from the fact that their total assets aggregated \$31,900,000,000 at the end of 1942

(an increase of 26.8% over 1939) and included assets of individual companies ranging from a low \$3,000,000 to a high of \$2,200,000,000.

"Among the significant facts revealed by the report is that, by the end of 1942, 146 corporations or 58.4% of the total had set up 171 war or postwar reserves. The aggregate provisions made to these reserves together with the growth and quantity of the reserve balances are indicated by the following figures:

Year—	Provisions credited to reserves—			Year-end reserve balances	Percent of total assets of corporations which had the reserves
	Charged against income	Charged against surplus or transferred from other reserves	Total		
1938				\$532,000	—
1939	\$14,744,000	\$3,300,000	\$18,044,000	18,576,000	.75
1940	44,062,000	120,000	44,182,000	62,758,000	1.32
1941	135,140,000	6,757,000	141,897,000	204,655,000	1.66
1942	286,566,000	47,478,000	334,044,000	*514,593,000	2.19
	\$480,512,000	\$57,655,000	\$538,167,000		

*There were charges against the reserves in 1942 amounting to \$24,106,000. The percentage relationships of the above amounts that were charged against income to net income (after taxes, but with the provisions added back) of the corporations making the provisions were as follows: 1939, 6%; 1940, 9.0%; 1941, 13.5%; 1942, 19.6%.

"The aggregate reported net income of the 250 corporations, after taxes and reserve provisions, was as follows:

Year—	Reported net income	Percent of 1939
1939	\$1,616,606,000	100.0
1940	1,952,514,000	120.8
1941	2,190,163,000	135.5
1942	1,826,580,000	113.0
	\$7,585,863,000	

"The report points out that for the four-year period cash dividends aggregated \$5,067,245,000, leaving \$2,518,618,000 retained earnings. A small part of this amount was utilized for reserves by direct charges against surplus but after taking this into consideration, retained earnings for the four-year period were nearly five times the amount of reserves actually in existence at the end of 1942 which, as indicated, amounted to \$514,593,000.

"In addition to the tables and charts which summarize the statistical analysis of the reserve provisions, there are shown in appendices the actual reserve titles used and explanations given by each of the corporations included in the study, together with data for each corporation, grouped by industries, including total assets, reserve balances and provisions, tax provisions, net income, and dividends. Industry and grand totals are provided, together with individual and aggregate percentage comparisons.

"A copy of the report may be obtained from the Publications Unit of the Commission in Philadelphia."

Railroads Have Handled Traffic That Seemed Beyond Their Capacity To Accommodate

W. C. Hull, Traffic Vice-President of Chesapeake & Ohio and Pere Marquette railways, speaking at a dinner of the Detroit Association of Credit Men at Hotel Statler on Nov. 16, stated that the American railroads have handled an upsurge of war-stimulated traffic that had been deemed to be far beyond their capacity to accommodate.

"Statistically," he said, "it was possible to demonstrate that, after ten years of enforced depression economies, the railroads would be unable to meet the demands. Actually, they have met each succeeding increasing demand for more transportation."

The railroads entered the war with 10,000 fewer locomotives and 50,000 fewer freight cars than they had at the outset of World War I, Mr. Hull continued. Yet, they handled 638,000,000 ton-miles in 1942, as compared with 405,000,000 ton-miles in 1918. He estimated the performance for 1943 will aggregate 725,000,000 ton-miles, an increase of 80% over the business handled under Government operation, 25 years ago, and an expansion over 1939, the last pre-war year, of 118%.

"There will be no letup in traffic volume next year," said Mr. Hull. "But whether it is the same or more, it will require the continued sharp vigilance on the part of the suppliers and users of transportation to insure maximum utilization being obtained from the engines and cars available."

The performance of the railroads in passenger traffic, Mr. Hull said, has been at least equal to that in the handling of freight, despite the diminishing volume of passenger business since 1925 and the dearth of equipment, due to non-renewals as passenger cars became obsolete, and the consequent "terrific burden" imposed on the lines with our entrance into the war.

"In 1942, troop movements were four times heavier than in World War I. This year they are running some 70% higher than last year. We have German and other prisoners sent to this country to transport long distances, which is a new and additional responsibility. The magnitude of the task is illustrated by the fact that the transportation of an infantry division of 15,000 men, with their equipment, re-

quires 65 trains, with a total of 1,350 cars. Approximately 50% of the total available sleeping cars are continuously in use by the military.

"It is estimated that this year the railroads will operate about 80,000,000 passenger miles—almost double the 1918 figure—and more than three times pre-war 1939. It may be recalled that in 1939 the railroads were handling only about one-third the number of passengers handled in the record year 1920."

The burdens of the dining cars have increased proportionately with the great increase in travel, he asserted. The Chesapeake & Ohio served about 18,000 meals per month in 1939. It is now serving 130,000 a month.

"To take care of this patronage is a man-sized job, with rationing of food, shortage of supplies, the armed forces taking waiters, cooks and stewards, and the great difficulty in replacing them, often involving training new men from scratch."

Mr. Hull praised the cooperation of the shipping public and governmental bodies whose activities have to do with rail transportation. The maximum loading, prompt loading and unloading and improved shipping and packing methods have largely made possible the record performance of the railroads since Pearl Harbor.

Much of his address at the dinner related to the economic importance of bituminous coal, chief commodity hauled on C. & O. lines, and its essentiality in the war effort.

"I have no fears," he concluded, "but that coal and the rail lines will continue to contribute whatever share of the defense effort is lodged with them. And in the post-war period, I see coal still relied upon as the chief source of heat, light and power, and the railroads, under private ownership

Lend-Lease Aid To Russia \$3.3 Billion

Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, reported on Nov. 16 that shipments of lend-lease goods to Soviet Russia amounted to \$3,287,047,000 up to Sept. 30, 1943, more than half of this total was sent during the first nine months of 1943 and the remainder was supplied in the preceding 15 months.

Of the over-all total, \$1,853,656,000, or 56% were military items; \$884,369,000 were industrial materials, and \$549,022,000 were foodstuffs and agricultural products.

Mr. Crowley's report showed that among the military materials furnished were more than 6,500 planes, more than 3,000 tanks, 125,000 sub-machine guns, 145,000 trucks, 25,000 jeeps, 200,000 field telephones and 700,000 miles of field telephone wire. According to advices to the New York "Herald-Tribune," the report also said:

"The industrial items sent to the U. S. S. R. have helped the Soviet Union to expand its production of munitions. They have included more than 1,000,000 tons of steel and steel products, more than 300,000 tons of non-ferrous metal, 300,000 tons of chemicals and explosives, 500,000 tons of petroleum products and more than 17,000 metal cutting machine tools.

"The foodstuffs shipped to the Soviet Union are supplied to offset the loss of domestic crops resulting from the Nazi invasion of a large part of Russia's most fertile crop lands. Food shipments have consisted largely of wheat, flour, meat, fats and oils. More than 10,000 tons of seed have been sent for the planting of food crops. The food provided to the U.S.S.R. is a very small part of our total supply, but it has been of tremendous value to the Soviet armies and to the civilian population working behind the lines."

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Nov. 22 a summary for the week ended Nov. 13 of complete figures showing the daily volume of stock transactions for the odd-lot account of all odd-lot dealers and specialists who handled odd lots on the New York Stock Exchange, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. The figures are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the odd-lot dealers and specialists.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR THE ODD-LOT ACCOUNT OF ODD-LOT DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS ON THE

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Nov. 13, 1943

Odd-Lot Sales by Dealers:	Total for Week
(Customers' purchases)	24,094
Number of orders	659,557
Number of shares	22,921,856
Dollar value	
Odd-Lot Purchases by Dealers—	
(Customers' Sales)	
Number of Orders:	611
Customers' short sales	18,983
*Customers' other sales	
Customers' total sales	19,594
Number of Shares:	
Customers' short sales	19,237
*Customers' other sales	537,359
Customers' total sales	556,596
Dollar value	18,618,516
Round-Lot Sales by Dealers—	
Number of Shares:	
Short sales	110
†Other sales	126,510
Total sales	126,620
Round-Lot Purchases by Dealers—	
Number of shares	201,310

*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."

and management, continuing as the mainstay in the transportation of the commerce of our country."

Moody's Bond Prices And Bond Yield Averages

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

MOODY'S BOND PRICES† (Based on Average Yields)									
1943— Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Avg. Corpo- rate*	Corporate by Ratings*				Corporate by Groups*		
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	R. R.	P. U.	Indus.
Nov. 23	119.70	110.70	118.60	115.82	110.89	98.73	103.13	113.31	116.02
22	119.61	110.70	118.60	116.02	111.07	98.57	103.13	113.50	115.82
20	119.64	110.70	118.60	116.02	111.07	98.73	103.13	113.50	116.02
19	119.70	110.70	118.60	116.02	111.07	98.57	103.13	113.50	116.02
18	119.74	110.70	118.60	116.22	111.07	98.57	103.13	113.13	116.02
16	119.76	110.70	118.60	116.22	111.07	98.41	103.13	113.50	116.02
15	119.78	110.70	118.60	116.22	111.07	98.41	103.30	113.50	116.02
13	119.90	110.70	118.80	116.22	111.07	98.57	103.30	113.70	116.02
12	119.91	110.70	118.80	116.22	111.07	98.57	103.30	113.70	116.02
11	119.95	110.70	118.80	116.22	111.07	98.57	103.13	113.50	116.22
10	119.92	110.70	118.80	116.22	111.07	98.57	103.13	113.50	116.22
9	119.96	110.70	118.80	116.22	111.07	98.73	103.30	113.70	116.61
8	120.02	111.07	119.00	116.61	111.25	98.73	103.30	113.70	116.61
6	119.99	111.07	119.00	116.61	111.25	98.73	103.30	113.70	116.61
5	119.99	111.07	119.00	116.61	111.07	98.73	103.30	113.70	116.61
4	120.02	111.07	119.20	116.61	111.07	99.04	103.30	113.70	116.80
3	120.07	111.07	119.20	116.61	111.25	99.04	103.47	113.70	116.80
2	120.21	111.07	119.20	116.61	111.25	99.04	103.30	113.89	116.61
1	120.27	111.07	119.00	116.61	111.44	99.04	103.30	113.89	116.61
Oct. 22	120.33	111.07	119.00	116.61	111.44	99.04	103.30	113.89	116.61
20	120.28	111.07	119.00	116.61	111.25	98.73	103.13	113.89	116.61
18	120.57	110.88	119.00	116.41	111.25	98.73	103.13	113.89	116.61
17	120.62	110.88	119.00	116.22	111.07	98.73	103.13	113.89	116.22
15	120.55	111.07	119.00	116.41	111.25	98.88	103.30	113.70	116.61
14	120.55	111.07	119.20	116.61	111.07	98.73	103.13	113.89	116.80
13	120.56	111.07	119.20	116.61	111.25	98.88	103.30	113.89	117.00
10	120.30	111.25	119.20	116.80	111.62	98.73	103.13	112.89	117.20
9	120.34	111.25	119.20	116.80	111.44	98.88	103.30	114.08	117.20
8	120.18	111.44	119.41	117.00	111.62	99.04	102.46	113.70	116.61
7	120.41	110.70	118.80	116.22	111.07	98.09	102.30	113.13	115.82
6	119.82	110.34	118.20	115.82	110.88	97.78	101.31	113.12	115.63
5	119.82	110.34	118.20	115.82	110.88	97.78	101.31	113.12	115.63
4	118.36	109.79	118.00	115.43	110.84	97.00	100.65	113.12	115.63
3	116.93	109.60	117.80	115.43	110.82	96.23	100.65	112.93	115.43
2	117.11	109.24	117.60	115.43	110.15	95.47	100.00	112.93	115.43
1	117.04	109.70	117.60	115.04	109.79	94.56	99.04	112.56	115.43
High 1943	120.87	111.44	119.41	117.00	111.62	99.04	103.47	114.27	117.40
Low 1943	116.85	107.44	116.80	113.89	108.88	92.35	97.16	111.81	114.46
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	112.75
1 Year ago	117.21	107.44	117.00	114.27	108.88	92.35	97.00	112.00	114.66
Nov. 23, 1942	119.94	108.16	118.60	115.82	109.60	91.77	97.47	112.37	116.02
2 Years ago									
Nov. 22, 1941	119.94	108.16	118.60	115.82	109.60	91.77	97.47	112.37	116.02

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

1943— Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Avg. Corpo- rate*	Corporate by Ratings*				Corporate by Groups*		
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	R. R.	P. U.	Indus.
Nov. 23	1.86	3.13	2.72	2.86	3.12	3.83	3.56	2.99	2.85
22	1.87	3.13	2.72	2.85	3.11	3.84	3.56	2.98	2.86
20	1.87	3.13	2.72	2.85	3.12	3.83	3.56	2.98	2.85
19	1.87	3.13	2.71	2.85	3.11	3.83	3.56	2.98	2.85
18	1.86	3.13	2.72	2.85	3.11	3.84	3.56	2.98	2.85
17	1.86	3.13	2.71	2.84	3.11	3.84	3.56	2.98	2.85
16	1.86	3.13	2.72	2.84	3.11	3.84	3.56	2.98	2.85
15	1.85	3.13	2.71	2.84	3.11	3.85	3.55	2.98	2.85
13	1.84	3.13	2.71	2.84	3.11	3.85	3.55	2.97	2.85
12	1.84	3.13	2.71	2.84	3.11	3.84	3.55	2.97	2.85
11	1.84	3.13	2.71	2.84	3.11	3.84	3.56	2.98	2.84
10	1.84	3.13	2.71	2.84	3.11	3.85	3.56	2.98	2.85
9	1.84	3.13	2.71	2.84	3.11	3.84	3.56	2.98	2.84
8	1.84	3.11	2.70	2.82	3.10	3.83	3.55	2.97	2.82
6	1.84	3.11	2.70	2.82	3.10	3.83	3.55	2.97	2.82
5	1.84	3.11	2.70	2.82	3.10	3.83	3.55	2.97	2.82
4	1.84	3.12	2.70	2.82	3.11	3.83	3.55	2.97	2.82
3	1.83	3.11	2.69	2.82	3.11	3.81	3.55	2.97	2.81
2	1.82	3.11	2.69	2.82	3.10	3.81	3.54	2.97	2.81
1	1.82	3.11	2.70	2.82	3.10	3.81	3.56	2.96	2.82
Oct. 29	1.81	3.11	2.70	2.82	3.09	3.81	3.55	2.96	2.82
22	1.82	3.11	2.69	2.82	3.10	3.81	3.55	2.96	2.82
15	1.82	3.12	2.70	2.83	3.10	3.83	3.56	2.96	2.83
8	1.80	3.12	2.70	2.83	3.11	3.83	3.56	2.96	2.84
1	1.80	3.11	2.70	2.83	3.10	3.82	3.55	2.96	2.83
Sept. 24	1.80	3.11	2.69	2.82	3.11	3.83	3.56	2.97	2.82
17	1.80	3.11	2.69	2.82	3.10	3.82	3.56	2.96	2.81
10	1.81	3.11	2.69	2.82	3.10	3.82	3.55	2.96	2.80
3	1.83	3.10	2.69	2.81	3.08	3.83	3.55	2.96	2.80
Aug. 27	1.83	3.10	2.69	2.81	3.09	3.82	3.56	2.96	2.79
July 30	1.84	3.09	2.68	2.80	3.08	3.81	3.55	2.95	2.79
June 25	1.82	3.13	2.71	2.84	3.11	3.87	3.60	2.97	2.82
May 28	1.88	3.15	2.74	2.86	3.12	3.89	3.61	2.99	2.86
Apr. 30	1.98	3.18	2.75	2.88	3.15	3.94	3.67	3.00	2.87
Mar. 26	2.08	3.19	2.76	2.88	3.14	3.99	3.71	3.00	2.87
Feb. 26	2.06	3.21	2.77	2.88	3.16	4.04	3.75	3.01	2.88
Jan. 29	2.06	3.24	2.77	2.90	3.18	4.10	3.81	3.03	2.88
High 1943	2.08	3.31	2.81	2.96	3.23	4.25	3.93	3.07	2.93
Low 1943	1.79	3.09	2.68	2.80	3.07	3.79	3.54	2.94	2.78
High 1942	2.14	3.39	2.88	3.02	3.33	4.37	4.05	3.19	3.02
Low 1942	1.93	3.30	2.79	2.94	3.23	4.23	3.91	3.05	2.92
1 Year ago									
Nov. 23, 1942	2.06	3.31	2.80	2.94	3.23	4.25	3.94	3.06	2.92
2 Years ago									
Nov. 22, 1941	1.85	3.27	2.72	2.86	3.19	4.29	3.91	3.04	2.85

*These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond (3% coupon, maturing in 25 years) and do not purport to show either the average yield or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement of yield averages, the latter being the true picture of the bond market.

†The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was published in the issue of Jan. 14, 1943, page 202.

October Life Insurance Sales Advance

The sale of ordinary life insurance in the United States in October amounted to \$631,021,000, a 30% increase over the amount sold in the same month of 1942, according to the monthly survey issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn. The total sales volume for the first ten months of 1943, aggregated \$5,968,788,000, an 8% increase over the same period of 1942.

The sales volume and the ratios for all sections are reported by the Bureau as follows:

U. S. Total	OCTOBER, 1943		YEAR TO DATE	
	Sales Volume In \$1,000	Ratios '43-'42 All Cos.	Sales Volume In \$1,000	Ratios '43-'42 All Cos.
U. S. Total	\$631,021	130%	\$5,968,788	108%
New England	46,283	117	454,074	103
Middle Atlantic	161,932	131	1,550,467	106
E. N. Central	140,318	127	1,325,666	105
W. N. Central	65,086	133	602,313	111
S. Atlantic	64,195	130	611,170	113
E. S. Central	24,320	125	239,249	105
W. S. Central	40,720	126	419,336	108
Mountain	18,830	143	172,734	121
Pacific	69,327	148	593,779	114

Electric Output For Week Ended Nov 20, 1943, Shows 18.9% Gain Over Same Week Last Year

The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Nov. 20, 1943, was approximately 4,513,299,000 kwh., compared with 3,795,361,000 kwh. in the corresponding week last year, an increase of 18.9%. The output of the week ended Nov. 13, 1943, was 18.7% in excess of the similar period of 1942.

Major Geographical Divisions—	PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR			
	Nov. 20	Nov. 13	Nov. 6	Oct. 30
New England	7.7	8.3	8.2	9.4
Middle Atlantic	20.5	19.0	18.1	21.4
Central Industrial	14.1	15.1	12.7	14.2
West Central	7.9	10.5	8.7	8.5
Southern States	19.9	20.3	20.4	19.6
Rocky Mountain	15.5	14.8	15.5	13.8
Pacific Coast	36.9	33.3	29.7	26.1
Total United States	18.9	18.7	17.3	18.0

Week Ended—	DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours)				
	1943	1942	over 1942	1941	1932
Aug. 7	4,240,638	3,637,070	+16.6	3,233,242	1,415,122
Aug. 14	4,287,827	3,654,795	+17.3	3,238,160	1,431,910
Aug. 21	4,264,825	3,673,717	+16.1	3,230,750	1,436,440
Aug. 28	4,322,195	3,639,961	+18.7	3,261,149	1,464,700
Sep. 4	4,350,511	3,672,921	+18.4	3,132,954	1,423,977
Sep. 11	4,229,262	3,583,408	+18.0	3,222,346	1,476,442
Sep. 18	4,358,512	3,756,922	+16.0	3,273,375	1,490,863
Sep. 25	4,359,610	3,720,254	+17.2	3,273,376	1,499,459
Oct. 2	4,359,003	3,702,299	+17.3</		

Weekly Coal And Coke Production Statistics

The Solid Fuels Administration for War, U. S. Department of the Interior, in its latest report, states that the total production of soft coal in the week ended Nov. 13, 1943, is estimated at 11,270,000 net tons, as against 11,453,000 tons in the corresponding week of 1942. Revised estimates for the week ended Nov. 6, 1943, during which period the miners were out on strike, show that output of soft coal amounted to 2,995,000 tons. Production for the current year to date was 0.4% below that for the same period last year.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines estimated that the total output of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended Nov. 13, 1943 was 1,084,000 tons, an increase of 938,000 tons over the preceding week. When compared with the production in the corresponding week of 1942, however, there was a decrease of 97,000 tons. The calendar year to date shows a decrease of 1.3% when compared with the same period last year.

The Bureau of Mines also reported that the estimated output of byproduct coke in the United States for the week ended Nov. 13, 1943 showed an increase of 49,200 tons when compared with the production for the week ended Nov. 6, 1943. The quantity of coke from beehive ovens increased 73,700 tons during the same period.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL

(In Net Tons—000 Omitted.)

	Week Ended			January 1 to Date		
	Nov. 13, 1943	Nov. 6, 1943	Nov. 14, 1942	Nov. 13, 1943	Nov. 14, 1942	Nov. 13, 1942
Bituminous coal and lignite—	11,270	2,995	11,453	503,870	505,763	389,394
Total, incl. mine fuel—	11,270	2,995	11,453	503,870	505,763	389,394
Daily average	1,910	499	2,009	1,869	1,893	1,459

*Revised. †Subject to current adjustment. ‡Armistice Day, Nov. 11, weighted as 0.9 of a normal working day.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND COKE

(In Net Tons)

	Week Ended			Cal. Year to Date		
	Nov. 13, 1943	Nov. 6, 1943	Nov. 14, 1942	Nov. 13, 1943	Nov. 14, 1942	Nov. 16, 1942
Penn. anthracite—	1,084,000	1,460,000	1,181,000	52,469,000	53,135,000	63,740,000
Total incl. coal fuel—	1,084,000	1,460,000	1,181,000	52,469,000	53,135,000	63,740,000
Commercial production	1,041,000	1,400,000	1,134,000	50,369,000	51,010,000	59,151,000
By-product coke—						
United States total—	1,172,900	1,123,700	1,211,200	55,042,000	54,136,800	†
Beehive coke—						
United States total—	145,800	72,100	149,100	6,880,200	7,237,800	5,920,000

*Includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. †Excludes colliery fuel. ‡Comparable data not available. §Subject to revision. ¶Revised.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES

(In Thousands of Net Tons)

(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					Nov. average
	Nov. 6, 1943	Oct. 30, 1943	Nov. 7, 1942	Nov. 8, 1942	Nov. 6, 1942	
Alabama	70	83	354	316	253	409
Alaska	5	5	6	5	2	**
Arkansas and Oklahoma	40	87	93	89	64	100
Colorado	43	169	184	175	164	236
Georgia and North Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	**
Illinois	348	1,034	1,295	1,170	1,094	1,571
Indiana	102	158	554	500	359	536
Iowa	22	36	62	62	80	128
Kansas and Missouri	138	192	173	159	142	175
Kentucky—Eastern	112	623	907	849	803	724
Kentucky—Western	155	233	290	237	168	218
Maryland	3	27	30	39	31	35
Michigan	3	2	6	7	16	26
Montana (bituminous and lignite)	95	107	88	94	78	83
New Mexico	11	35	35	25	29	62
North and South Dakota (lignite)	70	71	81	107	62	**35
Ohio	195	622	666	703	503	764
Pennsylvania (bituminous)	744	2,662	2,679	2,808	2,034	2,993
Tennessee	17	103	144	148	118	117
Texas (bituminous and lignite)	5	4	8	8	17	29
Utah	45	127	113	99	96	112
Virginia	72	296	383	411	283	217
Washington	26	23	32	43	42	72
West Virginia—Southern	339	2,154	2,139	2,311	1,814	1,271
West Virginia—Northern	256	761	875	871	556	776
Wyoming	66	193	181	158	138	184
Other Western States	1	1	††	††	††	**5
Total bituminous and lignite	2,995	9,880	11,379	11,398	8,947	10,878
§Pennsylvania anthracite	146	1,036	1,091	1,090	1,060	1,896
Total all coal	3,141	10,916	12,470	12,488	10,007	12,774

*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, California, Idaho, Nevada 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.

Civil Eng. Construction \$68,931,000 For Week Private Volume Second Highest Of Year

Civil engineering construction volume in continental United States totals \$68,931,000 for the week. This volume, not including the construction by military engineers abroad, American contracts outside the country, and shipbuilding, is 10% higher than in the preceding week, but is 31% lower than the volume reported to "Engineering News-Record" for the corresponding 1942 week. The report, made public on Nov. 18, went on to say:

Private construction reached the second highest weekly volume for the year. It is 140% above a week ago and 569% above a year ago. Public work, however, is down 37% compared with last week and is 69% below last year. Both State and municipal work and Federal construction are lower than a week ago and a year ago, and are responsible for the decrease in public.

The current week's volume brings 1943 construction to \$2,848,861,000, an average of \$61,932,000 for each of the 46 weeks of the period. On the weekly average basis, 1943 volume is 67% below the \$8,866,278,000 for the 47-week 1942 period. Private construction, \$448,805,000, is 14% lower than a year ago, and public construction, \$2,400,056,000, is down 71% when adjusted for the difference in the number of weeks.

Civil engineering construction volumes for the 1942 week, last week, and the current week are:

	Nov. 19, 1942	Nov. 11, 1943	Nov. 18, 1943
Total U. S. construction	\$100,060,000	\$62,972,000	\$68,931,000
Private construction	5,971,000	16,607,000	39,906,000
Public construction	94,089,000	46,365,000	29,025,000
State and municipal	3,192,000	2,956,000	1,599,000
Federal	90,897,000	43,409,000	27,426,000

In the classified construction groups, gains over last week are in commercial buildings, earthwork and drainage, and unclassified

construction. Commercial buildings and unclassified construction top their respective 1942-week totals. Sub-totals for the week in each class of construction are: waterworks, \$215,000; sewerage, \$752,000; bridges, \$102,000; industrial buildings, \$705,000; commercial building and large-scale private housing, \$8,871,000; public buildings, \$17,652,000; earthwork and drainage, \$695,000; streets and roads, \$1,869,000, and unclassified construction, \$38,070,000.

New capital for construction purposes for the week totals \$5,879,000, and is made up entirely of State and municipal bond sales. New construction financing for the 46 weeks of 1943, \$3,058,099,000, is 69% lower than the \$10,201,425,000 reported for the 47-week 1942 period.

Non-Ferrous Metals—Ease In Restrictions On Essential Civilian Needs Expected

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 Minerals Markets," in its issue of Nov. 18 stated: "With stockpiles of most non-ferrous metals still increasing, and the termination of war contracts becoming more of a factor, interest last week centered in preliminary moves in Washington to lift restrictions on civilian consumption. Arthur D. Whiteside, chief of the Office of Civilian Requirements, said on Nov. 16 that the program of the Government aims at the full utilization of all facilities set free as a result of cut-backs in the war program for pressing essential civilian needs wherever facilities and manpower are becoming available. He declared that copper definitely will be available in fair quantities for essential needs, and aluminum will be released in the near future." The publication further went on to say in part:

Copper

"Allocation of copper for next month occurred as expected, and producers were busy during the last week in earmarking metal for December shipment. Sellers believe that the tonnages of copper asked for to cover next month's needs will be smaller than in recent months. This is attributed to the natural tendency of fabricators to cut down on their year-end inventories.

"Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, announced that Russia obtained 300,000 tons of non-ferrous metals from this country up to the end of September under Lend-Lease. The industry believes that more than one-half of this tonnage consisted of copper and copper products.

Lead

"The lead industry was concerned last week with the problem of rounding up December business prior to arranging for tonnages of foreign lead that WPB is to allot to consumers. A larger percentage of corroding lead will be included in allotments for next month, and some is expected to come out of the stockpile. The position of lead is regarded as comfortable, even though the stockpile has been reduced fairly steadily in the last six months.

Antimony

"Producers of antimony believe that the supply-demand situation is such that the order limiting consumption will be eased around the turn of the year. Unfortunately, normal outlets for the metal are mainly tied up with other products, and, until civilian consumption of all metals and metal products actually expands, the movement of antimony into consumption may not increase appreciably even after the order has been revised. The reserve supply of antimony is large, but WPB hopes to reduce the stockpile somewhat during 1944.

Zinc

"The statement of policy regarding the limitation on B and C premium payments to zinc producers has been clarified by WPB. It is explained that the term 'mines not already operating' as used in the statement issued late in October, means mines which began work subsequent to Oct. 27, 1943. The limitation does not apply to any mine which was producing, developing, or otherwise working prior to Oct. 27.

"WPB last week expanded the list of permitted uses of zinc under an amendment to M-11-b. The

metal may now be used in (1) applying a protective coating or plating on plumbing fixtures, fittings, and trim; (2) portable electric tools as defined in L-216; (3) portable pneumatic tools; (4) light power-driven tools as defined in L-237; (5) data, instruction and identification plates; (6) air compressors; (7) airline, water and oil separators; and (8) air regulators as part of spraying equipment.

"Items added to the restricted list are lock parts, costume jewelry vending machines, closures, handbag fittings and photographic equipment.

Tin

"Production of tin-plate in the United States during September amounted to 190,275 tons, or at the rate of 60.3% of capacity, the American Iron and Steel Institute reports. Production for the Jan.-Sept. period this year was 1,690,062 tons, which compares with 2,316,299 tons in the same period last year.

"There were no price developments in tin during the last week. Straits quality tin for shipment, in cents per pound, was nominally as follows:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Nov. 11		HOLIDAY	
Nov. 12	52.00	52.00	52.00
Nov. 13	52.00	52.00	52.00
Nov. 15	52.00	52.00	52.00
Nov. 16	52.00	52.00	52.00
Nov. 17	52.00	52.00	52.00
Nov. 18	52.00	52.00	52.00

"Chinese, or 99% tin, continues at 51.125¢ a pound.

Sodium

"Metallic sodium has been placed under allocation by WPB, owing to expanding uses for the war program, chiefly in connection with producing high octane gasoline.

Quicksilver

"With buying interest in forward metal at a low point, producers on the Pacific Coast are becoming increasingly nervous about the price situation. To make matters worse, it has been rumored that MRC intends to revise its buying level downward. Consumers are limiting their purchases to cover against actual business in hand. The New York market for prompt metal continues at \$195 to \$197 per flask of 76 pounds.

Silver

"WPB last week simplified the provisions of the silver regulations that pertain to toll operations. The amended order provides that where a person furnishes silver to another under toll agreement, to be processed and returned for List B uses, the person who furnishes the silver shall be considered as having put it into process. This change clarifies the problem of computing quotas for List B uses.

"The London market for silver was unchanged last week at 23½d. The New York Official for foreign silver continued at 44¼¢, with domestic metal at 70¼¢.

Daily Prices

The daily prices of electrolytic copper (domestic and export, re-

Ton-Miles of Rev. Freight Increased 3% In October

Railroads in Class I in the United States handled about 3% more ton-miles of revenue freight in October 1943, than was handled in the corresponding month of 1942, according to a preliminary estimate prepared by the Association of American Railroads.

In the first ten months of 1943, Class I railroads performed approximately 15% more revenue ton-miles of service than in the same period of 1942, 55% more than in the same period of 1941, and 123% more than in the first ten months of 1939.

The following table summarizes revenue ton-mile statistics for the first ten months of 1943 and 1942:

	Revenue Ton-Miles of Freight		Inc. %
	1943	1942	
1st 8 mos.	478,800,671	405,738,753	18.0
Mo. of Sep.	62,900,000	58,155,496	8.2
Mo. of Oct.	164,000,000	62,160,196	3.0

† 9 mos. 605,700,671 526,054,445 15.1
*Revised estimate. †Preliminary estimate.

Farm Fire Prevention Conference In Chicago

Ways and means of arresting the alarming increase in fire destruction in food processing and storage operations and of reducing the serious effect of farm fires on food problems will be studied at a wartime round-table conference in Chicago Nov. 29 of farm leaders, state fire marshals, industrialists and insurance and chamber of commerce executives.

The conference is sponsored jointly by the Agricultural Committee of the National Fire Waste Council and the National Fire Protection Association's Farm Fire Prevention Committee. The Council, of which the Association is a member, is affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It was organized in 1922 to include 31 national fire safety organizations.

One of the purposes of the meeting will be to outline an intensive educational rural fire prevention program. Rural fires alone probably will exceed \$200,000,000 in 1943, but property values are no accurate measure of this loss in wartime when food is such a critical factor and when farm buildings and machinery can not be replaced easily, said a statement by the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber statement said: "Food is of basic importance in winning the war and rebuilding the post-war world. Maintaining the production and conservation of essential food supplies for our Armed Forces, our Allies, and our home front war workers and citizens is the responsibility of America's farm and rural communities.

"Continued annual destruction by fire of \$200,000,000 of the nation's farm and rural property represents an intolerable sabotaging of our war effort, now more serious than ever before, because of the impossibility of adequate replacement—probably for the duration. Loss of some 3,500 lives annually by rural fire, augmented by several times that number of injuries is a tragic and unnecessary depletion of critical rural manpower."

The Fire Waste Council's Agricultural Committee is headed by Rush W. Carter, of Chicago, assistant manager of the Aetna Insurance Co.

finery), lead, zinc and Straits tin were unchanged from those appearing in the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" of July 31, 1942, page 380.

Daily Average Crude Oil Production For Week Ended Nov. 13, 1943 Increased 47,200 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average crude oil production for the week ended Nov. 13, 1943, was 4,436,450 barrels, or 47,200 barrels per day more than in the preceding week and 556,700 barrels per day in excess of output in the corresponding week of last year. The current figure was also 59,750 barrels per day higher than the daily average figure recommended by the Petroleum Administration for War for the month of November, 1943. Daily production for the four weeks ended Nov. 13, 1943, averaged 4,404,600 barrels. Further details as reported by the Institute follow:

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 4,134,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 12,223,000 barrels of gasoline; 1,327,000 barrels of kerosine; 4,633,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil and 8,103,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week ended Nov. 13, 1943; and had in storage at the end of that week 68,726,000 barrels of gasoline, 11,630,000 barrels of kerosine, 45,316,000 barrels of distillate fuel and 62,647,000 barrels of residual fuel oils. The above figures apply to the country as a whole and do not reflect conditions on the East Coast.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (FIGURES IN BARRELS)

	*P. A. W. Recommendations November	*State Allowables Begin. Nov. 1	Actual Production		4 Weeks Ended Nov. 13, 1943	Week Ended Nov. 14, 1942
			Week Ended Nov. 13, 1943	Change from Previous Week		
Oklahoma	318,000	325,000	327,700	+2,700	328,500	358,950
Kansas	285,000	274,800	288,900	+46,350	272,700	305,950
Nebraska	1,600		1,700		1,700	3,150
Panhandle Texas		85,500			86,800	89,800
North Texas		141,900			140,100	137,600
West Texas		359,750			356,900	211,800
East Central Texas		137,950			136,600	95,100
East Texas		376,400			372,550	354,800
Southwest Texas		298,100	+250		293,050	171,650
Coastal Texas		524,600			522,000	312,500
Total Texas	1,881,000	1,905,471	1,924,200	+250	1,908,000	1,373,250
North Louisiana		78,650		-150	79,500	96,150
Coastal Louisiana		272,200			275,600	227,700
Total Louisiana	353,700	375,700	350,850	-150	355,100	323,850
Arkansas	76,900	77,891	78,550	+450	78,500	74,000
Mississippi	49,000		52,500	+100	49,650	67,100
Illinois	205,000		215,500	-12,900	220,550	240,050
Indiana	14,000		13,150	-1,450	13,600	15,300
Eastern— (Not incl. Ill., Ind. and Ky.)	78,500		71,000	+100	73,000	77,500
Kentucky	24,500		22,350	-2,400	24,200	15,300
Michigan	56,000		60,600	+8,500	54,700	65,500
Wyoming	98,000		100,950	+2,250	100,350	90,850
Montana	23,000		21,350		21,350	21,850
Colorado	7,000		7,300		7,250	6,150
New Mexico	110,500	110,500	112,550		112,550	100,000
Total East of Calif.	3,581,700		3,649,150	+38,400	3,621,700	3,138,750
California	795,000	795,000	787,300	+8,800	782,900	741,000
Total United States	4,376,700		4,436,450	+47,200	4,404,600	3,879,750

*P.A.W. recommendations and state allowables, as shown above, represent the production of Crude Oil only, and do not include amounts of condensate and natural gas derivatives to be produced.

†Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska figures are for week ended 7:00 a.m. Nov. 11, 1943.

‡This is the net basic allowable as of Nov. 1 calculated on a 30-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 3 to 8 days, the entire state was ordered shut down for 8 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 8 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, GAS OIL AND DISTILLATE FUEL AND RESIDUAL FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED NOV. 13, 1943

(Figures in Thousands of barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

Figures in this section include reported totals plus an estimate of unreported amounts and are therefore on a Bureau of Mines basis—

District—	Daily Refining Capacity	Crude Runs to Still	Production of Gasoline	Stocks of Gasoline	Stocks of Fuel Oil	Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil		
							Rate	Per Cent
*Combin'd: East Coast, Texas Gulf, Louisiana, Gulf, North Louisiana - Arkansas and Inland Texas...	2,444	88.7	2,094	85.7	5,889	30,564	22,710	18,398
Appalachian—								
District No. 1	130	83.9	103	79.2	324	1,596	936	202
District No. 2	47	87.2	34	72.3	127	794	119	118
Ind., Ill., Ky.	824	85.2	736	89.3	2,472	13,077	6,609	3,003
Okl., Kans., Mo.	416	80.1	350	84.1	1,239	6,800	2,498	1,215
Rocky Mountain—								
District No. 3	8	26.9	8	100.0	29	64	21	34
District No. 4	141	58.3	97	68.8	348	1,080	438	677
California	817	89.9	712	87.1	1,795	14,751	11,985	39,000
Tot. U. S. B. of M. basis Nov. 13, 1943.	4,827	86.4	4,134	85.6	12,223	68,726	45,316	62,647
Tot. U. S. B. of M. basis Nov. 6, 1943.	4,827	86.4	4,079	84.5	12,172	68,698	44,776	63,551
U. S. Bur. of Mines basis Nov. 14, 1942.			3,802		11,469	76,028	50,533	78,543

*At the request of the Petroleum Administration for War, †Finished, 58,261,000 barrels; unfinished, 10,465,000 barrels. ‡At refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines. §Not including 1,327,000 barrels of kerosine, 4,633,000 barrels of gas oil and distillate fuel oil and 8,103,000 barrels of residual fuel oil produced during the week ended Nov. 13, 1943, which compares with 1,378,000 barrels, 4,287,000 barrels and 8,135,000 barrels, respectively, in the preceding week and 1,344,000 barrels, 4,098,000 barrels and 7,306,000 barrels, respectively, in the week ended Nov. 14, 1942.

Notes—Stocks of kerosine at Nov. 13, 1943 amounted to 11,630,000 barrels, as against 11,963,000 barrels a week earlier and 12,639,000 barrels a year before. District No. 1 inventory indices are: Gasoline, 36.6%; kerosine, 52.9%; gas oil and distillate fuel, 59.7%; and residual fuel oil, 78.3% of normal.

National Fertilizer Association Commodity Price Index Advances Fractionally

The weekly wholesale commodity price index, compiled by The National Fertilizer Association, and made public on Nov. 22, was higher in the week ending Nov. 20 when it advanced to 135.0 from 134.8 in the preceding week. A month ago it registered 135.9 and a year ago 130.5, based on the 1935-1939 average as 100.

The Association's report continued as follows:

The fractional advance in the general level of the all-commodity index may be attributed principally to increasing prices for farm products, notably grains. All grains moved into higher ground with prices for wheat reaching new highs for the year, reflecting a new all-time high in the total grain index group. Prices for rye advanced sharply. Higher prices for choice cattle, good cattle, and heavy hogs were not sufficient to offset lower quotations for poultry, calves, lambs, and sheep, thus noting a slight reduction in the livestock index number. Even though cottonseed oil declined, eggs and potatoes advanced sufficiently to move the foods index into higher ground. Higher prices for cotton caused a fractional increase in the textiles group. All other index groups remained unchanged.

During the week 11 price series advanced and 5 declined, in contrast with the preceding week in which there were 6 advances and 9 declines. In the second preceding week there were 7 advances and 7 declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

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

% Each Group Bears to Total Index	Group	Latest Preceding		Month Ago	Year Ago
		Week Nov. 20, 1943	Week Nov. 13, 1943		
25.3	Foods	140.6	139.9	140.8	134.0
	Fats and Oils	145.6	146.1	146.1	147.0
	Cottonseed Oil	159.6	161.3	161.3	160.0
	Farm Products	152.3	151.7	156.5	142.0
	Cotton	188.9	186.8	192.2	183.5
	Grains	160.5	157.7	154.8	116.4
	Livestock	143.5	143.8	151.3	141.3
17.3	Fuels	122.8	122.8	122.8	119.3
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities	131.4	131.4	131.4	128.4
8.2	Textiles	150.2	149.9	150.4	148.5
7.1	Metals	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4
6.1	Building materials	152.4	152.4	152.5	151.3
1.3	Chemicals and drugs	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.6
.3	Fertilizer materials	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.5
.3	Fertilizers	119.8	119.8	119.8	115.3
.3	Farm machinery	104.2	104.2	104.1	104.1
100.0	All groups combined	135.0	134.8	135.9	130.5

*Indexes on 1926-1928 base were: Nov. 20, 1943, 105.2; Nov. 13, 1943, 105.0, and Nov. 21, 1942, 101.7.

Wholesale Commodity Index Declines 0.1% During Week Ended Nov. 13, Says Labor Dept.

The U. S. Department of Labor announced on Nov. 18 that lower prices for fruits and vegetables and for hogs caused the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of commodity prices to drop 0.1% during the week ended Nov. 13. The all-commodity index which now stands at 102.8% of the 1926 average has fluctuated within a very narrow range during the past 12 months. From 100.1% of the 1926 level in mid-November, 1942, the index reached its high point of 104.0 late in May, 1943, and has since declined slightly.

The Department's announcement further explained:

"Farm Products and Foods—Average prices for farm products in primary markets dropped 0.6% during the week as a result of sharp declines in prices for hogs, for rye and cotton, for sweet potatoes, and for apples and white potatoes in the Chicago market. Higher prices were reported for oats, cattle, sheep, live poultry at Chicago; hay, flaxseed, citrus fruits, onions, and for apples and potatoes in Eastern markets. In the past month farm products prices have decreased 0.6%.

"Prices for foods in primary markets fell 0.2% during the second week of November largely as a result of a decrease of nearly 1% for fresh fruits and vegetables. Lower prices were also reported for butter and eggs in several markets. Notwithstanding the recent recession, average prices for foods are 0.8% higher than at this time last month.

"Industrial Commodities—In the building materials group higher prices for rosin and turpentine were offset by lower prices for linseed oil and the group index remained unchanged at last week's level. Quotations for boxboard advanced substantially."

The following notation is made:

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. 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 Oct. 16, 1943 and a month ago and a year ago.

Commodity groups—	(1926=100)				Percentage changes to Nov. 13, 1943 from—			
	11-13 1943	11-6 1943	10-30 1943	10-16 1943	11-14 1942	11-6 1942	10-16 1942	11-14 1941
All commodities	102.8	102.9	102.8	102.9	100.1	-0.1	-0.1	+2.7
Farm products	122.1	122.9	122.2	122.8	110.7	-0.6	-0.6	+10.3
Foods	105.5	105.7	105.0	104.7	103.0	-0.2	+0.8	+2.4
Hides and leather products	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	0	0	0
Textile products	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.1	96.6	0	+0.1	+0.6
Fuel and lighting materials	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.8	79.7	0	-0.2	+2.4
Metals and metal products	103.8	103.3	103.8	103.8	103.9	0	0	-0.1
Building materials	113.0	113.0	112.8	112.5	110.2	0	+0.4	+2.5
Chemicals and allied products	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.3	99.5	0	+0.1	+0.9
Housefurnishing goods	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.1	104.1	0	0	+1.1
Miscellaneous commodities	93.0	92.9	92.9	92.9	90.0	+0.1	+0.1	+3.3
Raw materials	111.7	112.1	111.8	112.2	103.7	-0.4	-0.4	+7.7
Semimanufactured articles	92.9	92.9	92.8	92.8	92.5	0	+0.1	+0.4
Manufactured products	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	99.7	0	0	+0.6
All commodities other than farm products	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	97.8	0	0	+0.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	96.1	0	0	+1.5

*Preliminary.

NYSE Firms Reminded To Select Accountants

Member firms of the New York Stock Exchange doing business with other than members or member firms were reminded on Nov. 12 that before Jan. 10 each such firm should notify the Department of Member Firms of the name of the public accountant selected to make an audit of its affairs during 1944, submitting at the same time a signed copy of the accountants' agreement. This is in accordance with Rule 533 of the Exchange's Board of Governors, which requires among other things, that member firms select an independent public accountant to make an audit of its affairs during each calendar year.

The notice to exchange members issued by Edward C. Gray, Director of the Member Firms' Department, further stated:

"Under this procedure the first indication which a member firm will receive that an audit is to be made of its affairs will be the appearance of the accountants at the office of the member firm. The accountants will not be precluded from starting their inspection a few days prior to the audit date for the purpose of accomplishing preliminary work. Upon receipt by the Department of advice from the independent public accountants that they have commenced such an audit of a member firm or the preliminary work in connection therewith, instructions with respect to the preparation and submission of the answer to the financial questionnaire, the regulations to be followed in conducting the audit and an attestation form will be forwarded promptly to the member firm for delivery to the independent public accountants."

New Members Of NY Chamber Of Commerce

At the November monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York 23 business executives were elected to resident membership in the Chamber. The following are the new members:

D. R. Ackerman, Vice President and Secretary, Great American Insurance Co.; Philip A. Bennett, Resident Manager, A. B. Dick Co.; O. M. Bernuth, President, Bernuth, Lembeck Co., Inc.; Fred E. Brown, District Manager, Bayuk Cigars, Inc.; M. A. Chapman, Resident, Mica Insulator Co.; Edward S. Cole, President, The Pitometer Co.; Duncan W. Fraser, President, American Locomotive Co.; George M. Jeffery, Resident, H. L. Judd Co.; Henry Meyer, President, Meyer, Lyr & Co., Inc.; Maurice Newton, Partner, Hallgarten & Co.; William Guthrie Packard, President, The Frank Shepard Co.; D. O. Price, Treasurer, H. L. Judd & Co.

Also, George Huddleston, President, Pride Transportation Co.; Ralph C. Roe, Burns and Roe, Inc.; T. A. Scott, Chairman of Board, Merritt, Chapman & Scott Corp.; J. L. Sheppard, Vice-President, Central Greyhound Lines, Inc.; Dale Snure, Resident Vice President, Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Co. of Wisconsin; Ralph Stoddard, President, DeLaval Separator Co.; Herbert J. Stursberg, Treasurer and Director, Livingston Worsted Mills; James F. Tate, with Montgomery, Scott & Co.; Charles G. Taylor, Jr., Vice President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Walther J. Wessels, Partner, Wessels, Kulenkampf & Co.

The American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc. was also elected to corporate membership with President Earle S. Thompson as designee.

Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week Ended Nov. 13, 1943 Increased 92,959 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Nov. 13, 1943, totaled 847,683 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Nov. 18. This was an increase above the corresponding week of 1942 of 20,988 cars, or 2.5%, but a decrease under the same week in 1941 of 36,207 cars, or 4.1%.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of Nov. 13 increased 92,959 cars, or 12.3%, above the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 393,627 cars, a decrease of 2,594 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 1,755 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 107,320 cars, an increase of 2,699 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 16,255 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

Coal loading amounted to 167,133 cars, an increase of 124,270 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,892 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 51,995 cars, a decrease of 4,433 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 10,655 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Nov. 13 totaled 33,777 cars, a decrease of 3,454 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 6,524 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

Live stock loading amounted to 26,157 cars, a decrease of 176 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 5,914 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western Districts alone loading of live stock for the week of Nov. 13 totaled 20,837 cars, a decrease of 564 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,878 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

Forest products loading totaled 42,978 cars, a decrease of 794 cars below the preceding but an increase of 331 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

Ore loading amounted to 44,275 cars, a decrease of 28,378 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 15,877 cars below the corresponding week in 1942.

Coke loading amounted to 14,198 cars, an increase of 2,365 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 63 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1942, except the Northwestern, but all districts reported decreases compared with 1941 except the Central Western and Southwestern.

	1943	1942	1941
5 weeks of January	3,530,849	3,858,479	3,454,409
4 weeks of February	3,055,640	3,122,942	2,866,565
4 weeks of March	3,073,426	3,174,781	3,066,011
4 weeks of April	3,136,253	3,350,996	2,793,630
5 weeks of May	4,149,708	4,170,548	4,160,060
4 weeks of June	3,151,146	3,385,655	3,510,057
5 weeks of July	4,307,406	4,185,135	4,295,457
4 weeks of August	3,554,446	3,487,905	3,581,350
4 weeks of September	3,545,623	3,503,383	3,540,210
5 weeks of October	4,518,244	4,511,609	4,553,007
Week of November 6	754,724	829,663	873,582
Week of November 13	847,683	826,695	883,890
Total	37,625,348	38,407,791	37,578,228

The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended Nov. 13, 1943. During this period 77 roads showed increases when compared with the corresponding week last year.

Railroads	REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)—WEEK ENDED NOV. 13			Total Loads Received from Connections		
	1943	1942	1941	1943	1942	1941
Eastern District—						
Ann Arbor	310	419	682	1,370	1,155	1,155
Bangor & Aroostook	2,667	1,620	1,420	198	153	153
Boston & Maine	6,945	5,897	8,265	15,159	13,879	13,879
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,350	1,433	1,574	2,090	1,920	1,920
Central Indiana	42	24	31	27	41	41
Central Vermont	1,016	821	1,379	2,622	2,081	2,081
Delaware & Hudson	6,177	6,148	6,005	10,401	10,970	10,970
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	7,627	6,737	9,031	10,046	10,530	10,530
Detroit & Mackinac	251	480	492	111	126	126
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	2,054	1,509	2,585	1,178	1,312	1,312
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	324	331	437	1,981	2,651	2,651
Erie	13,161	11,496	15,194	17,440	15,570	15,570
Grand Trunk Western	3,925	4,246	6,463	6,770	7,635	7,635
Lehigh & Hudson River	207	208	245	2,131	2,744	2,744
Lehigh & New England	1,553	1,798	1,906	1,002	1,819	1,819
Lehigh Valley	8,248	8,283	8,985	11,755	12,263	12,263
Maine Central	2,208	2,139	3,029	4,155	3,052	3,052
Monongahela	5,939	6,099	6,391	304	395	395
Montour	1,713	2,158	2,434	30	27	27
New York Central Lines	50,884	45,308	53,124	48,431	49,812	49,812
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	10,153	9,026	12,243	18,135	17,296	17,296
New York, Ontario & Western	1,199	929	1,109	2,628	2,145	2,145
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	6,845	6,494	6,554	13,948	14,305	14,305
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western	632	360	526	1,386	1,916	1,916
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	7,534	6,938	8,617	6,426	7,308	7,308
Pere Marquette	5,370	5,486	7,002	6,730	6,303	6,303
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	777	671	668	19	7	7
Pittsburgh & Shawmut & North	372	357	421	268	228	228
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	1,435	1,003	1,172	2,537	2,590	2,590
Rutland	341	292	572	1,046	812	812
Wabash	6,181	5,562	6,057	11,887	12,131	12,131
Wheeling & Lake Erie	4,584	4,639	5,237	3,867	4,219	4,219
Total	162,033	148,851	179,850	205,778	207,398	207,398
Allegheny District—						
Akron, Canton & Youngstown	803	788	702	1,163	1,126	1,126
Baltimore & Ohio	45,364	37,742	41,136	29,593	27,629	27,629
Bessemer & Lake Erie	4,911	5,558	5,351	1,623	2,360	2,360
Buffalo Creek & Gauley	365	309	284	4	3	3
Cambria & Indiana	1,054	1,787	1,898	4	10	10
Central R. R. of New Jersey	7,320	7,235	7,500	18,954	19,220	19,220
Cornwall	625	725	677	40	54	54
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	232	228	291	12	15	15
Ligonier Valley	143	132	120	48	40	40
Long Island	1,480	1,100	875	2,976	3,074	3,074
Penn.-Reading Seashore Lines	2,013	1,733	1,774	2,954	1,982	1,982
Pennsylvania System	80,726	76,636	86,289	59,621	65,108	65,108
Reading Co.	14,665	14,403	16,320	25,887	26,179	26,179
Union (Pittsburgh)	18,649	20,148	20,079	6,889	6,979	6,979
Western Maryland	4,194	3,879	4,194	10,748	11,117	11,117
Total	182,544	172,403	187,490	160,516	164,876	164,876
Pocahontas District—						
Chesapeake & Ohio	29,423	28,155	29,379	12,964	12,896	12,896
Norfolk & Western	21,608	22,133	24,390	6,765	6,728	6,728
Virginian	4,920	4,673	4,621	2,710	2,379	2,379
Total	55,951	54,961	58,390	22,439	22,003	22,003

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections		
	1943	1942	1941	1943	1942	1941
Southern District—						
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern	288	362	382	352	316	316
All. & W. P.—W. R. R. of Ala.	699	714	901	3,102	2,596	2,596
Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast	741	766	852	1,234	1,259	1,259
Atlantic Coast Line	12,727	13,008	11,386	11,108	9,933	9,933
Central of Georgia	3,828	3,639	4,777	4,559	4,564	4,564
Charleston & Western Carolina	386	411	460	1,501	1,573	1,573
Columbus & Greenville	1,596	1,733	1,812	2,315	2,890	2,890
Durham & Southern	316	513	380	241	433	433
Florida East Coast	121	135	169	664	375	375
Gainesville Midland	2,208	1,075	633	1,335	1,334	1,334
Georgia	48	34	37	116	77	77
Georgia & Florida	1,177	1,258	1,352	3,413	2,349	2,349
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio	400	350	524	556	493	493
Illinois Central System	4,255	4,077	4,213	4,281	4,539	4,539
Louisville & Nashville	28,577	27,759	28,800	16,605	15,836	15,836
Macon, Dublin & Savannah	25,135	24,992	27,456	12,743	10,504	10,504
Mississippi Central	180	196	203	748	728	728
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	256	188	160	436	603	603
Norfolk Southern	*3,100	3,095	3,575	*4,914	4,808	4,808
Piedmont Northern	1,068	1,447	1,120	1,784	1,584	1,584
Richmond, Fred. & Potomac	374	330	508	1,017	1,286	1,286
Seaboard Air Line	10,998	10,667	10,410	11,234	9,334	9,334
Southern System	22,643	22,667	25,056	8,453	9,158	9,158
Tennessee Central	544	595	565	1,239	2,320	2,320
Winston-Salem Southbound	164	111	154	882	758	758
Total	122,347	120,914	126,524	116,936	112,603	112,603
Northwestern District—						
Chicago & North Western	17,519	18,774	21,178	13,090	13,157	13,157
Chicago Great Western	3,006	2,326	2,619	3,438	3,104	3,104
Chicago, Milw., St. P. & Pac.	21,253	19,640	23,336	9,297	9,648	9,648
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	3,497	2,894	4,205	3,509	3,668	3,668
Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range	11,556	22,631	20,593	180	347	347
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	724	770	1,272	529	617	617
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	8,453	10,082	10,596	9,508	9,597	9,597
Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & South	382	413	544	77	110	110
Great Northern	17,392	19,661	19,553	5,101	5,025	5,025
Green Bay & Western	524	462	691	853	731	731
Lake Superior & Ishpeming	921	2,008	2,815	71	38	38
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,067	1,878	1,826	2,212	2,212	2,212
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M.	6,007	6,386	8,021	2,616	2,689	2,689
Northern Pacific	12,317	11,799	13,223	5,597	5,182	5,182
Spokane International	107	185	99	397	573	573
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	2,480	1,967	2,367	3,233	2,967	2,967
Total	108,207	121,876	132,942	59,708	59,665	59,665
Central Western District—						
Aitch, Top. & Santa Fe System	24,134	22,953	23,587	13,210	12,553	12,553
Alton	3,337	3,069	3,366	4,702	5,138	5,138
Bingham & Garfield	484	527	921	87	102	102
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	20,973	19,778	19,812	12,729	12,261	12,261
Chicago & Illinois Midland	3,213	2,384	2,693	816	804	804
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	12,681	12,081	13,228	11,743	12,395	12,395
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2,879	2,365	2,918	6,842	3,682	3,682
Colorado & Southern	1,514	2,393	1,435	2,455	2,081	2,081
Denver & Rio Grande Western	5,477	4,913	4,523	6,419	5,702	5,702
Denver & Salt Lake	575	806	786	17	8	8
Fort Worth & Denver City	1,066	1,496	1,491	1,661	1,428	1,428
Illinois Terminal	1,773	1,698	2,022	1,805	1,531	1,531
Missouri-Illinois	1,153	1,268	1,111	1,819	376	376
Nevada Northern	2,166	2,155	2,042	133	113	113
North Western Pacific	940	1,037	1,170	680	627	627
Peoria & Pekin Union	11	9	22	0	0	0
Southern Pacific (Pacific)	30,825	31,177	29,258	15,643	13,030	13,030
Toledo, Peoria &						

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

Eugene W. Stetson, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, announced on Nov. 23, the appointment of Joseph V. LeRoy as Second Vice-President at the Madison Ave. office. Mr. LeRoy was formerly an Assistant Treasurer. William H. McMaster, Jr. was appointed an Assistant Treasurer at the Fifth Ave office; and at the main office, Corwin S. Scott was appointed an Assistant Trust Officer, and Edwin R. Deuchar and William J. Neil were made Assistant Secretaries.

The Amalgamated Bank of New York, N. Y. City, has been granted authorization by the State Banking Department to increase its capital stock from \$650,000, consisting of 6,500 shares with a par value of \$100 each, to \$900,000, made up of 9,000 shares of \$100 par value.

The Dry Dock Savings Institution, New York City, announced on Nov. 19 the election of Jabish Holmes Jr. to its Board of Trustees. Mr. Holmes is Real Estate Trust Officer of the Guaranty Trust Co.

John T. Shea, a Director of the First National Bank, Glen Cove, Long Island, died on Nov. 18 in a hospital in Glen Cove. Mr. Shea, who was 65 years old, had been one of the organizers of the bank in 1927.

William Gammell, retired Rhode Island banker and manufacturer, died on Nov. 12 at his home in Providence in his 87th year. Mr. Gammell had been President of the Providence National Bank for about ten years prior to his resignation in March, 1926. During his business career he was head of or identified with some of the leading cotton concerns of the East, including the Berkeley Co., Hope Co., Brown and Ives, and Sturges & Gammell. He was a Trustee of Brown University and a Trustee of the Providence Institution for Savings in addition to other interests.

Horace K. Corbin, President of Fidelity Union Trust Co., Newark, N. J., announced on Nov. 16 a further retirement of \$650,000 of preferred stock. This makes a total preferred stock retirement during the current year of \$1,000,000. From the Newark "News" of Nov. 16, the following was also learned:

The directors also approved an addition to the surplus account of \$1,150,000, bringing the total increase in surplus during 1943 to \$1,500,000. Following these changes the capital of the bank is: Preferred stock, \$2,000,000; common stock, \$4,000,000; surplus, \$8,000,000, and undivided profits, approximately \$2,000,000.

Robert J. Nelden, retired President of the Paterson (N. J.) Savings Institution and a member of its Board of Managers, died on Nov. 14 at Princeton, N. J. Mr. Nelden, who was 87 years old, had retired from the banking business in 1939 after a career of 65 years, 30 of which were served in the presidency of the Paterson Savings Institution.

Henry G. Brengle, member of the board and former President of the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co. of Philadelphia, died on Nov. 10 at his home in Radnor. He was 77 years of age.

The following is taken from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of Nov. 12: A native of Baltimore, he was graduated from Harvard University in 1887 and began his banking career with H. L. Gaw & Co. Two years later he became a teller at the Trust Co. of North America and rose to Treasurer, Vice-President and President.

When the bank was merged with the Commercial Trust Co.

in 1912, Mr. Brengle joined the Philadelphia Trust Co. as Treasurer, later becoming President of the institution.

In 1926 the company merged with the Fidelity Trust Co. and he then became President of the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co. He retired in 1937.

Edward S. Buckley Jr., retired Philadelphia banker and insurance executive, died on Nov. 15 in Philadelphia. He was 85 years old. Until his retirement in 1933, Mr. Buckley had been Vice President and Treasurer of the Real Estate Trust Co. He also had been a director of the Insurance Co. of North America, the Alliance Insurance Co., the Philadelphia Fire and Marine Insurance Co., the Securities Co. of North America and the Indemnity Co. of North America.

Edward E. Shields, former Assistant Cashier of the Philadelphia National Bank, died on Nov. 19 in Graduate Hospital, Philadelphia. He was 81 years old. Mr. Shields, who had retired from the Philadelphia bank several years ago, had also been connected at various times in his business career with the First National Bank of West Chester and the Franklin National Bank in Philadelphia.

Herman M. Schaefer, Vice President and Cashier of the Keystone National Bank in Pittsburgh, was elected President of that institution on Nov. 8, succeeding the late S. Clarke Reed, it is learned from the Pittsburgh "Post Gazette," which added:

At the same time, George K. Clatty, formerly Assistant Cashier, was elected Vice President, and George A. Ittel, Assistant Cashier, was made Vice President and Cashier.

Walter K. Lissfelt was elected Assistant Cashier and also a Director to succeed the late James D. Rhodes on the Board.

Stockholders of the Security Savings & Commercial Bank, Washington, D. C., will vote on Dec. 6 on a proposal to increase the capital stock from \$300,000 to \$500,000. Francis G. Addison, President of the bank, explained that the plan provides for issuing of rights to buy one share of stock, at \$150 a share, for each three shares now owned.

A final payment of 3½% on the certificates of beneficial interest of the Howard County Liquidating Corporation, Ellicott City, Md., was announced recently by John W. Downing, State Bank Commissioner.

The Baltimore "Sun" reported the following:

This corporation was formed several years ago as a liquidating unit of the old Washington Trust Company along with the establishment of the New Commercial and Farmers Bank.

The old depositors of the Washington Trust Company received 50% of their claims in cash through the new banks and the remainder was represented by the certificates of beneficial interest of the liquidating corporation.

Total payments received by the certificate holders aggregated 50½%. These payments when added to the original amount made available to the old depositors make an aggregate distribution of about 75%.

The Board of Directors of the Union Bank of Commerce (Cleveland) voted on Nov. 16 to submit to its stockholders a proposal of merger with the National City Bank of Cleveland. The directors of the National City Bank approved on Nov. 15 the terms of the proposal, which has been under consideration for some time, and submitted it to the Union

Bank of Commerce. To be effective, the proposal must be approved by the stockholders of both banks. Details as to the merger plan plus proxies were mailed to the National City Bank stockholders on Nov. 17 and the stockholders' meeting for voting on the proposal is set for Dec. 17.

Sidney B. Congdon, President of the National City Bank, said that if the merger is completed, the executive and operating personnel of the Union Bank of Commerce would be merged with that of the National City.

The announcement regarding the merger further explained:

"The agreement of consolidation provides that for each share of Union Bank of Commerce stock now outstanding, the holder would receive eight shares of National City Bank stock, plus his proportionate share of the Union Bank of Commerce 50% ownership of Union Properties, Inc., the liquidating company for the remaining assets of the old Union Trust Co.

"To facilitate the distribution of the interest in Union Properties, Inc., which now belongs to the Union Bank of Commerce, a new company would be formed, known as the Union Corporation, which would take title to the stock of Union Properties, Inc. The stock of the Union Corporation would then be distributed to Union Bank of Commerce shareholders as evidence of their proportionate ownership in Union Properties, Inc. This, of course, would be in addition to the eight shares of National City Bank stock to be exchanged for one share of Union Bank of Commerce stock.

"However, if the Union Bank of Commerce stockholder so chooses, and gives notice to that effect before the stockholders' meeting held to ratify the plan, he may receive, instead of the eight shares of National City Bank stock for one share of Union Bank of Commerce stock, cash equivalent to the net liquidating value of one share of Union Bank of Commerce stock as fixed by a Committee of the Directors of both banks as of the time of consolidation. A preliminary appraisal made by this Committee as of Aug. 31, 1943 last, indicates that had the consolidation been consummated at that time this net liquidating value for one share of Union Bank of Commerce stock would have been about \$259. This sum per share would approximately represent the present market value of eight shares of National City Bank stock. Counsel for the consolidating banks have received a letter from the Treasury Department advising that under present laws the acceptance of cash subjects the capital gain in the transaction to Federal income tax, whereas if stock is exchanged for stock there is no tax.

"Union Bank of Commerce stock has recently been selling at around \$315 a share, but this price reflects the Union Bank of Commerce interest in Union Properties, Inc.

"The Union Bank of Commerce earned \$7.29 per share for the first nine months of 1943. On July 9, 1943 it paid a dividend of \$3.00 per share, the first in the bank's five-year history.

"National City has been paying dividends regularly at the annual rate of \$1.20 per share, which is \$9.60 for eight shares. Earnings of the National City Bank for the first nine months of 1943 were \$2.28 per share.

"If the merger goes through, the combined bank will occupy the quarters now occupied by the Union Bank of Commerce and as much additional space in the Union Commerce Building as may be required for its operations."

As of Sept. 30, 1943 the combined resources of the two banks were over \$540,000,000.

Among the directors of the National City Bank are the following—George M. Humphrey, Pres-

ident of the M. A. Hanna Co.; John P. McWilliams, President of the Youngstown Steel Door Co.; Frank Purnell, President of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.; Hiram S. Rivitz, President of the Industrial Rayon Corp.; and Lewis B. Williams, Chairman of the Board of the National City Bank and a director of the General Electric Co.

Stockholders of American National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, in a special meeting held on Nov. 19 approved the issuance of 5,000 new shares of common stock to be offered to the holders of the present common stock for subscription at par of \$100 on the basis of one new share for each two shares held. It is contemplated by the bank's board of directors to issue near the end of the year an additional 5,000 new shares of common stock by means of a 50% stock dividend on the 10,000 shares of common stock outstanding prior to the issuance of the purchase rights.

Final action on this dividend, it is pointed out, is dependent upon there being no unfavorable change made by Congress this year in the tax status of such dividends. However, steps have already been taken to retire all of the \$600,000 preferred stock of the bank now outstanding, to be consummated before the year-end.

The bank's announcement added:

"At the time of calling for the special stockholders' meeting ten days ago, Lawrence F. Stern, President of the American National Bank, also announced that it is the intention of the board of directors to increase the bank's surplus fund from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000. This step will complete the plans to double the common stock of the bank and increase its total capital and surplus accounts to \$5,000,000.

"It is expected that the dividend to be declared in January, 1944 on the 20,000 shares of common stock then to be outstanding will be at the rate of \$6 per year. The rate on the 10,000 shares heretofore outstanding has been \$8 during the past three years."

Plans for the meeting were noted in these columns Nov. 18, page 2036.

Directors of the Upper Avenue National Bank of Chicago on Nov. 18 declared a dividend of \$200,000, or 66⅔%, payable in capital stock. The increase in the bank's capital from \$300,000 to \$500,000 is subject to approval by the Comptroller of the Currency. Stockholders had voted the same day to reduce the par value of the stock from \$100 to \$50 and to increase the number of shares from 3,000 to 10,000. Plans for this change were reported in our issue of Oct. 28, page 1724.

Holman D. Pettibone, President of Chicago Title and Trust Company of Chicago, announces the appointment of Victor Cullin as Assistant Trust Officer. Mr. Cullin, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis, will be in charge of trust development and will assume his new duties on Dec. 15, 1943. Mr. Cullin is a graduate of the University of Illinois. He served as 2nd Lieutenant in the Field Artillery in World War I. Formerly with the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis and Halsey, Stuart & Co., of Chicago, he has been associated with the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis since 1929. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Financial Advertisers Association since 1939 and was President during 1941. He has been active in St. Louis civic and educational affairs and in War Loan Drives in that city.

The Commerce-Warren County Bank, Warrenton, Mo., became a

member of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis on Nov. 16. The new member bank, chartered in 1934, has a capital of \$68,800, surplus of \$18,000, and total resources of \$1,363,777. Its officers are T. W. Hukriede, Chairman of the Board; Otto Eisenstein, President; J. A. Bebermeyer, Vice-President; H. H. Reese, Vice-President; M. A. Wehrman, Cashier and Secretary; T. W. Gross, Assistant Cashier and Herbert H. Krueger, Assistant Cashier.

Farm Representatives Added To Directorate Of Chicago Bd. Of Trade

For the first time in its history, three non-members of the Chicago Board of Trade, representing farm interests, were elected to the Board of Directors of the Exchange on Nov. 9. The three non-member directors, whose names were submitted by P. R. O'Brien, President and approved by the 15 member directors, are Milton T. Sonntag, of Plainfield, Ill.; John G. Sumner, of Sheldon, Ill.; and S. W. Wilder, of Cedar Rapids, Ia.

In the Chicago "Journal of Commerce" of Nov. 10, in its account of the step taken said:

The Board of Trade, in a statement, said that the action, while an admitted sharp departure from precedent, "is such that it can do a great deal toward more closely cementing the joint and mutual interests of those who grow the grain, on one hand, and those who market it, on the other.

"The Board of Trade feels that now that this (granting an administrative and policy making voice to those who have a community of interest with the grain and allied trades) has been made possible, the oft heard criticism that those who grow the grain have no voice in determining the operation of the market place through which this grain passes, can no longer be leveled against their organization."

Mr. Sonntag is Manager of the Plainfield Grain Co., a farmer-owned organization operating five country elevators.

Mr. Sumner, President of the Sumner National Bank of Sheldon, also operates a farm in that vicinity and is Secretary-Treasurer of the Sheldon Farm Management Service Co.

Mr. Wilder is President of the Wilder Grain Co. of Cedar Rapids and of the Cedar Rapids Food Products Co., is a director in a number of Iowa banking institutions, and is chairman of the county elevator committee of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association.

Amer. Standards Ass'n To Observe 25th Year

Clifton E. Mack, Director of Procurement of the Treasury Department, will speak at the annual luncheon meeting of the American Standards Association to be held on Dec. 10 at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City. His address will deal with using standards to bring Government requirements more nearly into line as a part of the American industrial system. Mr. Mack is in charge of all Government lend-lease purchasing.

This meeting marks the 25th anniversary of the founding of the American Standards Association. Started as a result of the production problems of the last war, the Association has in the past year completed more than 40 emergency jobs for the armed services and industry, and is engaged on many others. R. E. Zimmerman, President of the organization, will give a brief address on post war changes and developments. H. S. Osborne, Chairman of the Standards Council, will report on the year's work.