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The Financial Situation

One of the two major political parties has now assembled in convention, heard the usual addresses, selected candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and dispersed to prepare for the real campaigning that is to come later. The head of the Republican ticket, after the manner of Mr. Roosevelt in 1932, flew to Chicago to be "notified" at once, and to deliver an address formally "accepting" the nomination. This seems to take care of the preliminary chores, but it does little more than that. The platform of the party is as unenlightening and as uninspiring as such documents usually are—particularly when they are drafted by political elements doing their very best not to offend any one. Mr. Dewey in his acceptance address gave some indication of his "flavor," as it were, but did not go very much further.

Must Take Initiative

The Republican party is the "opposition" party. It has been the "opposition" party for nearly 12 long years. It is asking the people of the United States to oust the Democratic party and place it in power. It must, accordingly, advance good and solid reasons why the voters should take such action. There is altogether too much inclination to feel that the Republican ticket can win merely by reason of the disfavor into which the Roosevelt regime has fallen. There are, no doubt, a good many who would vote for almost any Republican rather than Mr. Roosevelt, but, to put the matter in the language of the politician, there are not enough of them to turn the tide. To have a reasonable hope of succeeding, Mr. Dewey must now prepare to furnish the people with good and compelling reasons to believe that he would give them an administration more to their liking. At one point in his Chicago address, Mr. Dewey remarked that the Demo-

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Dewey Says GOP Victory Will End One-Man Government In America

Condemns Failure Of New Deal Administration To Solve Employment Problem Despite Seven Years Of Unequalled Power And Unparalleled Spending—Attacks Theory Fostered By Present Regime That America Has Lost Capacity To Grow And That Continuing Unemployment Is Inevitable—Declares America Must Re-Win Freedom At Home And Holds That Only A Progressive Republican Administration Can Solve Problem of Providing Jobs After War Ends

In his address on June 28, accepting the Republican nomination for President, Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York, told the



Thomas E. Dewey

Republican National Convention at Chicago that "to Americans of every party I pledge a campaign dedicated to one end above all others,—that this Nation under God may continue in the years ahead a free Nation of free Men." The nomination of Gov. Dewey for President, as was reported in our June 29 issue (page 2689), was effected on the first ballot by a vote of 1,056 to 1,—the one vote which served to

prevent a unanimous choice, having been recorded for Gen. Douglas MacArthur by Grant Ritter, of Beloit, Wis.

The speedy action which brought about the nomination of Gov. Dewey, served to bring the convention to a close in three days (it opened on June 26) adjournment having occurred at 9:40 p. m. on June 28. The party platform was adopted at the concluding day's session.

Named with Gov. Dewey on the Republican ticket as Vice President, is John W. Bricker, of Ohio, who had up to the day of the nominations been a leading candidate for President. As was indicated by the United Press, and noted in our item of a week ago, Gov. Bricker after a night of persuasion on June 27 finally consented to accept the Vice Presi-

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Morgenthau's Address To The Monetary Conference

Treasury Secretary Calls For Co-operation Among Nations, "Not As Bargainers, But As Partners"—Aim Must Be Directed Toward Prosperity For All, And "The Creation Of A World Economy In Which All Nations Will Be Able To Realize Their Potentialities"—Holds International Exchange And Investment Problems Solved Only By Multilateral Co-operation, And Cites Need For A Post-War International Bank

At the opening session of the United Nations Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., on July 1, Secretary of the Treasury



Sec. Morgenthau

Henry Morgenthau, who was elected permanent chairman of the conference, delivered an address to the assembled delegates.

Mr. Morgenthau addressed the Conference as follows:

Fellow delegates and members of the conference:

You have given me an honor and an opportunity. I accept the presidency of this conference with gratitude for the confidence you have reposed in me. I accept it also with deep humility. For I know that what we do here will shape to a significant degree the nature of the world in which we are to live—and the nature of the world in which men and women younger than ourselves must round out their lives and seek the fulfillment of their hopes. All of you, I know, share this sense of responsibility.

We are more likely to be successful in the work before us if we see it in perspective. Our agenda is concerned specifically with the monetary and investment field. It should be viewed, however, as part of a broader program of agreed action among nations to bring about the expansion of production, employment and trade contemplated in the Atlantic Charter and in Article VII* of the Mutual Aid Agreements concluded by the United States with many of the United Nations. Whatever we accomplish here must be supplemented and buttressed by other action having this

end in view.

President Roosevelt has made it clear that we are not asked to make definitive agreements binding on any nation, but that proposals here formulated are to be referred to our respective governments for acceptance or rejection. Our task, then, is to confer and to reach understanding and agreement upon certain basic measures which must be recommended to our governments for the establishment of a sound and stable economic relationship among us. We can accomplish this task

only if we approach it not as bargainers but as partners—not as rivals but as men who recognize that their common welfare depends, in peace as in war, upon mutual trust and joint endeavor. It is not an easy task that is before us; but I believe, if we devote ourselves to it in this spirit, earnestly and sincerely, that what we achieve here will have the greatest historical significance. Men and women everywhere will look to this meeting for a sign that the unity welded among us by war will endure in peace.

(Continued on page 101)

President Roosevelt's Message To Internat'l Monetary Conference

At the opening session of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, which assembled at the Mount Washington Hotel at Bretton Woods, N. H., on July 1, a letter of President Roosevelt, addressed to members of the conference, was read to the assembled delegates by Dr. Warren Kelchner, Secretary General of the Conference. It follows in full text:

Members of the Conference:

I welcome you to this quiet meeting place with confidence and with hope. I am grateful to you for making the long journey here, grateful to your Governments for their ready acceptance of my invitation to this meeting. It is fitting that even while the war for liberation is at its peak, the representatives of free men should gather to take counsel with one another respecting the shape of the future which we are to win.

The war has prodded us into the healthy habit of coming together in conference when we have common problems to discuss and solve. We have done this successfully with respect to various military and production phases of the war and also with respect to measures which must be taken immediately after the war is won such as relief and rehabilitation and distribution of the world's food supplies. These have been essentially emergency matters. At Bretton Woods you who come from many lands are meeting for the first time to talk over proposals for an enduring program of future economic cooperation and peaceful progress.

The program you are to discuss constitutes, of course, only one phase of the arrangements which must be made between nations to

insure an orderly, harmonious world. But it is a vital phase, affecting ordinary men and women everywhere. For it concerns the basis upon which they will be able to exchange with one another the natural riches of the earth and the products of their own industry and ingenuity. Commerce is the life blood of a free society. We must see to it that the arteries which carry that blood stream are not clogged again, as they have been in the past, by artificial barriers created through senseless economic rivalries.

Economic diseases are highly communicable. It follows, therefore, that the economic health of every country is a proper matter of concern to all its neighbors, near and distant. Only through a dynamic and a soundly expanding world economy can the living standards of individual nations be advanced to levels which will permit a full realization of our hopes for the future.

The spirit in which you carry on these discussions will set a pattern for future friendly consultations among nations in their common interest. Further evidence will be furnished at Bretton Woods that men of different nationalities have learned how to adjust possible differences and how to work together as friends. The things that we need to do must be done—can only be done in concert. This conference will test our capacity to cooperate in peace as we have in war. I know that you will all approach your task with a high sense of responsibility to those who have sacrificed so much in their hopes for a better world.



President Roosevelt

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a Not available this week. *Appeared in our issue of Monday, July 3, on page indicated.

A Timely Warning

"Today industry knows that it has put itself in hot water with its fantastic claims of extraordinary post-war product improvements. Here and there, some lone manufacturer has warned the trade against expecting post-war miracles. Here and there, some lone manufacturer has delicately suggested to the public that it might be more than a matter of months after the war before vastly improved models could be designed, tested, produced and distributed.

"Unfortunately, powder puffs have been used to knock down the walls of public opinion—and naturally, no noticeable effect has been achieved. Everybody and his uncle continue to expect immediate post-war miracles. If you ask consumers whether they will buy the first autos, or refrigerators to come off the production lines, you find that in nine cases out of ten they intend to wait for the later models, if what they have does not need replacement.

"This waiting for the later dream models presents a great threat to the re-establishment of our peacetime economy. If the nations purchasing power is not converted into action, that is, buying, the post-war national income of over \$100,000,000,000 which our leaders constantly refer to, also will be only a dream."—Lawrence Valenstein, President of the Grey Advertising Agency.

This, of course, is only one instance in which post-war buncombe is threatening to do real harm, but it is one which should not be neglected.

There are many others equally in need of attention.

Socialists Demand Peace Offensive

By NORMAN THOMAS *
Socialist Candidate for President

Presidential Aspirant Asserts President Roosevelt's Plan For World Organization "Assures A Third World War Instead Of A Lasting Peace"—Holds The Miracles Of War-Time Production Prove That "We Can Produce Enough To Give Every American Family A Minimum Income Of \$2,500 To \$3,000 A Year"

Since I last spoke here and urged a political peace offensive, the great military offensive has been successfully begun. Once more

plain American boys, your sons and brothers and mine, on Atlantic beach-heads as on the Pacific, have fought with a courage surpassing that of ancient heroes immortalized by the poets.

But still there is no political peace offensive. It would be worth it if it would save one young life. If that life were your son's, would not your heart cry "Amen"? It would be worth it for the new hope it might give the democratic cause in occupied Europe and among the German people themselves. It would be a thousand times worth it for the help it would give in averting a third world war.

But instead of any such help, the President has taken occasion to emphasize his proposal for guaranteeing world security by a world League of Nations, an imperialist alliance of the major victors as permanent and as sure to breed war as alliances always have been. Mr. Wallace is allowed to speak fair words about freedom in Asia. He has no power of action. But the President goes on shoring up the tottering structures of French, Dutch, and British imperialism by the indefinite

*A speech made by Mr. Thomas at a rally held at Socialist Park, outside of Reading, Pa., on June 25, 1944.



Norman Thomas

gift of men and resources in American material. I renew, if possible with greater earnestness than before, our Socialist demand for an immediate peace offensive which will not be a blind commitment to enforce an imperialist peace, but a promise of American cooperation in a federation of peoples freed from every sort of foreign yoke.

One of the tragic facts of our times is that so many Americans are torn between longing for peace and fear of it and the unemployment it will bring. The very failure of peace to bring jobs will be a powerful factor leading to new war. Over and over it has been proved that where jobs are scarce men are willing to make them or see them made by militarism, imperialism, and eventually the wars to which militarism and imperialism inevitably lead.

It is the supreme failure of our civilization that we have not worked our machinery effectively except for war and that we can only provide full employment under conditions of mass homicide. The fault is not in the stars, but in ourselves. We have all the elements of post-war prosperity: resources, machinery, skills, accumulated savings, and a tremendous urge in unsatisfied wants. But these things will no more produce prosperity than stone and wood and brick piled on the ground will produce a house without a plan.

There is one way and one way only to get more jobs. That is deliberately to plan to produce the things we need for the good life. The miracles of war-time production prove that in peacetime we can produce enough to give every American family a

From Washington Ahead Of The News

By CARLISLE BARGERON

Having hung around Chicago for a few days after the Republican convention and being back in Washington long enough to absorb the reaction of the world's greatest propaganda factory, we would say that one of the most important jobs facing Governor Dewey is to convince the party workers that he is an organization man. We suppose that the first paragraph was the most eagerly sought after portion of his acceptance speech on the part of the 1,000 or so delegates and the newspapermen as well. They were looking quickly to see whether he would pull the boner which Willkie pulled in 1940, a boner which was to set the tone of his relations with the party leaders during the campaign and which was to prove quite costly to him.

Willkie, appearing before the convention after his amazing nomination, said, in effect: "You Republicans, come with me."

Then and there the Republican leaders knew they had done the wrong thing and their worst suspicions were confirmed in a few weeks. Willkie has never yet become a Republican and what is worse, from the standpoint of his own political fortunes, could never successfully disguise his contempt for them.

There is no question about Dewey's being a Republican, but there has been and there still is a question among party leaders whether he didn't get the nomination too easily for him to recognize their importance in the scheme of things. It isn't a question of so-called party bosses wanting to dominate him, as the New Deal propagandists write. It is more a question of vanity on the part of men who are not "bosses" but who are men of prominence and standing in the party and who certainly want to be in on things and who are en-

minimum income of at least \$2,500-\$3,000 a year. We cannot do it if the control of our money is left largely in the hands of banks operated for private profit with the virtual power to create interest bearing money. We cannot do it if our natural resources are shockingly wasted in fierce competition or withheld from use altogether in the interests of the profit of absentee owners. We cannot do it if we are left at the mercy of private monopoly. I assert that on their own admissions, when they are candid—intelligent advocates of private capitalism, falsely called free enterprise, do not expect to provide full employment. Many of them expect deliberately to resort to imperialism to alleviate an unemployment which never can be cured by a primary trust in the kind of foreign trade which imperialism will promote.

Of course I believe in world trade. But I want a trade which does not rest on the exploitation of any nation and which is not spurred by the grim necessity of procuring some commodity abroad even at the price of war.

The road to prosperity is planning to meet the needs of the American people. It can be better done in peace than war. It can be done with far more democratic controls and less Czarism in wartime but only on the basis set forth in the Socialist platform.

It will never be done at all as long as the people of America allow themselves to believe that the cancer of unnecessary poverty can be cured by Republican or Democratic salves. It can never be done as long as the people of America let themselves be diverted from the issues upon which freedom, peace, and plenty depend by the phony war between Republicans and Democrats, a war which has meaning only in terms of their rivalry for office at the people's expense. You will throw away your votes once more unless this year you will begin to vote for what you want.

That is why Darlington Hoopes and I are making this campaign.

titled to be. They quite rightfully don't want to get rid of one so-called strong man who will not recognize their position as Senator, Governor, or even national committeeman or heavy contributor, only to get one of their own party who will not do so.

A lot has been written and spoken on the radio about the lack of enthusiasm for Dewey at the convention, even when he appeared personally. Much of this can be laid to the fact that the weather was killing and that the convention was not a hullabaloo, enthusiastic affair as conventions have been in the past. The war hung strongly over it. Those delegates had sons out there fighting just as do other people.

On the other hand, some of this lack of enthusiasm was due to the feeling that Dewey, at his age, may become cocky and convinced that he is destined to set the world on fire. That he is at a dangerous age to have enjoyed such high honor is admitted by anybody who has seen so-called dynamic 40-year-old executives in action. The psychologists tell us that a man at that age who has tasted of success frequently becomes utterly impossible. There is, however, nothing in the record so far to indicate that the Governor will not keep his feet on the ground.

That first paragraph was a reassuring contrast to Willkie's approach. Dewey expressed his gratitude for the honor that had been bestowed upon him. In about the fourth or fifth paragraph he told of his dependence upon the party organization. In between

he did say something about having made no commitments but this is something that all candidates say and of course, he has not made any. Also, his triumvirate of managers were always telling the delegates that he was a thorough organization man, that he had never considered himself a one-man show.

One thing which the New Dealers should get definitely in their heads is the fact that notwithstanding there was more affection at the convention for Bricker; there was never the slightest doubt that Dewey's nomination would be practically unanimous because of the realization that he is a vote-getter. He has shown this in popular polls for four years and he showed it in his two campaigns for Governor of New York.

We do hear some concern expressed about his evident plan to make his campaign a youth movement. This can become offensive, and costly with the youngsters all off to war. And the Dewey people have already bowled over some old-timers who are not only estimable citizens but who have been doing yeoman work for the party. Their treatment of Harrison Spangler and the veteran, Henry P. Fletcher, are two cases in point. Spangler, as national chairman, has not been a master controversialist, but he has given the party one of the best interim organizations it has ever had.

It would seem to us, too, that this emphasis on youth in his appointments walks right into the campaign the New Dealers are making and will continue to make against Dewey: that he is a little squirt or something of the sort.

We are of a mind, however, that it is this very attack that has pushed the Governor into an emphasis on youth, and the theme of his campaign which is to be that the New Deal is made up of tired old men. To have this sort of attack on them will make the New Dealers squirm because nobody has ever talked so viciously about old men than they.

The State Of Trade

The news of the week was filled with many events of great import having a direct bearing on the war and the future course of trade and industry. The selection of Governor Thomas Edmund Dewey of New York by the Republican Convention on Wednesday of the previous week, as the Presidential candidate, and Governor William Bricker of Ohio, the delegates' unanimous choice for the Vice-Presidency, overshadowed

the rest of the week's news. Conservative groups of the country gave evidence of a drift to the Republican Party with the apparent purpose in mind of using it as the vehicle through which "our American way of life" would be restored to the people. The Republicans in turn hastened to assure them that their faith and confidence in the party will not have been in vain. Reproaching the New Deal in the Chicago Stadium, by attacks on the idea of an "indispensable man," campaign managers promised a thorough housecleaning in Washington to curb the extension of bureaucracy and concentration of power and patronage in the hands of the Federal Government. Stressing the opinion that he considered the military aspects of the war a matter for the generals, not the politicians, to handle, Governor Dewey pledged, if elected next November, that no change in the military conduct of the war would result. The Governor was outspoken against any international police force, favoring post-war collaboration to maintain peace. Reassuring the people that liberty would be re-established at home, party leaders promised restoration of peace-time industry immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, prompt settlement of war contracts with early payment of Government obligations and disposal of surplus inventories, and disposal of surplus Government plants, equipment and supplies with due consideration to small buyers. The program, while

a commendable one, must of necessity await the outcome of the National elections in November.

A time-worn adage runs, "a long threatening comes at last," and so it did in the case of Finland the previous week. On Friday, last, Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced that the United States had severed diplomatic ties with Finland, declaring her to be a puppet of Nazi Germany. The action signaled the formal recognition of a condition which had existed since Germany declared war on the United States and followed closely (two weeks) after the expulsion of Hjalmar Procope, the Finnish Minister in Washington along with three of his counselors, because of activities "inimical to the interest of the United States." The war has made strange bedfellows, and with Finland it was a case of Hobson's choice.

The heavy and oppressive hand of bureaucratic government on Saturday, last, intruded itself further into the employment situation of the nation and added fresh woes to the already overburdened shoulders of labor and management. Manpower shortages existing in some critical areas, induced by loss of men to the armed forces and a return of war workers to peace-time jobs were responsible for the "job referral plan" which went into operation on that day, according to the WMC.

One other bit of news of vital importance to business and industry was the long-awaited legis-

(Continued on page 106)

Bricker Says Paramount Need Is Defeat of New Dealism—Transcends "Any Individual Ambition"

Ohio's Governor, In Accepting Vice-Presidential Nomination, Tells Republican Convention That "I Am More Interested In Defeating Philosophy Of Absolutism Which Has Swept Free Government From Majority Of Nations" Than In Being President.

Expressing himself as "deeply grateful" to those who had supported him as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, requested the delegates from that state, at the Republican National Convention at Chicago, on June 28, not to present his name to the convention, but to cast their votes for Gov. Dewey of New York, for President of the United States.

Gov. Bricker, who received the nomination at the convention as the Vice-Presidential candidate of the Republican Party, referred in his speech to his tour of the country in the past six months "preaching the gospel of Republicanism, which is the gospel of Americanism" and stated that "time and again I have said throughout the country, to the Democratic friends who are supporters of our cause, that the old-line Democrats, the Jeffersonian Democrats, and the Republicans have so much in common now; neither side has anything to say about what goes on in Washington today.



John W. Bricker

Gov. Bricker added that "a thousand times I have said to you and Republicans everywhere that this is an hour when personal ambition should not prevail, that the party is greater than any individual ambition. Personally, I am more interested in defeating the New Deal philosophy of absolutism which has swept free government from the majority of countries throughout the world! I am more interested in defeating that than I am in personally being President of these United States."

We give herewith Gov. Bricker's speech in full:

I am deeply grateful to the many friends who have expressed their loyalty to me, far more important than that, to the cause for which I have tried to stand. I have traveled throughout the United States for the last six months preaching to the best of my ability the gospel of Republicanism, which is the gospel of Americanism.

I have talked with you in your homes and your public meetings. I have talked with you privately, and I know the heart, the feeling, the longing, and the determination of the people of America, expressed through the representatives assembled here to preserve, not only for America but for the whole world, the blessings of free government and liberty as we have them here in America.

There has been a magnificent response everywhere to the preaching of fundamental American constitutional doctrine. Everywhere Republicans have come, and come enthusiastically, and Democrats have come by the thousands to Republican meetings.

Time and again I have said throughout this country, to the Democratic friends who are supporters of our cause, that the old-line Democrats, the Jeffersonian Democrats, and the Republicans have so much in common now; neither side has anything to say about what goes on in Washington today.

you and Republican everywhere that this is an hour when personal ambition should not prevail, that the party is greater than any individual ambition. In this hour, when the nation calls for unselfish service, the Republican party unselfishly goes into the campaign to redeem free government that the world may be better tomorrow.

A thousand times I have said to you that I am personally more interested—and this comes from the depths of my heart—that personally I am more interested in defeating the New Deal philosophy of absolutism which has swept free government from the majority of countries throughout the world; I am more interested in defeating that than I am in personally being President of these United States.

I say to you today that it is the first duty of every Republican, as of every patriotic American citizen of every political party, to do all in its power to promote the war effort and bring speedy victory, that our boys may soon come home again.

I would not be here today, pleading the cause of the Republican party, if I did not believe with all sincerity in my heart that the best thing that could happen, the one thing that would bring speedy victory, a better world in which to live, better international relations, would be the election of a Republican President and a Republican Congress this fall.

Industry, under the impetus of such a victory, would produce as it never produced before. Labor would work as never before. When victory comes, we should have a stable, consistent economic tax policy in this country which would give greater hope of return than possibility of loss.

Labor would work as never before because it knows, as you and I well know, that this government cannot reach out its tentacles and take a strangle hold on one segment of society unless ultimately every segment of society comes under the domination and dictates of government.

Agriculture would be encouraged as nothing else could encourage it—by a Republican victory—because a bureaucratic government would be taken off its neck and farmers again could till the soil as independent farmers of America have always tilled the soil.

Appreciative as I am of the devotion to the cause which I have tried to represent of the many that are gathered here, I understand it is the overwhelming desire of this convention to nominate a great, a vigorous, a fighting young American, the noble and dramatic and appealing Governor of the State of New York—Thomas E. Dewey.

He charged the ramparts of crime and took them. He took over the government of the great State of New York, the largest state of the Union, and what a magnificent job he has done as Governor of that State! He understands not alone domestic problems, but international issues. The relationships of the nations of the world of tomorrow are going to be more trying than

New International Currency System Seen As Possibility In League of Nations Report

A new international currency system may develop from a common acceptance of the need to maintain employment and economic stability, just as the gold standard grew up through the spontaneous recognition of a common primary objective—exchange stability, says a League of Nations report on "International Currency Experience" soon to be published by the International Documents Service of the Columbia University Press. Such a system, it is contended, would incidentally put an end to the paradoxical conditions in which, for lack of home demand, countries endeavored to stimulate domestic employment by "improving" their trade balances of international settlements.

"Any system of generally stable exchanges presupposes some coordination between the movement of income, prices and economic activity in different countries," continues the report, discussing the lessons of the inter-war period. According to the announcement from Columbia University the report also states:

"The traditional gold standard was a system which imposed a relatively high degree of coordination in national monetary policies and business conditions. But this coordination usually involved wide fluctuations of income and employment in all countries simultaneously.

"Such 'synchronization' of cyclical movements has tended to become less and less acceptable to a growing number of countries. There has developed an insistent demand for economic stability and social security. The only form of synchronization compatible with this demand is a coordination of policies aiming at a stable level of good employment. At bottom, however, the maintenance of a stable and adequate level of economic activity in the advanced industrial countries is a domestic responsibility for each of these

they ever have been before, and we cannot separate our domestic policies from our international program.

The hope of a better tomorrow lies in Thomas E. Dewey becoming the leader of the Republican hosts who will free us from the clutches of bureaucracy next January.

Time and again I have said that as this campaign goes on my heart and soul will be behind it, regardless of who might be nominated here today. Let me say to you that the best President of the United States to build a better international order tomorrow will be the best American President.

He shall speak for the people of America through the platform which has been adopted by this convention, one of sound American doctrine, which will preserve our form of representative republican government and which will bring a Republican victory this fall.

I am conscious of the fact that it is the desire of the great majority of the delegates to this convention to nominate the gallant fighting Governor of the State of New York for President. I believe in party organization, as expressed in this legally constituted representative body of my party.

I believe a Republican victory is not only necessary this fall to preserve the Republican party, but it is necessary likewise to preserve our two-party system. To preserve a representative system of government here in America, and likewise necessary to preserve the Democratic party.

I appreciate the support which has been accorded me by the delegates from Ohio, especially the support which they have given in the last few days; but I am now asking them not to present my name to this convention, but to cast their votes, along with those of the host of friends I have here, for Thomas E. Dewey for President of the United States.

countries; and if some of them lack the will, the knowledge or the power to achieve it, no formal agreement for the coordination of anti-cyclical policies is likely to secure the desired effect.

"In that case there would be need for international agreement of another kind, namely, agreement in regard to measures designed as far as possible to prevent depression in one country from spreading to others. This, admittedly, would be only a palliative; and it may imply an unduly pessimistic view of the will, the knowledge and the power of advanced industrial countries to avert or mitigate depression at home by measures of domestic policy.

"The will must spring inevitably from the demand of the wide masses of working people for security of employment and income; knowledge of the various possible tools of anti-cyclical policy has been spreading; and the power to use these tools has increased with the steady growth of governmental and other central agencies and controls in the field of economic affairs. Even without any international agreement, the spontaneous adoption and pursuit by different countries of the same basic objective—economic stability and full employment—is not an impossible hypothesis in these circumstances.

"The nineteenth century gold standard system did not emerge as the result of an international convention or agreement imposing a set of formal obligations on the member countries. It sprang up spontaneously through the recognition by various individual nations of certain common objectives, chief among them being exchange stability. But the mechanism by which this stability was maintained involved parallel fluctua-

tations of economic activity in the different countries. The instability of the system as a whole was the price paid for stability of exchange rates between the members. In the course of time this price was felt to be too great; economic advance and growing social consciousness led to a demand for greater stability of income and employment.

"One of the manifestations of this search for stability was the preoccupation of international conferences in the 'twenties with the problem 'preventing undue fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold.' This reflected a concern for the stability of the system as a whole; but the aim in view was too limited and, being too limited, unattainable. For price stability does not ensure stability of income and employment, and cannot in fact be achieved in the long run except through stable income and employment. At the same time individual countries in their desire to insulate themselves from outside disturbances began to deviate from the traditional 'rule of the game.' The practice of neutralizing the effect of gold movements on the internal money supply became increasingly common during the inter-war period. This tended indeed to keep the credit base more stable, but it was not by itself sufficient to offset the direct effects of balance-of-payments fluctuations on national income and expenditure.

"There has developed a growing realization that stability of income and employment calls for policies operating not merely on prices and the credit base but on the volume of effective demand; and this affords a new hope for stability on a wider front. While the synchronization of national policies required under the gold standard conflicted at times with the demands of internal stability and was for this very reason gradually abandoned, a synchronization of policies aimed at sustaining and steadying effective demand in the various countries would promote both internal stability and stability of exchange rates at the same time."

Roosevelt Signs Bill Extending Price Control Act For One Year—Sees Enforcement Impaired

President Roosevelt signed on June 30 the bill passed by Congress extending for one year to June 30, 1945, the Price Control and Wage Stabilization Act. Adoption of the compromise measure, as worked out by the Conference Committee of the House and Senate, was finally approved by Congress on June 21, when both the Senate and House adopted the conference report. As was indicated in our issue of June 22, page 2614, the bill was sent to conference on June 14, after the House on that date had passed its bill differing in some respects from that adopted by the Senate on June 9.

In approving the compromise bill President Roosevelt stated that "in enacting the Stabilization Extension Act, the Congress has performed a signal service." "It has made clear," he said, "that it is the wish, not of a few Government officials, but of all our people, that the line against inflation should be held."

"In particular," the President stated, "it should be noted that the Congress rejected all pleas which would require any general change in the wage, price and subsidy policies now in effect." The President indicated that "the provisions of the Extension Act which give me the most concern are those relating to enforcement. No act is any better than its enforcement. No act, least of all a price-control act, can be effectively enforced without the support of the people affected by it." Expressing "fear that the changes made will weaken and obstruct the effective enforcement of the law," the President added

that "I hope that experience may not justify my fear. But if it should turn out that the enforcing officers encounter serious difficulties in bringing chiselers and black market operators to book, I shall ask the Congress to remove the difficulties."

The President's statement follows:

"By the Stabilization Extension Act which I have just signed, the Congress renews the general authority vested in the executive agencies by the Emergency Price Control and Stabilization Acts to hold the line against inflation.

"For more than two years, under the Emergency Price Control and Stabilization Acts, we have been fighting inflation and fighting it successfully. Although the cost of living rose substantially in the early years of the war, for a whole year the cost of living has been held without change. This, of course, was possible only with the aid of the limited subsidies authorized by the Congress. While clothing prices have risen during the past year, they have not risen enough to wipe out the reduction in

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The Financial Situation

(Continued from first page)

crats do not even know what makes a job, or words to that effect. We are certain that Mr. Dewey is aware that it is now incumbent upon him to convince the American people that he knows what "makes a job."

There are many points at which thoughtful citizens of this country want more light upon the ideas and plans of the candidate and his party. One of them that is receiving a very large amount, we had almost said an undue proportion, of public attention at this time is our foreign relations. It may or may not be true, as some have suggested, that the party contains such disparate elements as regards views on foreign policy that it can safely do no more than talk in vague generalities. About that we scarcely feel qualified to speak. What we are quite certain of is that there are a great many Americans who are convinced that we need, indeed we must have, much more plain common sense in our dealings with other peoples and in our post-war planning than we have had for a long while past. How many of these are Republicans we have no way of knowing, but they vote and their votes count.

Foreign Policy

One of the speakers in Chicago referred somewhat obliquely to the possibility that we owe it to our own past blunders that we are now involved in the present war. He quite soundly added that however we may have got into it, we are now in it all the way—and that for the moment at least that is the vital thing, that and the fact that we must win it in the shortest possible time. But this matter of our entry and its origin deserves much more attention than it has been getting. It must have more attention if we are to plan intelligently and effectively for our post-war international relations. Study of this aspect of recent history might very well bring a good many to a full realization of the dangerous nature of some of the proposals now being brought forward by influential individuals and groups as means of preventing wars in the future.

But upon many other aspects of our foreign policy light is badly needed. We have heard so much of late about proposed international monetary plans and the like that it seems to be taken for granted in some quarters that something of the sort is essential—or at any rate is "modern" and therefore much to be desired. Yet it seems clear as day to us that anything so elaborate, so binding, so demanding as any of the current proposals are defi-

nitely out of order — not needed and not at all likely to bring the results desired. We are equally certain that they could well be the means of unintended contributions by us in large amounts to the shrewder, more profligate or "poorer" nations of the world. The notion that the nations of the world, almost without exception, will be bankrupt and dependent upon us at the close of the war has been greatly overdone. Many of them will be richer, at least in their command over the currencies of other nations, than they ever were before in their lives. What does the Republican candidate think of all these and closely related matters? It is certainly to be hoped that his concern with our foreign relations is not centered around his party's apparent determination to cling stubbornly to its historic advocacy of absurd tariff protection.

Domestic Policies

At home, too, there are many topics concerning which the public wants light from the "opposition." In many of these questions the record of Republican members of Congress is not enlightening, and so far as it appears to reveal anything it is not particularly encouraging. That of the candidate himself, so far as it goes, is more heartening. He has done a good job at Albany, and in doing so seems by actions which speak louder than words to have made it plain that he has little faith in at least some of the most prized nonsense of the New Deal. But the light thus obtained is too limited in scope. More is needed. The candidate will have to furnish it. The platform is worthless, or very nearly so.

One would vote for Mr. Dewey with much greater confidence and a great deal more satisfaction if he had meanwhile denounced in unmistakable terms the managed economy theory of public policy—the notion that somehow government can and should make all the major business decisions, "stimulating" here and "discouraging" there—not to say commanding or prohibiting. Along with it should come a repudiation of the idea that by this or that means, particularly the payment of high wages, or tinkering with money or credit, "purchasing power" is "created" and redounds to the benefit of all. Much of this sort of theory quickly degenerates into excuses for pandering to labor unions or bribing the farmer. It should not be so employed by the Republican party, and we need assurance that it will not be so used. More explicit assurances that the vast army of bureaucrats will be promptly

NAM Sees Stabilizing Post-War Economy No. 1 Business Of Free Enterprise System

How far we have left our free economy behind, is indicated to a startling degree when we examine the prospect of returning to it, according to such an examination by three committees of the National Association of Manufacturers during the past months. In advance of any policy pronouncement by these committees—concerned with Wartime Control Termination, the Resumption of Civilian Production and Inflation Control—the National Association of Manufacturers has summarized "some of the highlights brought out in committee discussions of the tangled economic future."

The summary, published to 12,000 members of the Association on June 26 as a supplement to the weekly "NAM News," reads in part:

"It seems at this moment that many of the existing controls over war production will be extended indefinitely over the resumption of civilian production. As the war tapers off, we will move toward an eventual point where substantially all the national production will have become civilian, but where it might still be under government control as to allocation of materials, manpower controls, wage freezing, price ceilings, rationing and other associated features of a controlled wartime economy.

"The justification offered for this continued government control of the civilian economy is that producers of war goods and civilian goods, alike, must be regarded as part of a single overall wartime economy until the last shot is fired at our last enemy.

"And even after the last shot, it is argued that the over-all government control of the civilian economy then in effect should be continued further as a safeguard against inflation.

"How long we will run after the war as a government controlled civilian economy will depend on how the nation deals with some of the problems which are already rising in the way of our return to economic freedom.

"We must start by accepting the WPB view that civilian production can be resumed only as materials become available; and further, only where war employment is not critical, and where war transportation will not be interfered with; and, in general, where the civilian producer has also satisfied any war production obligation that he may have currently or in prospect.

"Those are conditions which can be determined only by the governmental war control agencies.

"Moreover, until the last shot, there will be a sufficient volume of war production to keep the

and permanently sent home to make a living by contributing to the stream of economic goods and services would help a good deal.

Many more illustrations could be cited, but what has been said should serve to make the meaning clear. Twice since Mr. Roosevelt was first swept into office on the strength of pledges he promptly forgot have the Republicans sought to unseat him without giving the public sound reasons to believe that they would get something much better were a change instituted. Both have failed. As in the previous campaigns the candidate must carry the burden of a miserable party record in Congress, but it should not be impossible by any means to give the voters reason for hope of better things if the candidate speaks plainly and sensibly—and is able to give evidence of reasonable control of his party.

economy under these war controls. Tapering off war orders will be done on the same principle under which the victory is now being sought; namely, having too much equipment rather than too little and too late.

"The American and allied forces may be expected to proceed on the security principle that all the reasons for war controls will continue to exist until the enemy is effectively disarmed and his territory completely occupied. In advance of this condition, excessive cutting back of war orders or using up strategic stockpiles or letting too large a percentage of industry reconvert from war stand-by to civilian production might be playing into the hands of the enemy—in a sort of preparedness which had gone into reverse.

"Meanwhile, the WPB is following a policy of deciding what is needed most by the civilian economy and of authorizing its manufacture first—for instance, farm machinery, tires, spare auto parts, household utensils.

"In all probability the post-war inflation danger rather than any wartime danger to our national security, will determine how long the economic controls will stay on. So long as the current supply of civilian goods is notably less than the demand, the danger of inflation or runaway prices will exist, if controls are removed.

"The principal impediment is that we cannot reach our maximum production level until the millions of workers now in war production and the 10 millions of men in the armed forces have all been returned to civilian jobs.

"The answer to the question, 'How long is necessary?' may lie in the operations of the war control administration themselves, if properly defined and properly administered. The answer might be that controls are no longer necessary when administrative agencies find there is no longer any pressure on them.

Stalin Declares Invasion In France 'Brilliant Success' and 'Masterly In Execution'

Premier Joseph Stalin declared on June 13 that the Allied landing in France was a brilliant success and that the history of war did not know any operation so broad in conception, grandiose in scale and masterly in execution. Advices from Moscow on that date to the New York "Times," from which we quote, further stated:

Marshal Stalin's views were made known to British and American correspondents by the Foreign Office in the form of his reply to a question put by a Pravda correspondent.

Marshal Stalin said:

In adding up the results of the seven-day battles by the Allied troops of liberation who invaded northern France, one may say without hesitation that the large-scale forcing of the English Channel and the mass landing of troops of the Allies in northern France have fully succeeded. This is undoubtedly a brilliant success of our Allies. One must admit that the history of wars does not know any such undertaking so broad in conception and so grandiose in its scale and so masterly in execution.

As we know, the "invincible" Napoleon shamefully failed in his own time with his plans to force the Channel and capture the British Isles. Hitler, the hysteric, who boasted for two years that he would carry out a crossing of the Channel, did not even risk making an attempt to carry out his threat.

Only the British and American

"In general, the representatives of the organized economy seem equally aware of the risks of keeping the controls on too long and the risks of taking them off too soon.

"If the controls are kept on too long, the economic system may come to rely on them. After years of highly centralized action, both military and economic, with control of facts and even occasionally of opinions, as well as of men and materials, it might be difficult to get back to the spirit of a free economy, based on free and informed individual judgments. For it is possible to pauperize initiative. To some businessmen the control system might become a sort of economic WPA. The Better America would become a more controlled America—not a freer America. Some businessmen might prefer the expedient security of the control system instead of the risk of economic opportunity.

"On the other hand, if a serious dislocation occurs on shifting from a controlled to a free economy, it is evident that the cry will be raised that the shift was made too early and the controls will come back. In the opinion of a large number of businessmen who have considered the possibility, such returned controls would be re-established for the purpose of regulating the peacetime economy permanently.

"If we escape without dislocation from the wartime and inflation controls, this achievement of the controlled economy would probably be recalled—popularly and demagogically—if the peacetime economy ever again became seriously dislocated.

"The problem of stabilizing the post-war economy, therefore, becomes the Number-One-Business of the free enterprise system through its trade associations and policy committees.

"If they cannot suggest how to do it, the government undoubtedly will be popularly invited to take over during the next depression. In that sense the next depression will continue to hang hereafter like an inevitable foreclosure over the free economy. For in our war experience we have tasted the fruit of the tree of the controlled economy. We can never again be sure that our free economy will always remain free."

troops succeeded in honorably fulfilling the grandiose plan of crossing the Channel and landing troops in mass. History will write this down as an achievement of the highest order.

It was the first public comment made by Marshal Stalin since the Allies opened the long-awaited "second front." His declaration of complete satisfaction with the progress of the operation served to recall his October, 1942, letter to the Moscow correspondent of the Associated Press, in which he declared that the greatest help that could be given to Russia would be for the Allies to carry out their obligations fully and on time. That was a reference to the statement of London and Washington after the visit of Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov that an agreement had been reached on the urgent tasks of creating a "second front" in Europe in 1942.

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

The Chase National Bank of the City of New York announces the appointment of Leo F. Kelley as a Second Vice-President in the Foreign Department. Mr. Kelley has been an Assistant Cashier of the bank.

The Bankers Trust Co., New York, reported as of June 30, 1944, total deposits of \$1,731,284,720 and total assets of \$1,867,126,227, compared, respectively, with \$1,649,765,468 and \$1,792,379,516 Mar. 31. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted on June 30 to \$304,879,898, against \$306,207,797; holdings of United States Government securities to \$1,028,566,970, against \$1,005,503,129, and loans and bills discounted to \$453,828,399, against \$384,159,407. Capital and surplus were unchanged at \$25,000,000 and \$75,000,000, respectively, and undivided profits were \$28,429,971 against \$26,676,054 at the end of March.

The Chemical Bank & Trust Company of New York reported as of June 30, 1944, deposits of \$1,311,718,685 and total assets of \$1,408,349,505 as compared, respectively, with \$1,206,319,742 and \$1,302,762,968 on March 31, 1944. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to \$282,907,404 compared with \$259,657,970; holdings of United States Government securities to \$710,300,107, against \$674,093,586; bankers' acceptances and call loans to \$99,874,584, against \$74,833,136; and loans and discounts to \$171,174,963 against \$145,786,905. Capital and surplus were unchanged at \$20,000,000 and \$55,000,000, respectively, and undivided profits are \$8,558,020 against \$7,994,374 at the end of March.

George W. Burpee, President and a director of the General Aniline and Film Corp., was on June 29 elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Manhattan Company of New York. Mr. Burpee is a partner in the engineering firm of Coverdale & Colpitts and is a director of American Export Air Lines, the Burson Knitting Mills, the Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia Railway and Lukens Steel Company. He is a director of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a past president of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers.

Following a meeting of the Board of Directors held on June 29, F. Abbot Goodhue, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Co., announced the election of Alexander McHardy as Assistant Cashier. Prior to joining the staff of the Bank of the Manhattan Company Mr. McHardy had been associated with the Bank of Nova Scotia in charge of branches in Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo and later at the main office in Toronto as Superintendent of Ontario branches. He is now attached to the Branch Department of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, 40 Wall Street.

The statement of condition of Manufacturers Trust Company of New York as of June 30, 1944, shows deposits of \$1,694,391,593, which include United States Government War Loan deposits of \$262,947,502. Resources are \$1,797,641,066. These figures compare with deposits of \$1,562,527,324 and resources of \$1,665,581,402 shown on March 31, 1944. On June 30, 1943, the respective figures were \$1,416,802,430 and \$1,517,315,839. United States Government War Loans deposits on March 31, 1944, were \$185,910,471, and on June 30, 1943, they were \$103,136,634. Cash and due from

banks is listed on June 30, 1944, at \$368,368,496 as against \$372,935,412 shown on March 31, and \$330,842,294 shown a year ago. United States Government securities stand at \$974,290,789; three months ago they were \$864,450,080, and one year ago they were \$805,566,229. Loans, bills purchased and bankers' acceptances are now \$375,174,899, which compare with \$335,440,682 on March 31 and \$276,254,774 on June 30, last year. Preferred stock is shown as \$8,009,920, common as \$32,998,440, and surplus and undivided profits as \$50,048,134. Net operating earnings for the six months ending June 30, 1944, after amortization, taxes, etc., as well as dividends on preferred stock, were \$3,805,886, or \$2.31 a share, which compares with \$2.17 a share for the six months ending June 30, 1943. Of this amount, \$1,649,919 was paid in dividends on common stock, and \$2,155,967 was credited to undivided profits.

The New York Trust Co. reported as of June 30, 1944, total deposits, including outstanding certified checks of \$776,837,076 and total assets of \$833,420,179, compared, respectively, with \$694,918,435 and \$750,817,589 on Mar. 31. Cash on hand and due from banks, including exchanges, amounted to \$150,971,485, against \$148,148,654; holdings of United States Government securities are now \$455,606,903, against \$407,303,560, and loans and discounts are shown as \$188,349,955, against \$165,464,308. Capital and surplus were unchanged at \$15,000,000 and \$30,000,000, respectively, and undivided profits are now \$7,138,293, against \$6,635,497 at the end of March.

E. Chester Gersten, President of the Public National Bank & Trust Company of New York, announced on June 29 that Mr. Samuel Stock was that day elected Vice-President, effective Aug. 1. Mr. Stock, who is now President of the First National Bank, South Amboy, N. J., has been in the banking business practically all his business life, having started with the National Bank of Commerce in New York in 1914, continuing there and with the Guaranty Trust Company, into which the former was merged, for 18 years. Mr. Stock will continue as director of the First National Bank, South Amboy, N. J.

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Results Of Treasury Bill Offering

The Secretary of the Treasury announced on July 4 that the tenders for \$1,200,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated July 6 and to mature Oct. 5, 1944, which were offered on June 30, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on July 3.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for, \$2,215,011,000. Total accepted, \$1,216,173,000 (includes \$48,741,000 entered on a fixed price basis at 99.905 and accepted in full).

Average price 99.905, equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.375% per annum.

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High, 99.910, equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.356% per annum.

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

(49% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

There was a maturity of a similar issue of bills on June 15 in the amount of \$1,007,677,000.

Morgenthau's Address To The Monetary Conference

(Continued from first page)

Through cooperation we are now overcoming the most fearful and formidable threat ever to be raised against our security and freedom. In time, with God's grace, the scourge of war will be lifted from us. But we shall delude ourselves if we regard victory as synonymous with freedom and security. Victory in this war will give us simply the opportunity to mold, through our common effort, a world that is, in truth, secure and free.

We are to concern ourselves here with essential steps in the creation of a dynamic world economy in which the people of every nation will be able to realize their potentialities in peace; will be able, through their industry, their inventiveness, their thrift, to raise their own standards of living and enjoy, increasingly, the fruits of material progress on an earth infinitely blessed with natural riches.

This is the indispensable cornerstone of freedom and security. All else must be built upon this. For freedom of opportunity is the foundation for all other freedoms.

I hope that this conference will focus its attention upon two elementary economic axioms. The first of these is this: that prosperity has no fixed limits. It is not a finite substance to be diminished by division. On the contrary, the more of it that other nations enjoy, the more each nation will have for itself.

There is a tragic fallacy in the notion that any country is liable to lose its customers by promoting greater production and higher living standards among them. Good customers are prosperous customers. The point can be illustrated very simply from the foreign-trade experience of my own country. In the pre-war decade about 20% of our exports went to the 47,000,000 people in the highly industrialized United Kingdom; less than 3% went to the 450,000,000 people in China.

The second axiom is a corollary of the first. Prosperity, like peace, is indivisible. We cannot afford to have it scattered here or there among the fortunate or to enjoy it at the expense of others. Poverty, wherever it exists, is menacing to us all and undermines the well-being of each of us. It can no more be localized than war, but spreads and saps the economic strength of all the more favored areas of the earth. We know now that the thread of economic life in every nation is inseparably woven into a fabric of world economy. Let any thread become frayed and the entire fabric is weakened. No nation, however great and strong, can remain immune.

All of us have seen the great economic tragedy of our time. We saw the world-wide depression of the 1930's. We saw currency disorders develop and spread from land to land, destroying the basis for international trade and international investment and even international faith. In their wake, we saw unemployment and wretchedness—idle tools, wasted wealth. We saw their victims fall prey, in places, to demagogues and dictators. We saw bewilderment and bitterness become the breeders of fascism, and, finally, of war.

In many countries controls and restrictions were set up without regard to their effect on other countries. Some countries, in a desperate attempt to grasp a share of the shrinking volume of world trade, aggravated the disorder by resorting to competitive depreciation of currency. Much of our economic ingenuity was expended in the fashioning of devices to hamper and limit the free movement of goods. These devices became economic weapons with

which the earliest phase of our present war was fought by the Fascist dictators. There was an ironic inevitability in this process. Economic aggression can have no other offspring than war. It is as dangerous as it is futile.

We know now that economic conflict must develop when nations endeavor separately to deal with economic ills which are international in scope. To deal with the problems of international exchange and of international investment is beyond the capacity of any one country, or of any two or three countries. These are multilateral problems, to be solved only by multilateral cooperation. They are fixed and permanent problems, not merely transitional considerations of the post-war reconstruction. They are problems not limited in importance to foreign exchange traders and bankers but are vital factors in the flow of raw materials and finished goods, in the maintenance of high levels of production and consumption, in the establishment of a satisfactory standard of living for all the people of all the countries on this earth.

Throughout the past decade, the Government of the United States has sought in many directions to promote joint action among the nations of the world. In the realm of monetary and financial problems, this Government undertook, as far back as 1936, to facilitate the maintenance of orderly exchanges by entering into the Tri-Partite Agreement with England and France, under which they, and subsequently Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland, agreed with us to consult on foreign exchange questions before important steps were taken. This policy of consultation was extended in the bi-lateral exchange arrangements which we set up, starting in 1937, with our neighbors on the American continents.

In 1941, we began to study the possibility of international cooperation on a multilateral basis as a means of establishing a stable and orderly system of international currency relationships and to revive international investment. Our technical staff—soon joined by the experts of other nations—undertook the preparation of practical proposals, designed to implement international monetary and financial cooperation. The opinions of these technicians, as reported in the joint public statement which they have issued, reveal a common belief that the disruption of foreign exchanges can be prevented, and the collapse of monetary systems can be avoided, and a sound currency basis for the balanced growth of international trade can be provided, if we are forehanded enough to plan ahead of time—and to plan together. It is the consensus of these technical experts that the solution lies in a permanent institution for consultation and cooperation on international monetary, finance and economic problems. The formulation of a definite proposal for a Stabilization Fund of the United and Associated Nations is one of the items on our agenda.

But provision for monetary stabilization alone will not meet the need for the rehabilitation of war-wrecked economies. It is not, in fact, designed toward that end. It is proposed, rather, as a permanent mechanism to promote exchange stability. Even to discharge this function effectively, it must be supplemented by many other measures to remove impediments to world trade.

For long-range reconstruction purposes, international loans on a broad scale will be imperative. We have in mind a need wholly apart from the problem of immediate aid which is being undertaken by

the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The need which we seek to meet through the second proposal on our agenda is for loans to provide capital for economic reconstruction, loans for which adequate security may be available and which will provide the opportunity for investment, under proper safeguards, of capital from many lands. The technicians have prepared the outline of a plan for an International Bank for Post-War Reconstruction which will investigate the opportunities for loans of this character, will recommend and supervise them and, if advisable, furnish to investors guaranties of their repayment.

I shall not attempt here to discuss these proposals in detail. That is the task of this conference. It is a task the performance of which calls for wisdom, for statesmanship, above all for goodwill.

The transcendent fact of contemporary life is this—that the world is a community. On battlefronts the world over, the young men of all our united countries have been dying together—dying for a common purpose. It is not beyond our powers to enable the young men of all our countries to *live* together—to pour their energies, their skills, their aspirations into mutual enrichment and peaceful progress. Our final responsibility is to them. As they prosper or perish, the work which we do here will be judged. The opportunity before us has been bought with blood. Let us meet it with faith in one another, with faith in our common future, which these men fought to make free.

*Article VII

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the United Kingdom in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the United Kingdom, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on Aug. 12, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

Foreign Policy And Other Planks In Republican Platform Adopted At Chicago

The "prosecution of the war to total victory against our enemies in full cooperation with the United Nations and all-out support of our armies and the maintenance of our Navy under the competent and trained direction of our General Staff and Office of Naval Operations without civilian interference and with every civilian resource" is pledged in the platform adopted at the Republican National Convention in Chicago on June 27.

The Convention, which opened on Monday, June 26, and was concluded on June 28, resulted in the nomination of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio as the candidates for President and Vice-President respectively of the Republican Party, as was noted in our June 29 issue, page 2689.

The foreign policy plank adopted at the Convention, referred to above, also declared it to be the "relentless aim" of the Republican party "to win the war against all our enemies:

"1. For our own American security and welfare.

"2. To make and keep the Axis powers impotent to renew tyranny and attack.

"3. For the attainment of peace and freedom based on justice and security."

It is further declared that "we shall seek to achieve such aims through organized international co-operation and not by joining a world state." Likewise, says the plank, "we favor responsible participation by the United States in post-war co-operative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world." It is also stated that "we shall seek, in our relations with other nations, conditions calculated to promote world-wide economic stability not only for the sake of the world, but also to the end that our own people may enjoy a high level of employment in an increasingly prosperous world." Among other things, the plank sets out that "we shall sustain the Constitution of the United States in the attainment of our international aims; . . . we shall at all times protect the essential interests and resources of the United States."

As to domestic policy, the platform states that "we shall devote ourselves to re-establishing liberty at home"; "we shall adopt a program to put men to work in peace industries as promptly as possible and with special attention to those who have made sacrifice by serving in the armed forces. We shall take Government out of competition with private industry and terminate rationing, price fixing and all other emergency powers. We shall promote the fullest stable employment through private enterprise."

The Republican party pledges its support to the "extension of the existing old-age insurance and unemployment insurance systems to all employees not already covered; the return of the public employment office system to the states at the earliest possible time, financed as before Pearl Harbor; the stimulation of state and local plans to provide decent low-cost housing properly financed by the Federal Housing Administration, or otherwise, when such housing cannot be supplied or financed by private sources," etc.

As to labor the platform records the Republican party as accepting "the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Act, the Social Security Act and all other Federal statutes designed to promote and protect the welfare of American working men and women, and we promise a fair and just administration of these laws."

Reciting that "abundant production is the best security against inflation" the plank in the platform bearing on agriculture offers a program designed "to assure independence of operation and

bountiful production, fair and equitable market prices for farm products and a sound program for conservation and use of our soil and natural resources"; this includes "the control and disposition of future surpluses by means of (A) new uses developed through constant research, (B) vigorous development of foreign markets, (C) efficient domestic distribution to meet all domestic requirements, and (D) arrangements which will enable farmers to make necessary adjustments in production of any given basic crop only if domestic surpluses should become abnormal and exceed manageable proportions."

Under the head "Business and Industry," the platform says, "we give assurance now to restore peace-time industry at the earliest possible time, using every care to avoid discrimination between different sections of the country"; "small business," it says, "is the basis of American enterprise. It must be preserved. If protected against discrimination and afforded equality of opportunity throughout the nation, it will become the most potent factor in providing employment. It must also be aided by changes in taxation, by eliminating excessive and repressive regulation and Government competition." It is added that "for the protection of the public, and for the security of millions of holders of policies of insurance in mutual and private companies, we insist upon strict and exclusive regulation and supervision of the business of insurance by the several states where local conditions are best known and where local needs can best be met."

The stand is taken by the Republicans that "as soon as the war ends the present rates of taxation on individual incomes, on corporations, and on consumption should be reduced as far as is consistent with the payment of the normal expenditures of government in the post-war period." The platform further asserts that "control of the currency must be restored to Congress by repeal of existing legislation which gives the President unnecessary and dangerous powers over our currency." The platform also says "we will establish and maintain a fair protective tariff on competitive products."

From the platform we also quote:

"We favor assistance by direct credits in reasonable amounts to liberated countries to enable them to buy from this country the goods necessary to revive their economic systems."

"We favor an amendment to the Constitution providing that no person shall be President of the United States for more than two terms of four years each."

"We unreservedly condemn the injection into American life of appeals to racial or religious prejudice."

"It is imperative to the maintenance of a free America that the press and radio be free and that full and complete information be available to Americans. There must be no censorship except to the extent required by war necessity."

In all, 27 planks are embodied in the platform.

The following is the text of the Republican platform adopted by the Republican National Convention:

The tragedy of wars is upon our country as we meet to consider the problems of government and our people. We take this oppor-

tunity to render homage and enduring gratitude to those brave members of our armed forces who have already made the supreme sacrifice, and to those who stand ready to make the same sacrifice that the American course of life may be secure. Mindful of the solemn hours and humbly conscious of our heavy responsibilities, the Republican party in convention assembled presents herewith its principles and makes these covenants with the people of our nation.

The War and the Peace

We pledge prosecution of the war to total victory against our enemies in full cooperation with the United Nations and all-out support of our Armies and the maintenance of our Navy under the competent and trained direction of our General Staff and Office of Naval Operations without civilian interference and with every civilian resource.

At the earliest possible time after the cessation of hostilities we will bring home all members of our armed forces who do not have unexpired enlistments and who do not volunteer for further overseas duty.

We declare our relentless aim to win the war against all our enemies: (1) for our own American security and welfare; (2) to make and keep the Axis powers impotent to renew tyranny and attack; (3) for the attainment of peace and freedom based on justice and security.

We shall seek to achieve such aims through organized international cooperation and not by joining a world state.

We favor responsible participation by the United States in post-war cooperative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world.

Such organization should develop effective cooperative means to direct peace forces to prevent or repel military aggression. Pending this, we pledge continuing collaboration with the United Nations to assure these ultimate objectives.

We believe, however, that peace and security do not depend upon the sanction of force alone, but should prevail by virtue of reciprocal interests and spiritual values recognized in these security agreements. The treaties of peace should be just; the nations which are the victims of aggression should be restored to sovereignty and self-government; and the organized cooperation of the nations should concern itself with basic causes of world disorder. It should promote a world opinion to influence the nations to right conduct, develop international law and maintain an international tribunal to deal with justiciable disputes.

We shall seek, in our relations with other nations, conditions calculated to promote world-wide economic stability, not only for the sake of the world, but also to the end that our own people may enjoy a high level of employment in an increasingly prosperous world.

We shall keep the American people informed concerning all agreements with foreign nations. In all of these undertakings we favor the widest consultation of the gallant men and women in our armed forces, who have a special right to speak with authority in behalf of the security and liberty for which they fight. We shall sustain the Constitution of the United States in the attainment of our international aims; and pursuant to the Constitution of the United States any treaty or agreement to attain such aims made on behalf of the United States with any other nation or any association of nations shall be made only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur.

We shall at all times protect the essential interests and resources of the United States.

Western Hemisphere Relations

We shall develop Pan-American solidarity. The citizens of our neighboring nations in the Western Hemisphere are, like ourselves, Americans. Cooperation with them shall be achieved through mutual agreement and without interference in the internal affairs of any nation. Our policy should be a genuine good neighbor policy commanding their respect, and not one based on the reckless squandering of American funds by overlapping agencies.

Post-War Preparedness

We favor the maintenance of post-war military forces and establishments of ample strength for the successful defense and the safety of the United States, its possessions and outposts, for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, and for meeting any military commitments determined by Congress.

We favor the peacetime maintenance and strengthening of the National Guards under State control with Federal training and equipment as now provided in the National Defense Act.

Domestic Policy

We shall devote ourselves to re-establishing liberty at home.

We shall adopt a program to put men to work in peace industry as promptly as possible and with special attention to those who have made sacrifice by serving in the armed forces. We shall take Government out of competition with private industry and terminate rationing, price fixing and all other emergency powers. We shall promote the fullest stable employment through private enterprise.

The measures we propose shall avoid federalization of Government activities, to the end that our States, schools and cities shall be free, shall avoid delegation of legislative and judicial power of administrative agencies, to the end that the people's representatives in Congress shall be independent and in full control of legislative policy; and shall avoid, subject to war necessities, detailed regulation of farmers, workers, business men and consumers, to the end that the individual shall be free. The remedies we propose shall be based on intelligent cooperation between the Federal Government, the States and local government and the initiative of civic groups, not on the panacea of Federal cash.

Four years more of New Deal policy would centralize all power in the President, and would daily subject every act of every citizen to regulation by his henchmen; and this country could remain a republic only in name. No problem exists which cannot be solved by American methods. We have no need of either the communistic or the fascist technique.

Security

Our goal is to prevent hardship and poverty in America. That goal is attainable by reason of the productive ability of free American labor, industry and agriculture, if supplemented by a system of social security on sound principles.

We pledge our support of the following:

1. Extension of the existing old-age insurance and unemployment insurance systems to all employees not already covered.

2. The return of the public employment-office system to the States at the earliest possible time, financed as before Pearl Harbor.

3. A careful study of Federal-State programs for maternal and child health, dependent children, and assistance to the blind, with a view to strengthening these programs.

4. The continuation of these and other programs relating to health, and the stimulation by Federal aid of State plans to make medical and hospital service available to those in need without disturbing doctor-patient relationship or socializing medicine.

5. The stimulation of State and local plans to provide decent low-cost housing properly financed by the Federal Housing Administration, or otherwise, when such housing cannot be supplied or financed by private sources.

Labor

The Republican party is the historical champion of free labor. Under Republican Administrations American manufacturing developed, and American workers attained the most progressive standards of living of any workers in the world. Now the nation owes those workers a debt of gratitude for their magnificent productive effort in support of the war.

Regardless of the professed friendship of the New Deal for the workingman, the fact remains that under the New Deal American economic life is being destroyed.

The New Deal has usurped selfish and partisan control over the functions of Government agencies where labor relationships are concerned. The continued perversion of the Wagner Act by the New Deal menaces the purposes of the law and threatens to destroy collective bargaining completely and permanently.

The long series of Executive Orders and bureaucratic decrees reveal a deliberate purpose to substitute for contractual agreements of employers and employees the political edicts of a New Deal bureaucracy. Labor would thus remain organized only for the convenience of the New Deal in enforcing its orders and inflicting its whims upon labor and industry.

We condemn the conversion of administrative boards, ostensibly set up to settle industrial disputes, into instruments for putting into effect the financial and economic theories of the New Deal.

We condemn the freezing of wage rates at arbitrary levels and the binding of men to their jobs as destructive to the advancement of a free people. We condemn the repeal by Executive Order of the laws secured by the Republican party to abolish "contract labor" and peonage. We condemn the gradual but effective creation of a labor front as but one of the New Deal's steps toward a totalitarian state.

We pledge an end to political trickery in the administration of labor laws and the handling of labor disputes; and equal benefits on the basis of equality to all labor in the administration of labor controls and laws, regardless of political affiliation.

The Department of Labor has been emasculated by the New Deal. Labor bureaus, agencies and committees are scattered far and wide, in Washington and throughout the country, and have no semblance of systematic or responsible organization. All Governmental labor activities must be placed under the direct authority and responsibility of the Secretary of Labor. Such labor bureaus as are not performing a substantial and definite service in the interest of labor must be abolished.

The Secretary of Labor should be a representative of labor. The office of the Secretary of Labor was created under a Republican President, William Howard Taft. It was intended that a representative of labor should occupy this Cabinet office. The present Administration is the first to disregard this intention.

The Republican party accepts the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Act, the Social Security Act and all other Federal statutes designed to promote and protect the welfare of American working men and women, and we promise a fair and just administration of these laws.

American well-being is indivisible. Any national program which injures the national economy inevitably injures the wage earner. The American labor movement

and the Republican party, while continuously striving for the betterment of labor's status, reject the communistic and New Deal concept that a single group can benefit while the general economy suffers.

Agriculture

We salute the American farmers, their wives and families for their magnificent job of wartime production and their contribution to the war effort, without which victory could not be assured. They have accomplished this in spite of labor shortages, a bungled and inexcusable machinery program and confused, unreliable, impractical price and production administration.

Abundant production is the best security against inflation. Governmental policies in war and in peace must be practical and efficient, with freedom from regimentation by an impractical Washington bureaucracy in order to assure independence of operation and bountiful production, fair and equitable market prices for farm products, and a sound program for conservation and use of our soil and natural resources. Educational progress and the social and economic stability and well-being of the farm family must be a prime national purpose.

For the establishment of such a program we propose the following:

1. A Department of Agriculture under practical and experienced administration free from regimentation and confusing Government manipulation and control of farm programs.

2. An American market price to the American farmer and the protection of such price by means of support prices, commodity loans, or a combination thereof, together with such other economic means as will assure an income to agriculture that is fair and equitable in comparison with labor, business and industry. We oppose subsidies as a substitute for fair markets.

3. Disposition of surplus war commodities in an orderly manner without destroying markets or continued production and without benefit to speculative profiteers.

4. The control and disposition of future surpluses by means of (a) new uses developed through constant research, (b) vigorous development of foreign markets, (c) efficient domestic distribution to meet all domestic requirements, and (d) arrangements which will enable farmers to make necessary adjustments in production of any given basic crop only if domestic surpluses should become abnormal and exceed manageable proportions.

5. Intensified research to discover new crops, and new and profitable uses for existing crops.

6. Support of the principle of bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-operated cooperatives.

7. Consolidation of all Government farm credit under a non-partisan board.

8. To make life more attractive on the family-type farm through development of rural roads, sound extension of rural electrification service to the farm and elimination of basic evils of tenancy wherever they exist.

9. Serious study of and search for a sound program of crop insurance with emphasis upon establishing a self-supporting program.

10. A comprehensive program of soil, forest, water and wild-life conservation and development, and sound irrigation projects, administered as far as possible at State and regional levels.

Business and Industry

We give assurance now to restore peacetime industry at the earliest possible time, using every care to avoid discrimination between different sections of the country, (a) by prompt settlement of war contracts with early payment of Government obligations and disposal of surplus invento-

ries, and (b) by disposal of surplus Government plants, equipment and supplies, with due consideration to small buyers and with care to prevent monopoly and injury to existing agriculture and industry.

Small business is the basis of American enterprise. It must be preserved. If protected against discrimination and afforded equality of opportunity throughout the nation, it will become the most potent factor in providing employment. It must also be aided by changes in taxation, by eliminating excessive and repressive regulation and Government competition, by the enforcement of laws against monopoly and unfair competition, and by providing simpler and cheaper methods for obtaining venture capital necessary for growth and expansion.

For the protection of the public, and for the security of millions of holders of policies of insurance in mutual and private companies, we insist upon strict and exclusive regulation and supervision of the business of insurance by the several States where local conditions are best known and where local needs can best be met.

We favor the re-establishment and maintenance, as early as military considerations will permit, of a sound and adequate American merchant marine under private ownership and management.

The Republican party pledges itself to foster the development of such strong privately owned air transportation systems and communications systems as will best serve the interests of the American people.

The Federal Government should plan a program for flood control, inland waterways and other economically justifiable public works, and prepare the necessary plans in advance so that construction may proceed rapidly in emergency and in times of reduced employment. We urge that States and local governments pursue the same policy with reference to highways and other public works within their jurisdiction.

Taxation and Finance

As soon as the war ends the present rates of taxation on individual incomes, on corporations and on consumption should be reduced as far as is consistent with the payment of the normal expenditures of Government in the post-war period. We reject the theory of restoring prosperity through Government spending and deficit financing.

We shall eliminate from the budget all wasteful and unnecessary expenditures and exercise the most rigid economy.

It is essential that Federal and State tax structures be more effectively coordinated to the end that State tax sources be not unduly impaired.

We shall maintain the value of the American dollar and regard the payment of Government debt as an obligation of honor which prohibits any policy leading to the depreciation of the currency. We shall reduce that debt as soon as economic conditions make such reduction possible.

Control of the currency must be restored to Congress by repeal of existing legislation which gives the President unnecessary and dangerous powers over our currency.

Foreign Trade

We assure American farmers, livestock producers, workers and industry that we will establish and maintain a fair protective tariff on competitive products so that the standards of living of our people shall not be impaired through the importation of commodities produced abroad by labor or producers functioning upon lower standards than our own.

If the post-war world is to be properly organized, a great extension of world trade will be necessary to repair the wastes of war and build an enduring peace.

The Republican party, always remembering that its primary obligation, which must be fulfilled, is to our own workers, our own farmers and our own industry, pledges that it will join with others in leadership in every co-operative effort to remove unnecessary and destructive barriers to international trade. We will always bear in mind that the domestic market is America's greatest market and that tariffs which protect it against foreign competition should be modified only by reciprocal bilateral trade agreements approved by Congress.

Relief and Rehabilitation

We favor the prompt extension of relief and emergency assistance to the peoples of the liberated countries without duplication and conflict between Government agencies.

We favor immediate feeding of the starving children of our Allies and friends in the Nazi-dominated countries and we condemn the New Deal Administration for its failure, in the face of humanitarian demands, to make any effort to do this.

We favor assistance by direct credits in reasonable amounts to liberated countries to enable them to buy from this country the goods necessary to revive their economic systems.

Bureaucracy

The National Administration has become a sprawling, overlapping bureaucracy. It is undermined by executive abuse of power, confused lines of authority, duplication of effort, inadequate fiscal controls, loose personnel practices and an attitude of arrogance previously unknown in our history.

The times cry out for the restoration of harmony in Government, for a balance of legislative and executive responsibility, for efficiency and economy, for pruning and abolishing unnecessary agencies and personnel, for effective fiscal and personnel controls and for an entirely new spirit in our Federal Government.

We pledge an Administration wherein the President, acting in harmony with Congress, will effect these necessary reforms and raise the Federal service to a high level of efficiency and competence.

We insist that limitations must be placed upon spending by Government corporations of vast sums never appropriated by Congress, but made available by directives, and that their accounts should be subject to audit by the General Accounting Office.

Two-Term Limit for President

We favor an amendment to the Constitution providing that no person shall be President of the United States for more than two terms of four years each.

Equal Rights

We favor submission by Congress to the States of an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal rights for men and women. We favor job opportunities in the post-war world open to men and women alike without discrimination in rate of pay because of sex.

Veterans

The Republican party has always supported suitable measures to reflect the nation's gratitude and to discharge its duty toward the veterans of all wars.

We approve, have supported and have aided in the enactment of laws which provide for re-employment of veterans of this war in their old positions, for mustering-out-pay, for pensions for widows and orphans of such veterans killed or disabled, for rehabilitation of disabled veterans, for temporary unemployment benefits, for education and vocational training, and for assisting veterans in acquiring homes and farms and in establishing themselves in business.

We shall be diligent in remedying defects in veteran's legislation and shall insist upon efficient ad-

ministration of all measures for the veteran's benefit.

Racial and Religious Intolerance

We unreservedly condemn the injection into American life of appeals to racial or religious prejudice.

We pledge an immediate Congressional inquiry to ascertain the extent to which mistreatment, segregation and discrimination against Negroes who are in our armed forces are impairing morale and efficiency and the adoption of corrective legislation.

We pledge the establishment by Federal legislation of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission.

Anti-Poll Tax

The payment of any poll tax should not be a condition of voting in Federal elections, and we favor immediate submission of a Constitutional amendment for its abolition.

Anti-Lynching

We favor legislation against lynching and pledge our sincere efforts in behalf of its early enactment.

Indians

We pledge an immediate, just and final settlement of all Indian claims between the Government and the Indian citizenship of the nation. We will take politics out of the administration of Indian affairs.

Problems of the West

We favor a comprehensive program of reclamation projects for our arid and semi-arid States, with recognition and full protection of the rights and interests of those States in the use and control of water for present and future irrigation and other beneficial consumptive uses.

We favor (a) exclusion from this country of livestock and fresh and chilled meat from countries harboring foot and mouth disease or rinderpest; (b) full protection of our fisheries whether by domestic regulation or treaties; (c) consistent with military needs, the prompt return to private ownership of lands acquired for war purposes; (d) withdrawal or acquisition of lands for establishment of national parks, monuments and wild life refuges, only after due regard to local problems and under closer controls to be established by the Congress; (e) restoration of the long established public land policy which provides opportunity of ownership by citizens to promote the highest land use; (f) full development of our forests on the basis of cropping and sustained yield; cooperation with private owners for conservation and fire protection; (g) the prompt reopening of mines which can be operated by miners and workers not subject to military service and which have been closed by bureaucratic denial of labor or material; (h) adequate stock-piling of war minerals and metals for possible future emergencies; (i) continuance, for tax purposes, of adequate depletion allowances on oil, gas and minerals; (j) administration of laws relating to oil and gas on the public domain to encourage exploratory operations to meet the public need; (k) continuance of present Federal laws on mining claims on the public domain, good faith administration thereof, and we state our opposition to the plans of the Secretary of the Interior to substitute a leasing system; and (l) larger representation in the Federal Government of men and women especially familiar with western problems.

Hawaii

Hawaii, which shares the nation's obligations equally with the several States, is entitled to the fullest measure of home rule looking toward Statehood; and to equality with the several States in the rights of their citizens and in the application of all our national laws.

Alaska

Alaska is entitled to the fullest measure of home rule looking toward Statehood.

Puerto Rico

Statehood is a logical aspiration of the people of Puerto Rico who were made citizens of the United States by Congress in 1917; legislation affecting Puerto Rico, in so far as feasible, should be in harmony with the realization of that aspiration.

Palestine

In order to give refuge to millions of distressed Jewish men, women and children driven from their homes by tyranny, we call for the opening of Palestine to their unrestricted immigration and land ownership, so that in accordance with the full intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration of 1917 and the resolution of a Republican Congress in 1922, Palestine may be constituted as a free and democratic commonwealth. We condemn the failure of the President to insist that the mandatory of Palestine carry out the provision of the Balfour Declaration and of the mandate while he pretends to support them.

Free Press and Radio

In times like these, when whole peoples have found themselves shackled by Governments which denied the truth, or, worse, dealt in half-truths or withheld the facts from the public, it is imperative to the maintenance of a free America that the press and radio be free and that full and complete information be available to Americans. There must be no censorship except to the extent required by war necessity.

We insistently condemn any tendency to regard the press or the radio as instruments of the Administration and the use of Government publicity agencies for partisan ends. We need a new radio law which will define, in clear and unmistakable language, the role of the Federal Communications Commission.

All channels of news must be kept open with equality of access to information at the source. If agreement can be achieved with foreign nations to establish the same principles, it will be a valuable contribution to future peace.

Vital facts must not be withheld.

We want no more Pearl Harbor reports.

Good Faith

The acceptance of the nominations made by this convention carries with it, as a matter of private honor and public faith, an undertaking by each candidate to be true to the principles and program herein set forth.

Conclusion

The essential question at trial in this nation is whether men can organize together in a highly industrialized society, succeed, and still be free. That is the essential question at trial throughout the world today.

In this time of confusion and strife, when moral values are being crushed on every side, we pledge ourselves to uphold with all our strength, the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and the law of the land. We so pledge ourselves that the American tradition may stand forever as the beacon light of civilization.

Illinois Bankers Fix Convention Dates

Secretary Harry C. Hausman of the Illinois Bankers Association announced on June 28, that the Council of Administration of the Association has fixed the time and place of its 55th annual convention at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, May 2, 3-4, 1945, and that the annual meetings of groups of the Northern half of the state will be held during the week of Oct. 9 and those in the Southern half during Oct. 23, 1944.

Dewey Says GOP Victory Will End One-Man Government In America

(Continued from first page)

dential nomination, and in his speech indicating his withdrawal from the Presidential contest, he asked those who had supported him not to present his name, but to cast their votes for Gov. Dewey.

From the Associated Press accounts (June 28) from the Chicago Stadium, where the convention was held, we take the following: Selected today with Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, to try to lead the Republican party on a triumphal march back to the White House, Gov. Dewey departed from his prepared speech to say:

"I am happy and proud to be associated with my good friend from the State of Ohio, John W. Bricker.

"For many months John Bricker has gone from State to State telling the people of the issues, of the great need for a better government, for the sound principles of government, and the leadership which will come to it with a Republican victory this year.

"Never before have I seen such good statesmanship and good sportsmanship as that displayed by John Bricker here this morning and I am proud to be associated with him."

When Dewey completed his address and the applause had quieted, Gov. Bricker came forward and clasped his hand.

In his speech of acceptance Gov. Dewey declared that he had come to this great task as a free man—that he had "made no pledges, promises or commitments, expressed or implied, to any man or woman." Said the Associated Press:

The 42-year-old former racket buster, who would be the youngest President in American history—if he wins in November—injected into his acceptance speech an accent on youth. He laid special emphasis, too, on the assertion that "this election will bring an end to one-man government in America."

Gov. Dewey referred to the Americans "on battle grounds around the world, . . . pressing on for total victory" and declared that "everything we say or do today and in the future must be devoted to the single purpose of that victory." "Then, when victory is won, we must devote ourselves with equal unity of purpose to rewinning at home the freedom they have won at such desperate cost abroad."

"When we have won the war," Gov. Dewey pointed out, "we shall still have to win the peace. We are agreed, all of us, that America will participate with other sovereign nations in a cooperative effort to prevent future wars."

"The building of the peace," Gov. Dewey observed, "is more than a matter of international co-operation. God has endowed America with such blessings as to fit her for a great role in the world. We can only play that role if we are strong and healthy and vigorous as nature has equipped us to be."

"It would be a tragedy after this war," he said, "if Americans returned from our armed forces and failed to find the freedom and opportunity for which they fought. . . . We Republicans are agreed that full employment shall be a first objective of national policy. And by full employment I mean a real chance for every man and woman to earn a decent living." In part Gov. Dewey also said:

"It is the New Deal that tells us that America has lost its capacity to grow. We shall never build a better world by listening to those counsels of defeat. Is America old and worn out, as the New Dealers tell us? Look to the beaches of Normandy for the answer. Look to the reaches of the

wide Pacific—to the corners of the world where American men are fighting. Look to the marvels of production in the war plants in your own cities and towns. I say to you: Our country is just fighting its way through to new horizons. The future of America has no limit."

In reporting the proceedings incident to Gov. Dewey's nomination, the Associated Press said:

Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska nominated Dewey:

"The past will have its spokesman in this campaign. I give to you, as the nominee of the Republican party, the spokesman of the future, Thomas E. Dewey."

Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota took the podium, his face serious and tired. For days he had been leading a battle for Lt. Commander Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota.

"As long as there was the slightest chance of Stassen's nomination," he said, "we were determined to present his name to this convention. Governor Bricker's eloquent statement has eliminated any chance that existed. Minnesota's delegation has therefore decided not to present Stassen's name to this convention."

It was all over then but the balloting. But there had to be a few more speeches first.

Representative Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the only avowed candidate for the Presidential nomination other than Gov. Bricker, pledged his support to Dewey.

Seconding speeches were made by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Representative Leonard W. Hall of New York.

To Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania was given the privilege of nominating Bricker for Vice President.

"We named a young and vigorous and courageous man to lead us in the battle this fall," Martin declared. "He needs a man with similar qualifications to assist him."

"I want to place in nomination a man of real courage, starting back in that little log house where he was born, and carried out as Governor of the great State of Ohio."

A seconding speech came from Mayor James Garfield Stewart of Cincinnati, who had to make major repairs on an address in which he had planned originally to nominate Bricker for the presidency.

Seconds came, too, from Governors Harry F. Kelly of Michigan and Simeon S. Willis of Kentucky, and from Senator John Danaher of Connecticut.

The roll was called again, and "his time there wasn't even one dissenting vote."

And, except for Dewey's acceptance address, the convention was all over—a day ahead of time.

Gov. Dewey's Speech of Acceptance Follows

I am profoundly moved by the trust you have placed in me. I deeply feel the responsibility which goes with your nomination for President of the United States at this grave hour of our nation's history.

That I have not sought this responsibility, all of you know. I told the people of my state, two years ago, that it was my intention to devote my full term as Governor exclusively to their service. You have decided otherwise. In accordance with the principles of our republican form of government you have laid upon me the highest duty to which an American can be called. No one has a right to refuse that call. With the help of God, I shall try to be worthy of the trust. I accept the nomination.

I come to this great task a free man. I have made no pledges, promises or commitments, expressed or implied, to any man or woman. I shall make none, except to the American people.

These pledges I do make:

To men and women of the Republican party everywhere I pledge my utmost effort in the months ahead. In return I ask for your support. Without it I cannot discharge the heavy obligation you lay upon me.

To Americans of every party I pledge that on Jan. 20 next year our Government will again have a Cabinet of the ablest men and women to be found in America. Its members will expect and will receive full delegation of the powers of their office. They will be capable of administering those powers. They will each be experienced in the task to be done, and young enough to do it. This election will bring an end to one-man Government in America.

To Americans of every party I pledge a campaign dedicated to one end above all other—that this nation under God may continue in the years ahead a free nation of free men.

At this moment on battle-grounds around the world Americans are dying for the freedom of our country. Their comrades are pressing on in the face of hardship and suffering. They are pressing on for total victory and for the liberties of all of us.

Everything we say or do today and in the future must be devoted to the single purpose of that victory. Then, when victory is won, we must devote ourselves with equal unity of purpose to rewinning at home the freedom they have won at such desperate cost abroad.

To our Allies let us send from this convention one message from our hearts: The American people are united with you to the limit of our resources and our man power, devoted to the single task of victory and the establishment of a firm and lasting peace.

To every member of the Axis powers let us send this message: By this political campaign, which you are unable to understand, our will to victory will be strengthened, and with every day you further delay surrender the consequences to you will be more severe.

That we shall win this war none of us and few of our enemies can now have any doubt. But how we win this war is of major importance for the years ahead. We won the last war but it did not stay won. This time we must also win the purposes for which we are fighting. Germany must never again nourish the delusion that she could have won.

We must carry to Japan a defeat so crushing and complete that every last man among them knows that he has been beaten. We must not merely defeat the armies and navies of our enemies. We must defeat, once and for all, their will to make war. In their hearts as well as with their lips let them be taught to say: "Never again."

The military conduct of the war is outside this campaign. It is and must remain completely out of politics. General Marshall and Admiral King are doing a superb job. Thank God for both of them. Let me make it crystal clear that a change of administration next January cannot and will not involve any change in the military conduct of the war. If there is not now any civilian interference with the military and naval commands, a change in administration will not alter that status. If there is civilian interference, the new administration will put a stop to it forthwith.

But the war is being fought on the home front as well as abroad. While all of us are deeply proud of the military conduct of the war, can we honestly say that the home front could not bear improvement? The present Administra-

tion in Washington has been in office for more than 11 years. Today it is at war with Congress, and at war with itself. Squabbles between Cabinet members, feuds between rival bureaucrats and bitterness between the President and his own party members, in and out of Congress, have become the order of the day. In the vital matters of taxation, price control, rationing, labor relations, man power, we have become familiar with the spectacle of wrangling, bungling and confusion.

Does any one suggest that the present national Administration is giving either efficient or competent government? We have not heard that claim made, even by its most fanatical supporters. No, all they tell us is that in its young days it did some good things.

That we freely grant. But now it has grown old in office. It has become tired and quarrelsome. It seems that the great men who founded this nation really knew what they were talking about when they said that three terms were too many.

When we have won the war, we shall still have to win the peace. We are agreed, all of us, that America will participate with other sovereign nations in a cooperative effort to prevent future wars. Let us face up boldly to the magnitude of that task. We shall not make secure the peace of the world by mere words.

We cannot do it simply by drawing up a fine-sounding treaty. It cannot be the work of one man or of a little group of rulers who meet together in private conferences. The structure of peace must be built. It must be the work of many men. We must have as our representatives in this task the ablest men and women America can produce, and the structure they join in building must rest upon the solid rock of a united American opinion.

I am not one of those who despair of achieving that end. I am utterly confident we can do it. For years, we have had men in Washington who were notoriously weak in certain branches of arithmetic but who specialized in division. They have played up minor differences of opinion among our people until the people of other countries might have thought that America was cleft in two.

But all the while there was a large, growing area of agreement. Recently the overwhelming majesty of that broad area of agreement has become obvious. The Republican party can take pride in helping to define it and broaden it. There are only a few, a very few, who really believe that America should try to remain aloof from the world.

There are only a relatively few who believe it would be practical for America or her allies to renounce all sovereignty and join a super-state. I certainly would not deny those two extremes the right to their opinions; but I stand firmly with the overwhelming majority of my fellow citizens in that great wide area of agreement. That agreement was clearly expressed by the Republican Mackinac declaration and was adopted in the foreign policy plank of this convention.

No organization for peace will last if it is slipped through by stealth or trickery or the momentary hypnotism of high-sounding phrases. We shall have to work and pray and be patient and make sacrifices to achieve a really lasting peace.

That is not too much to ask in the name of those who have died for the future of our country. This is no task to be entrusted to stubborn men, grown old and tired and quarrelsome in office. We learned that in 1919.

The building of the peace is more than a matter of international co-operation. God has endowed America with such blessings as to fit her for a great role in the world. We can only play that role if we are strong and

healthy and vigorous, as nature has equipped us to be. It would be a tragedy after this war if Americans returned from our armed forces and failed to find the freedom and opportunity for which they fought.

This must be a land where every man and woman has a fair chance to work and get ahead. Never again must free Americans face the specter of long-continued mass unemployment. We Republicans are agreed that full employment shall be a first objective of national policy. By full employment I mean a real chance for every man and woman to earn a decent living at a decent wage.

What hope does the present administration offer here? In 1940 the year before this country entered the war, there were still ten million unemployed. After seven years of unequalled power and unparalleled spending, the New Deal had failed utterly to solve that problem. It never solved that problem. It was left to be solved by war. Do we have to have a war in order to get jobs?

What are we now offered? Only the dreary prospect of a continued war economy after the war, with interference piled on interference and petty tyrannies rivaling the very regimentation against which we are now at war.

The present administration has never solved this fundamental problem of jobs and opportunity. It never can solve this problem. It has never even understood what makes a job. It has never been for full production. It has lived in chattering fear of abundance. It has specialized in curtailment and restriction. It has been consistently hostile to and abusive of American business and American industry, although it is in business and industry that most of us make our living.

In all the record of the last 11 years is there anything that suggests the present administration can bring about high-level employment after this war? Is there any reason to believe that those who have so signally failed in the past can succeed in the future? The problem of jobs will not be easily solved, but it will never be solved at all unless we get a new, progressive administration in Washington—and that means a Republican administration.

For 150 years America was the hope of the world. Here on this great broad continent we had brought into being something for which men had longed throughout all history. Here, all men were held to be free and equal. Here, government derived its just powers from the consent of the governed. Here men believed passionately in freedom, independence—the God-given right of the individual to be his own master.

Yet, with all of this freedom—I insist—because of this freedom—ours was a land of plenty. In a fashion unequalled anywhere else in the world, America grew and strengthened; our standard of living became the envy of the world. In all lands, men and women looked toward America as the pattern of what they, themselves, desired. And because we were what we were, good will flowed toward us from all corners of the earth. An American was welcomed everywhere and looked upon with admiration and regard.

At times, we had our troubles; made our share of mistakes; but we faltered only to go forward with renewed vigor. It remained for this past 11 years, under the present national administration, for continuing unemployment to be accepted with resignation as the inevitable condition of a nation past its prime.

It is the New Deal which tells us that America has lost its capacity to grow. We shall never build a better world by listening to those counsels of defeat. Is America old and worn out? Look

Roosevelt Signs Bill Extending Price Control Act For One Year—Sees Enforcement Impaired

(Continued from page 99)

retail prices of necessary food items. Meantime rents have been firmly held.

"The Stabilization Extension Act represents the considered judgment of the Congress that the policies and the programs which have resulted in this achievement are sound policies and sound programs and should be continued for another year.

"In particular it should be noted that the Congress rejected all pleas which would require any general change in the wage, price and subsidy policies now in effect.

"During the past three months, while the Extension Act was under consideration and debate in the Congress, the clamor of pressure groups was loud in the land. I think it is a source of gratification that in spite of this clamor the Congress has stood firm against any departure from the basic principles which have made it possible for us to hold the line.

"Some of the amendments introduced in the Stabilization Extension Act may make it somewhat harder to hold the line. But I am advised by the enforcing agencies that in their opinion the line can be held against inflationary price increases if they were supported in a firm administration of the law in accordance with its basic objectives.

"The provisions of the Extension Act which give me the most concern are those relating to enforcement. No act is any better than its enforcement. No act, least of all a price control act, can be effectively enforced without the support of the people affected by it. But people tend to become careless in the observance of even a good law if it is not enforced against the fringe of chiselers who will violate a law whenever they think they can get away with it.

"I know that the Congress in relaxing the penalties against non-willful violations was anxious to protect only those acting in good faith and not those who do not wish to know what the law requires of them. But I fear that the changes made will weaken and obstruct the effective enforcement of the law. I hope that experience may not justify my fear. But if it should turn out that the enforcing officers encounter serious difficulties in bringing chiselers and black market operators to book, I shall ask the Congress to remove the difficulties.

"In enacting the Stabilization Extension Act the Congress has performed a signal service. It has heard and considered all the complaints against the Stabilization Act. It has tried to deal with those complaints fairly. It has shown statesmanship and courage in resisting group pressure and in protecting the public interest. By its action, it has made clear that it is the wish, not of a few Government officials, but of all our

to the beaches of Normandy for the answer.

Look to the reaches of the wide Pacific—to the corners of the world where American men are fighting. Look to the marvels of production in the war plants in your own towns. I say to you: our country is just fighting its way through to new horizons. The future of America has no limit.

True, we now pass through dark and troubled times. Scarcely a home escapes the touch of dread anxiety and grief; yet in this hour the American spirit rises, faith returns—faith in our God, faith in our fellowman, faith in the land our fathers died to win, faith in the future, limitless, and bright of this, our country.

In the name of that faith we shall carry our cause in the coming months to the American people.

people that the line against inflation should be held.

"I think the occasion is appropriate to express deep appreciation of the splendid work done by the officials charged with enforcing the stabilization program, and particularly the workers in the field offices, and in all the county war boards and the local price and rationing boards. Without them we could not have held the line. They have served their country well."

Noting that the legislation is designed to prolong wartime price, wage and rent controls, the Associated Press from Washington June 21 (when Congress accepted the compromise bill) reported:

"A compromise, the price legislation extends wartime economic controls for one year, to June 30, 1945, but changes the present law in several particulars.

"Final legislative action on the price-rent-wage bill came as the Senate and House speedily approved and arbitrated a version of divergent measures worked out by a committee of the two bodies.

"James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, took a personal hand in arbitrating the chief issue, an amendment by Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.), which the House had refused to take.

"As finally modified and approved, the amendment provides that OPA adjust ceilings on 'major' textile items to reflect parity prices for raw cotton. Guarantees of profits to textile millers, as provided in the original Bankhead proposal, were eliminated.

"Raw cotton now is selling about one cent below the 21.08 cents a pound parity figure.

"The bill calls upon the President to take 'all lawful action' to assure producers of cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts not less than parity or the highest price which prevailed for the crop in the first nine months of 1942, whichever is higher.

"It bans food subsidies after June 30, 1945, unless Congress specifically appropriates funds for them. It also relaxes rent controls in individual 'hardship' cases, and reduces penalties for price ceiling violators who can prove in court that their violations were not willful or the result of negligence.

"OPA is armed with authority to initiate treble damage suits against price violators if consumers fail to act, and members of the House-Senate conference committee said that, taken as a whole, the measure would not weaken existing stabilization machinery.

"The bill erases OPA's 'highest price line' order, so far as it affects retailers of clothing, but permits the operation of this method of price control for clothing manufacturers and wholesalers. This OPA order forbade retailers to sell higher-priced clothes than they stocked at an earlier date.

"A House amendment, submitted by Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.), allowing local Federal Courts to pass upon the validity of OPA regulations, was stricken from the final draft."

Regarding changes in price control under the new legislation, June 30 Associated Press accounts said:

"It directs the OPA to adjust rent ceilings in individual cases where they are shown to be out of line with prevailing rent levels and to abolish controls in communities where it is established that this step would not result in 'abnormal' rent increases.

"It bans the broadening of the present \$1,500,000,000 a year food subsidy program and terminates subsidies after June 30, 1945, un-

Roosevelt Signs "GI Bill of Rights"—Benefits For Veterans Of This War

In affixing his signature on June 22 to the measure generally known as the "G. I. Bill of Rights," President Roosevelt issued a statement in which he said that, with the signing of the bill, "a well-rounded program of special veterans' benefits is nearly completed. It gives emphatic notice to the men and women in our armed forces that the American people do not intend to let them down." The bill was enacted under the title of

"Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944," and the President referred to it as substantially carrying out most of the recommendations made by him in a speech on July 28, 1943, and more specifically in messages to the Congress dated Oct. 27, 1943, and Nov. 23, 1943." Two recent references to the legislation appeared in these columns—one in our issue of June 1, page 2287, and the other on page 2494 in the June 15 issue—the latter noted the completion of Congressional action on the bill.

In Associated Press accounts from Washington on June 22, it was indicated that with Congressional leaders and heads of veterans' organizations looking on, the President put his signature to the measure authorizing Federal loans, hospitalization, job insurance, schooling and other ex-service benefits estimated to cost between \$3,000,000,000 and \$6,500,000,000.

From the same advices we also quote:

The measure includes a provision that whatever benefits the veterans receive under the "G. I." bill be deducted from any adjusted compensation or bonus which may be voted. The principal benefits include:

(1) A flat weekly \$20 unemployment payment. For each calendar month of active service the veteran will be entitled to four weeks of allowances. Payments will be limited to 52 weeks for the first two years after discharge, and will be denied veterans who refuse suitable work.

(2) A minimum of a year's education for veterans whose schooling was interrupted by the war, with the Government paying up to \$500 in annual tuition and

less Congress appropriates directly for their continuance.

"It forbids the establishment of any ceiling price on fishery products at less than the average of such prices for 1942.

"It directs adjustment of fresh fruit and vegetable prices to take into account unusual crop losses.

"It sets up a board of review, to be composed of OPA personnel, to hear evidence in protests against regulations and to advise the price administrator as to action on protests. The amendment also permits protests to be filed at any time, but final authority as to their validity is left with the present emergency court of appeals.

"It allows courts to stay judgments in enforcement proceedings to permit defendants to challenge the validity of the regulations involved.

"It requires suits for damages against OPA violators to be started in the court district or county in which the defendant resides or has his place of business.

"It reduces penalties for 'non-willful' price law violations from the present standard of three times the amount of overcharge, or \$50, whichever is larger, to the actual amount of the overcharge, or \$25, whichever is larger. In cases in which defendants fail to prove the violations are non-willful, courts may fix damages anywhere between one and three times the amount of the overcharge, or between \$25 and \$50, whichever is larger.

"It increases the loan rate on cotton from 90 to 92½% of parity.

"It directs the President to take 'all lawful action,' through any Federal agency, to maintain other basic and essential non-basic agricultural products at the parity price level."

other fees in addition to \$50 monthly subsistence, plus \$25 for dependents. The law presumes that education was interfered with if the veterans entered the service while 25 or younger.

Those older ones will have to prove interference.

Maximum schooling, either in public or private colleges, universities, trade or business schools will be limited to four years.

(3) Government-guaranteed loans by private and public lending agencies at not more than 4% interest, repayable in 20 years. The government will guarantee loans for purchase and repair of homes, farms and small businesses up to 50% of the principal provided the guarantee does not exceed \$2,000, and the Veterans' Administration will absorb the interest for the first year on the amount guaranteed.

In cases where an original loan has been made or financed by a Government agency, the Veterans' Administration may guarantee the entire amount of a secondary loan covering the required 20% down payment on the purchase price of a home.

(4) Creation of a job-finding agency within the United States Employment Service, with the Director of the Veterans' Administration as Chairman.

(5) Authority for the Veterans' Administration to spend \$500,000,000 in construction of hospital facilities to provide for the care of returning service people.

The law gives the Veterans' Administration, which will administer all the benefits, the status of an essential war agency, entitled to priorities in personnel, equipment, supplies and materials second only to the War and Navy Departments.

The statement of the President on signing of the bill (S. 1767) follows:

"This bill, which I have signed today, substantially carried out most of the recommendations made by me in a speech on July 28, 1943, and more specifically in messages to the Congress dated Oct. 27, 1943, and Nov. 23, 1943.

"(1) It gives service men and women the opportunity of resuming their education or technical training after discharge, or of taking a refresher or retainer course, not only without tuition charge up to \$500 per school year, but with the right to receive a monthly living allowance while pursuing their studies.

"(2) It makes provision for the guarantee by the Federal Government of not to exceed 50% of certain loans made to veterans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms and business properties.

"(3) It provides for reasonable unemployment allowances payable each week up to a maximum period of one year, to those veterans who are unable to find a job.

"(4) It establishes improved machinery for effective job counseling for veterans and for finding jobs for returning soldiers and sailors.

"(5) It authorizes the construction of all necessary additional hospital facilities.

"(6) It strengthens the authority of the Veterans' Administration to enable it to discharge its existing and added responsibilities with promptness and efficiency.

"With the signing of this bill a well-rounded program of special veterans' benefits is nearly completed. It gives emphatic notice to the men and women in our armed forces that the American people do not intend to let them down.

"By prior legislation the Fed-

eral Government has already provided for the armed forces of this war adequate dependency allowances; mustering-out pay; generous hospitalization, medical care, and vocational rehabilitation and training; liberal pensions in case of death or disability in military service; substantial war risk life insurance, and guaranty of premiums on commercial policies during service; protection of civil rights and suspension of enforcement of certain civil liabilities during service; emergency maternal care for wives of enlisted men, and re-employment rights for returning veterans.

"This bill, therefore, and the former legislation, provide the special benefits which are due to the members of our armed forces—for they have been compelled to make greater economic sacrifice and every other kind of sacrifice than the rest of us and are entitled to definite action to help take care of their special problems." While further study and experience may suggest some changes and improvements, the Congress is to be congratulated on the prompt action it has taken.

"There still remains one recommendation which I made on Nov. 23, 1943, which I trust that the Congress will soon adopt—the extension of social security credits under the Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Law to all service men and women for the period of their service.

"I trust that the Congress will also soon provide similar opportunities for post-war education and unemployment insurance to the members of the merchant marine, who have risked their lives time and again during this war for the welfare of their country.

"But apart from these special benefits which fulfill the special needs of veterans, there is still much to be done.

"As I stated in my message to the Congress of Nov. 23, 1943, 'What our service men and women want more than anything else is the assurance of satisfactory employment upon their return to civil life. The first task after the war is to provide employment for them and for our demobilized workers. . . . The goal after the war should be the maximum utilization of our human and material resources.'

"As a related problem the Congress has had under consideration the serious problem of economic reconversion and readjustment after the war, so that private industry will be able to provide jobs for the largest possible number. This time we have wisely begun to make plans in advance of the day of peace, in full confidence that our war workers will remain at their essential war jobs as long as necessary until the fighting is over.

"The executive branch of the Government has taken, and is taking, whatever steps it can until legislation is enacted. I am glad to learn that the Congress has agreed on a bill to facilitate the prompt statement of terminated contracts. I hope that the Congress will also take prompt action when it reconvenes on necessary legislation which is now pending to facilitate the development of unified programs for the demobilization of civilian war workers, for their re-employment in peacetime pursuits, and for provision in cooperation with the States of appropriate unemployment benefits during the transition from war to peace. I hope also that the Congress upon its return will take prompt action on the pending legislation to facilitate the orderly disposition of surplus property.

"A sound post-war economy is a major present responsibility."

Conditions Announced By WMC To Govern Priority Job Referrals

On June 23, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, announced conditions under which WMC will recruit workers for essential industries for migration from one section of the country to another under priority referral beginning July 1, when all hiring of male workers through the U. S. Employment Service, or its designated agencies, including employers and union hiring halls, was to become effective.

Transfer of workers from area to area or from region to region will be effected only after certain requirements affecting manpower have been complied with, Mr. McNutt said. Before inter-regional recruitment of workers for a specific employer can be undertaken, the WMC regional director originating an order for recruitment outside his own region must certify to WMC headquarters in Washington that ten conditions have been met or will be met.

The ten conditions, announced by the WMC chairman, are:

1. That the employer (for whom inter-regional recruitment is requested) is making full utilization of his present labor force.

2. That all local sources of labor supply have been exhausted.

3. That the need for workers is hindering, or in the near future will hinder, war production.

4. That the number of persons requested by the employer represents that employer's actual needs.

5. The employer's specifications represent the minimum specifications for performance of the job and the range of wage rates he will pay.

6. The employer will follow a positive recruitment itinerary arranged by USES, and the employer will subscribe to advertising at recruiting points, if necessary, sending his representative to make hiring commitments, or delegating hiring authority to USES.

7. If medical examinations are required, they will be given at the employer's expense at points of recruitment or at the location of the job, and, in case of the latter, the employer will provide return transportation in case of rejection of a worker.

8. The employer agrees to provide transportation for the workers, either through outright payment or by advance to be repaid from subsequent earnings, from the point of recruitment to the location of the job in all cases where this is considered necessary to the successful recruitment of workers.

9. In the event of non-acceptance of the worker upon arrival, without just cause for such non-acceptance on the part of the employer, the employer will provide return transportation for the worker.

10. That housing facilities will be available for the worker upon his arrival at the location of the job.

Employers' orders received in Washington, Mr. McNutt said, will be further "screened" in order to verify the fact that lack of sufficient manpower is retarding essential war production, and to determine that the production cannot be obtained from other sources where labor supply is available and adequate. Furthermore, the employer's order for recruiting outside the originating region must be assigned a manpower priority by the national manpower priority committee established by administrative order. The advice on June 23 from the WMC further said:

When an employer's request for inter-regional transfer of workers has been approved in Washington, the employer's order is transmitted to a region or regions where recruitment of workers to fill the order is likely to prove productive of results, Mr. McNutt said. The regional director supervising the recruiting notifies the employer where to send hiring representatives, he said.

Itineraries of employers' hiring representatives will be arranged by USES exclusively in order to insure an equitable distribution of manpower in each region, he added.

"Considering the national character of the labor recruitment problem, it is believed that most effective national accomplishments will result if the designation of areas for recruitment is handled by one agency on the basis of the current labor market data, current knowledge or other essential manpower requirements, and recruitment activity already in progress," said the WMC chairman.

Mr. McNutt said that employers who wish to avail themselves of the recruitment facilities of WMC should make their actual needs known to the nearest local office of USES, placing an actual order indicating job specifications and all conditions of employment.

If, after a reasonable length of time, the local USES office cannot recruit the required number of workers locally, a campaign of labor recruitment throughout the area can be undertaken. If this campaign is unsuccessful and if the employer's needs warrant recruitment outside the area, the area director may refer the order to the State WMC director, who will arrange more intensive recruitment within the State or refer the order to the regional WMC director. If the latter believes recruitment within the region would be unsuccessful and if the employer agrees to recruitment outside the region, the order is transferred to WMC headquarters in Washington.

Mr. McNutt said WMC will make every effort to so conduct the priority referral program so as to cause the least inconvenience or confusion in a local community or to workers.

Supreme Court Censured By Texas Bar

The State Bar of Texas adopted on June 30, a resolution which declared that the United States Supreme Court has "rendered it impossible for the practicing lawyer to advise his client as to what the law is today, or even to offer a guess as to what it will be tomorrow," said an Associated Press dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, on June 30, which added:

The Court "has repeatedly overruled decisions, precedents and landmarks of the law of long standing without assigning any valid reason therefor," read the resolution, "dismissing the question with a wave of the hand, and contenting itself with the assertion that these precedents have been eroded by the processes of the years; or basing its decision on casuistry and sophistry rather than by logic."

The resolution added that "by this conduct and controversies within its own personnel, it (the Court) has subjected itself to the suspicion, widely held, that it speaks, or undertakes to speak, in the voice of the appointing power, rather than the voice of the law."

Presented by J. W. Hassell of Dallas, the resolution asserted that "the Supreme Court of the United States is losing, if it has not already lost, the high esteem in which it has been held by the people."

The Supreme Court, it stated, heretofore held public esteem be-

The State of Trade

(Continued from page 98)

lution blueprinting the procedure for settlement of terminated war contracts. The measure popularly known as the "War Contracts Bill," received the signature of the President on last Saturday. This action marked the initial step toward a return to a peace-time economy. The law provides among other things that agreements are subject to review by the Comptroller General to detect possible fraud. In April of this year, while the bill was under consideration, a witness of The American Institute of Accountants expressed the opinion before the House Committee on Naval Affairs that the power to review settlements for fraud inherently carried with it power to police the termination procedure as a whole, and that this was the proper and useful function of the Comptroller General. Participation in termination settlements, he pointed out, would impose on the Comptroller General a share of the responsibility for administrative decisions, and this would destroy his value as an independent auditor after the fact. The present law closely follows recommendations of Bernard M. Baruch, White House economic adviser.

Turning to the week's results in business and industry, the stock market continued its upward swing in prices in search of wider and brighter horizons, while current bank reports in response to the Comptroller of the Currency's semi-annual bank call, reflect substantial gains in deposits and total resources. Electric kilowatt output, freight car loadings, and paperboard production show increases for the week. Declines were noted in steel ingots and castings output, bituminous and anthracite coal, paper and lumber production. In New York City retail trade was active with seasonal and vacation merchandise in strong consumer demand, while for the country at large some improvement was observed in the midseasonal slump into which retail trade has fallen.

With respect to electric production, results reveal that output of electricity increased to approximately 4,325,417,000 kwh. in the week ended June 24 from 4,287,251,000 kwh. in the preceding week, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute. The latest figures represent a gain of 5.0% over one year ago, when output reached 4,120,038,000 kwh.

Consolidated Edison Company of New York reports system output of 164,400,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended June 25, 1944, and compares with 194,300,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding week of 1943, or a decrease of 15.4%.

Local distribution of electricity amounted to 162,800,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 188,900,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding week of last year, a decrease of 13.8%.

Steel orders the past week dropped slightly below the level of previous weeks, but this decline, according to the "Iron Age," was more than offset by the fall in the ingot rate caused by heat, manpower shortages, strikes and equipment repairs. The slightly lower trend in orders is not, however, indicative of a lessening of demand for steel at midsummer, since, according to "Steel" magazine, in its summary this week,

cause the people believed "it had always remained free of political, personal and unworthy motives and had interpreted and declared the law as it is written, according to tradition and precedent, and agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

"pressure is greater than ever and mills are falling behind schedule as directives are imposed on laden books, pushing deliveries ever further into the future." As a result of the heavy carryovers on plates and sheets at some plants, it is felt that delivery schedules on substantial tonnages of material will not be met in the next few months. The situation is complicated by a continued demand for plates from the Maritime Commission, together with a recent increase in the shell steel program, "Iron Age" reveals. These factors, the foregoing authority states, "have the effect of further tightening a steel market which is now tighter than at any time during the past few years."

Should the military news from Europe run extremely favorable for us and indicate an early German collapse, the picture would change radically. Within recent weeks outlaw strikes, which showed a decline in the early days of the invasion, have increased, making for a loss in actual steel output and cutting into production of finished items as well.

As for the rate of steel production, the American Iron and Steel Institute places scheduled output for the week beginning July 4 at 94.3% of rated capacity, equivalent to 1,689,200 net tons of steel ingots and castings, the lowest since the week of Jan. 3, 1944, when 1,667,000 tons were produced. Scheduled output for the current week compares with operations at the rate of 95.7%, and output of 1,714,300 net tons a week ago. For the week beginning July 4, last year, steel output totaled 1,563,700 net tons, and the rate was 90.3% of capacity.

Freight car loadings in the third quarter of 1944 are expected to be slightly above actual loadings in the same quarter in 1943, from estimates just compiled by the 13 Shippers' Advisory Boards and made public on Wednesday, last.

On the basis of those estimates, freight car loadings of the 23 principal commodities will be 9,948,356 cars in the third quarter of 1944, compared with 9,871,654 actual car loadings for the same period in the preceding year, or an increase of 0.8%. Seven of the 13 Shippers' Advisory Boards estimate an increase in carloadings for the same quarter of 1944 compared with the same period in 1943, but six estimate decreases.

With respect to freight carried by the railroads, carloadings of revenue freight for the week ended June 24 totaled 881,267 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced. This was an increase of 2,106 cars, or 0.2% above the preceding week this year, and an increase of 120,377 cars, or 15.8% above the corresponding week of 1943. Compared with a similar period in 1942, an increase of 27,849 cars, or 3.3% is shown.

Loadings of bituminous coal into vessels at lower lake ports in the week ended June 26 totaled 1,733,056 net tons, contrasted with 1,805,860 net tons in the previous week and 1,218,064 net tons for the same period one year ago. Total dumpings for the season to date aggregated 19,487,911 tons against 14,385,001 tons in the same period of 1943, an increase of 5,102,910 tons.

Bituminous coal output for the week ended June 24 reflected a decrease of 280,000 net tons from the preceding week at 12,000,000 net tons, compared with 4,606,000 tons for the corresponding week last year, according to the National Coal Association. The low production last year resulted from a strike. Output to date—Jan. 1 through June 24, 1944—aggregated about 309,030,000 tons, as against 279,122,000 tons for a like period in 1943. The report of the Solid Fuels Administration placed production for the week ended June 17 at 12,300,000 net tons, against 12,530,000 tons in the preceding week.

As for production in the anthracite fields the U. S. Bureau of Mines reports estimated output of Pennsylvania anthracite at 1,239,000 tons for the week ended June 24, 1944, a decrease of 80,000 tons, from the preceding week. Output in the corresponding week of 1943 was only 286,000 tons and was occasioned by the coal strike. For the calendar year to date, however, an increase of 10.2% is shown over the similar period of 1943.

April lumber production from estimates of the WPB decreased 8.2% from the amount produced in April, 1943, and 2.4% under that of March, 1944. The total output for April was estimated at 2,681,649,000 board feet, with hardwood accounting for 591,550,000 board feet and softwoods 2,090,099,000 board feet.

Paper output for the week ended June 24 was equal to 92.4% of capacity, against 92.8% in the preceding week, and 87% for the week ended June 26, 1943, the American Paper & Pulp Association's index of mill activity disclosed. As for paperboard, production for the same period was reported at 96% of capacity, against 95% in the preceding week.

Retail trade in New York was active the past week with seasonal and vacation merchandise in strong consumer demand. Gains over last year, while not as pronounced as in the previous week are running, according to estimates, around 15% for department stores. In the wholesale trade the furniture market held the center of attention. Buyers were present in large numbers with allotments granted by manufacturers much below retailers' requirements. Completion of early purchases of fall suits and dresses were noted with cotton goods markets dormant as the trade awaited the President's signing the new price-control bill.

According to Federal Reserve Bank's index, sales in New York City for the weekly period to June 24 increased by 21% over the same period of last year. For the four weeks ending June 24 sales rose by 8%, and for the year to June 24 they improved by 7%, the same percentage of increase as in previous weeks.

Improvement in retail trade was noted the past week in all sections of the country, though some evidences of the midseasonal slump into which retail trade has fallen still remains, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported in its current review. Items such as furniture and furnishings, summer apparel and outing goods enjoyed popular appeal. Shortages of many articles continue, but notwithstanding this, the demand for novelties and decorative articles, which are on the limited supply list appears to be diminishing the above source stated. Inventories of retailers reflected some improvement over those of a year ago, with the restaurant business thriving and retail food sales running 10% above those of a similar week last year. In the wholesale line, furniture sales also showed improvement with the peak of fall ordering passed and buyers now concerned primarily with obtaining prompt deliveries.

As reported by the trade review regional increases were: New England, 12% to 15%; East, 16% to 20%; Middle West 9% to 13%; Northwest, 6% to 10%; South, 19% to 23%; Southwest, 20% to 24%; and the Pacific Coast, 18% to 22%.

Department store sales on a country-wide basis, as taken from the Federal Reserve Board's index, moved sharply upward from 3% in the week previous to 15% for the week ended June 24, compared with the same week a year ago, while sales for the four weeks' period ended June 24 advanced by 6% over a similar period a year ago. For the year to June 24 an increase of 7% was noted over a like period in 1943.

Steel Output And Order Volume Again Off— Largest Carryover In History By Many Mills

"A falling off in the production of steel ingots, a slight hesitancy in the volume of new steel orders, a tendency for industrialists to put more emphasis on post-war plans and no diminution in the number of outlaw strikes were among some of the more important features of the metal-working industries such as steel in the past week," the "Iron Age" states in its issue of today (July 6), further adding:

"Because of the Fourth of July although most plants worked through in the blast furnaces and open hearths, the rate was off again this week. The manpower shortage, the hot weather, and various work stoppages in the past few months are some reasons advanced for this rate drop. WPB has warned that in recent weeks the raw steel output has declined to the point where the fulfillment of the third quarter steel requirements is endangered.

"The tendency for steel order volume to contract is being ascribed to the view on the part of some consumers that it would be unwise at this time to let inventories become unwieldy. Furthermore, many consumers of steel are reminded of the fact that a sudden end to hostilities in Europe would result in wholesale cancellations of contracts. Steel men themselves are also mindful of the fact that when and if the European war ends there will be probably more cancellations or suspensions that will be found to be warranted by later official orders. For this reason, although no industrialists share the optimism that the Government has warned against, it is said to be only natural that the war-end problems should be recognized and planned for or cushioned. Steel companies this week were noting this trend of thought among some of their consumers.

"Actual order volume this week reached a new low because of the extended holiday in some sales offices. This does not mean, however, that a flood of new orders may not be in the making for the latter part of this week. Deliveries have become so extended on some items that many consumers have shown a reluctance to place orders when promises on delivery are so far ahead. Nonetheless the fact remains that backlogs have not suffered much of a decline because concurrently for the past few weeks the raw steel output rate has dropped to such an extent that the slight decline in orders has lost its significance. There are some, however, who believe that the top-heavy volume of steel orders has about come to an end with most of the military plans interpreted into firm orders already. If these orders have not already been placed on the books, it will not be long until they are received.

"That post-war planning or post-war ideas have taken a spurt recently is evidenced by news from Detroit that speculation is rife that the new motor car may not after all be a facsimile of the 1942 model as had been assumed. Foundation for such speculation is found in the fact that automobile companies like others are allowed to build experimental models. They can also order tooling for their reconversion as long as it does not interfere with production of war items. It is felt in Detroit that the manufacture of

civilian cars is indefinitely in the future, undoubtedly six months at the minimum and likely more."

The American Iron and Steel Institute on July 3 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having 94% of the steel capacity of the industry will be 94.3% of capacity for the week beginning July 3 (the lowest rate of the year). This compares with 95.7% one week ago, 97.8% one month ago and 96.0% one year ago. The operating rate for the week beginning July 3 is equivalent to 1,689,200 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,714,300 tons one week ago, 1,751,900 tons one month ago and 1,672,800 tons one year ago.

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on July 3 stated in part as follows:

"Instead of the predicted lessening of demand for steel at mid-summer, pressure is greater than ever and mills are falling behind schedule as directives are imposed on already laden books, pushing deliveries ever further into the future.

"At the end of June many mills have the largest carryover in their history, in some cases the equivalent of entire capacity for July. Following revival in the combat tank program after the invasion started, a sharp spurt has occurred in tonnage for landing mats. To provide shipments for these purposes in July directives have been heavy over the past 10 days and schedules on hot-rolled sheets in some cases have been extended 45 to 60 days further.

"Buying of plates is slower at the moment, due in large measure to inability to obtain places on mill schedules for several months. This is regarded as temporary as a large maritime tonnage is about to be placed. In the meantime there is pressure for nearby tonnage, which mills are unable to accept except under directives. Warehouses are under heavy inquiry to fill this gap and could sell much more than at present if supply were available.

"Plate production in June is expected to fall below the recent average, due to the shorter month, interruptions for repairs to equipment and hot weather, as well as short labor forces. This is in face of heavy mill overloads.

"Bar deliveries, which for some time have been extending steadily toward the position of plates and sheets, have almost reached the end of the year, though not all producers are at the same position. Some have little to offer before November, and one has nothing in rounds before January. On the other hand some can offer a range of sizes in rounds and flats for September and October. Increasing volume of shell tonnage is pushing schedules ahead rapidly."

Railroad Committee For Study of Transportation Reports On Post-War Fiscal Policy

A sub-committee on Taxation of the Railroad Committee for the Study of Transportation, of which Karl Fischer was chairman, has recently submitted a report, in which it lists and analyzes nine recommendations for national post-war fiscal policies. The committee prefaces its recommendations with a statement that "the prime requisite in any consideration of post-war policy is that the fundamentals of our free and democratic economy be preserved in order to avert the threat of government ownership of the instruments of production. It is of first importance that business be stabilized

and maintained at a high level in order to furnish employment opportunities for all who are capable of gainful occupation. If this ideal cannot be attained under

private ownership, the demand for government intervention will be overwhelming."

"To attain this high level of business and industrial activity," continues the report, "a favorable atmosphere for the investment of funds in new business ventures must be created. To this end, there must be a restoration of public confidence in the financial integrity and economic stability of the country, because no nation which loses the confidence of its citizens can remain a democracy. The present conflict of views regarding the national debt is the foremost economic issue of the present time. This conflict must be resolved by an unqualified affirmation that, come what may, the debt will be paid. The present practice of deficit financing must be put aside and definite plans formulated for balancing the budget and liquidating the public debt.

"The second requirement is that the tax structure be revised so as to produce maximum revenues consistent with maximum encouragement to private enterprise. Fair treatment and suitable rewards must be offered to those engaged in business and production. There is no greater vice in the present tax laws than the discouragement which they offer to investors and stockholders. If this system is permitted to continue, the sources of private capital will dry up, and the inevitable result will be that the government alone will be able to supply the funds required for capital investment and production. With this complete reliance on the government for funds required for business expansion and employment, there is grave danger that our traditional system of private enterprise will be supplanted by some form of state socialism. Thus taxation, which should be directed towards the preservation of the existing economy, may well become a most potent instrument for its destruction."

The committee concludes with the remark that "we are convinced that the major problems of our domestic post-war reconstruction lie within the fiscal and tax structure, and that these problems must be solved before any unified plans for dealing with other subjects can be formulated. Based on this conviction, we offer the following recommendations for a national post-war fiscal policy, which we believe will restore public confidence in the nation's credit and stability and will provide a tax structure capable of producing maximum revenues consistent with the continuation of our system of private enterprise."

A summary of the recommendations on fiscal policy follows:

- (1) The budget must be balanced and suitable provision made for payment of the public debt.
- (2) Our present Federal tax system violates every principle of sound taxation and must be basically revised.
- (3) Normal tax rates on individual income should be increased and personal exemptions lowered or abolished in order to secure adequate revenues for post-war requirements.
- (4) Personal surtaxes should be substantially reduced.
- (5) Corporate income should be taxed but once and at the same rate as the normal tax applicable to individuals.
- (6) Corporate excess-profits taxes and surtaxes as well as the capital stock tax should be abolished.
- (7) Fair and consistent treatment should be accorded capital gains and losses.
- (8) The tax laws must be purged of their complexity and uncertainty.
- (9) Overlapping and competing taxation of the same sources of revenue by Federal and State Governments should be eliminated.

Closer Ties Between China And Siberia Are Advocated By Vice-President Wallace

Vice President Henry A. Wallace on arriving at Chungking, China, on June 20, advocated closer relations between China and Siberia, said an Associated Press account on the same day from Chungking, which went on to say:

In a statement distributed at the airport upon his arrival from Russian territory, he quoted Dr. Hu Shih, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, as having said that the boundary between Siberia and China "should be like the frontier between the United States and Canada—not one of separation but one of joining friends together."

Mr. Wallace said that while in China he wanted to see the land, talk with farmers, visit Chinese and American soldiers and, above all, discuss with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek matters of mutual interest and concern.

Generalissimo Chiang welcomed Mr. Wallace at the airdrome—a high compliment not required by protocol, since the Generalissimo is the head of the State.

Mme. Chiang also was at the airdrome, but remained in a curtained motor car. Mr. Wallace, Generalissimo Chiang and United States Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss entered the car after the Vice-President had shaken hands with the assembled notables. The party drove to the presidential villa for tea. Later Mr. Wallace planned to go to the United States embassy for the night.

Mr. Wallace flew to Chungking from Tiuwa, Sinkiang. His first stopping place in China was at an intermediate landing field somewhere in Szechwan province, where he waited for several hours for visibility in the Chungking area to improve.

"I have come from Siberia, one of the newest of lands, to begin my visit in one of the oldest," Mr. Wallace's statement said. "The common boundary of these two lands sweeps along for some 5,000 miles from the Pacific to central Asia.

"Dr. Hu Shih has said that this boundary should be like the frontier between the United States and Canada—not one of separation but one of joining friends together. I believe it will be so. And I believe there are great potentialities for cultural and commercial exchanges to promote the general welfare of the peoples of

Asia and the north Pacific basin.

"Entering China through Sinkiang—the 'new region' as you have named it—I have been impressed with its promise for the future. I have been similarly impressed with your northwestern provinces in which I have long been interested, and over which I flew today. In many respects this whole region is to you what our West is to us—a land of opportunity.

"It might be said by those living in the past that I have entered China through the back door; but I believe that developments in coming years will prove me right in saying that I have entered through the new front door—the door facing Central Asia where, as I have just been able to observe at first hand, great forward strides are being made socially and economically.

"I am happy to be in China and I begin my visit with the keenest interest. I have followed with sympathy and admiration your trials and accomplishments of the past seven years of war. Now I want to see your land and talk with your farmers.

"I want to visit with your soldiers and our soldiers who are co-operating to bring about the early defeat of Japan. Above all I look forward to the privilege of discussing matter of mutual interest and concern with your great President, Chiang Kai-shek."

DNB, the German official news agency, declared today:

"American Vice-President Wallace, suddenly changing his original plan to travel to Chungking, is now on his way to Moscow; it was learned from a reliable source. German political circles believe that there is a connection between his visit to Moscow and the desire of the United States to obtain from the Soviet Union certain naval bases for battle against Japan."

Congress Asks Treasury For Estimate Of Post-War Receipts And Expenditures

Senator George made known on June 18 that his Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee have asked the Treasury for an estimate of how much the Government will spend in the years after the war and how much the national income will be during that period, it was disclosed in an Associated Press dispatch from Washington which went on to say.

The estimates are wanted, Senator George said, so that Congress can get a foundation of reasonable accuracy upon which to erect a post-war tax structure.

The Georgian has been advocating lower corporate and individual income taxes, when the fighting ends, to stimulate investment in private enterprise, and

maintain high industrial production.

The estimates probably will be ready, he said, in time to let Senators and Representatives in charge of revenue measures have a look at them late this year. But action on a post-war tax bill likely will be held over until the next Congress meets in January.

Roosevelt Has Violated Faith Of Office Former Senator Reed Declares

Conferees of the American Democratic National Committee were told in Chicago on June 20, by former Senator James A. Reed, that President Roosevelt had taken an oath to support the Constitution but that the NRA bill and the proposed measure to enlarge the United States Supreme Court were contrary to constitutional provisions, it was stated in an Associated Press dispatch from Chicago on June 20, which gave other re-

marks of Mr. Reed as follows:

"Lay these acts beside Mr. Roosevelt's oath that he would preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and draw your own conclusions as to his reliability as a man or

his trustworthiness as an officer," he set forth in a prepared address.

"God save America from that kind of protector and defender. The picture is one of egotism run mad and of ambition that has consumed the conscience."

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)									
1944— Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Ave. Corpo- rate*	Corporate by Ratings*				Corporate by Groups*		
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	R. R.	P. U.	Indus.
July 4	HOLIDAY								
3	120.15	112.37	118.60	117.00	112.19	102.96	106.21	113.89	117.40
1	120.15	112.37	118.60	116.80	112.19	102.96	106.04	113.89	117.40
30	120.15	112.37	118.60	116.80	112.00	102.80	106.04	113.89	117.40
29	120.18	112.37	118.60	116.80	112.00	102.80	106.04	113.89	117.40
28	120.25	112.37	118.60	116.80	112.00	102.80	106.04	113.89	117.40
27	120.26	112.37	118.60	116.80	112.00	102.80	106.04	113.89	117.40
26	120.26	112.37	118.40	117.00	112.00	102.80	106.04	113.89	117.40
24	120.19	112.37	118.40	117.00	112.00	102.80	106.04	113.89	117.40
23	120.13	112.19	118.40	116.80	112.00	102.63	106.04	113.70	117.40
22	120.04	112.19	118.40	116.80	112.19	102.63	106.04	113.70	117.40
21	120.04	112.19	118.40	116.80	112.19	102.63	106.04	113.89	117.40
20	120.05	112.19	118.40	116.80	112.19	102.63	105.86	113.89	117.40
19	120.10	112.19	118.40	116.80	112.00	102.63	105.86	113.70	117.23
17	120.01	112.19	118.40	116.61	112.00	102.63	105.86	113.70	117.23
16	120.01	112.19	118.40	116.61	112.00	102.63	106.04	113.89	117.20
15	119.95	112.19	118.40	116.80	112.00	102.63	105.86	113.89	117.20
14	119.87	112.19	118.40	116.61	111.81	102.46	105.86	113.70	117.20
13	119.87	112.00	118.40	116.61	111.81	102.46	105.86	113.70	117.20
12	119.88	112.00	118.40	116.61	111.81	102.46	105.69	113.70	117.20
10	119.88	112.19	118.40	116.61	111.81	102.46	105.69	113.89	117.20
9	119.88	112.19	118.40	116.61	111.81	102.46	105.69	113.89	117.20
8	119.88	112.00	118.40	116.61	111.81	102.46	105.86	113.89	117.20
7	119.90	112.19	118.40	116.80	111.81	102.46	105.86	113.70	117.20
6	119.90	112.19	118.40	116.80	111.81	102.63	106.04	113.70	117.00
5	119.92	112.19	118.40	116.80	111.81	102.63	105.86	113.70	117.00
3	120.02	112.19	118.40	116.80	111.81	102.46	105.86	113.89	117.00
2	119.99	112.19	118.40	116.80	111.81	102.46	105.86	113.70	117.00
1	119.75	112.19	118.40	116.80	111.81	102.30	105.86	113.89	117.00
May 26	119.66	112.19	118.40	116.80	111.81	102.13	105.86	113.89	116.80
19	119.59	112.00	118.40	116.80	111.81	101.64	105.52	113.89	116.80
12	119.48	112.00	118.40	116.61	111.62	101.47	105.52	113.70	116.41
5	119.48	111.81	118.40	116.61	111.62	101.47	105.34	113.70	116.41
Apr. 28	119.35	111.81	118.40	116.41	111.62	101.31	105.17	113.70	116.41
21	119.75	111.62	118.20	116.61	111.44	101.14	105.17	113.70	116.41
14	119.86	111.62	118.20	116.61	111.44	100.98	104.83	113.89	116.22
6	119.81	111.44	118.20	116.61	111.44	100.81	104.66	113.70	116.22
Mar. 31	119.68	111.44	118.20	116.41	111.25	100.81	104.66	113.89	116.41
24	119.86	111.44	118.20	116.61	111.44	100.81	104.66	113.70	116.41
17	120.14	111.44	118.20	116.61	111.25	100.65	104.66	113.70	116.41
10	120.26	111.44	118.20	116.41	111.25	100.81	104.48	113.70	116.41
3	120.44	111.25	118.20	116.61	111.25	100.49	104.31	113.70	116.41
Feb. 25	120.21	111.25	118.20	116.41	111.07	100.32	104.31	113.50	116.22
Jan. 28	119.47	111.07	118.20	116.22	111.07	100.16	104.14	113.31	116.41
High 1944	120.44	112.37	118.80	117.00	112.19	102.96	106.21	113.89	117.40
Low 1944	119.34	110.70	118.20	116.22	110.88	99.04	103.30	113.12	116.02
High 1943	120.87	114.44	119.41	117.00	111.81	99.36	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
1 Year Ago	120.78	110.70	118.80	116.22	111.25	98.25	102.46	113.70	116.61
July 3, 1943	120.78	110.70	118.80	116.22	111.25	98.25	102.46	113.70	116.61
2 Years Ago	118.09	106.56	116.22	113.12	107.89	91.34	95.77	111.25	113.89
July 3, 1942	118.09	106.56	116.22	113.12	107.89	91.34	95.77	111.25	113.89

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES (Based on Individual Closing Prices)									
1944— Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Ave. Corpo- rate*	Corporate by Ratings*				Corporate by Groups*		
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	R. R.	P. U.	Indus.
July 4	HOLIDAY								
3	1.79	3.04	2.72	2.80	3.05	3.57	3.38	2.96	2.78
1	1.79	3.04	2.72	2.81	3.05	3.57	3.38	2.96	2.78
30	1.79	3.04	2.72	2.81	3.06	3.58	3.39	2.96	2.78
29	1.79	3.04	2.72	2.81	3.06	3.58	3.39	2.96	2.78
28	1.78	3.04	2.72	2.81	3.06	3.58	3.39	2.96	2.78
27	1.78	3.04	2.72	2.81	3.06	3.58	3.39	2.96	2.78
26	1.78	3.04	2.73	2.80	3.06	3.58	3.39	2.96	2.78
24	1.78	3.04	2.73	2.80	3.06	3.58	3.39	2.96	2.78
23	1.79	3.05	2.73	2.81	3.06	3.59	3.39	2.96	2.79
22	1.79	3.05	2.73	2.81	3.05	3.59	3.39	2.97	2.78
21	1.79	3.05	2.73	2.81	3.05	3.59	3.39	2.97	2.78
20	1.79	3.05	2.73	2.81	3.05	3.59	3.39	2.96	2.78
19	1.79	3.05	2.72	2.81	3.06	3.59	3.40	2.96	2.78
17	1.80	3.05	2.73	2.82	3.06	3.59	3.40	2.97	2.79
16	1.80	3.05	2.73	2.82	3.06	3.59	3.40	2.97	2.78
15	1.80	3.05	2.73	2.81	3.06	3.59	3.39	2.96	2.73
14	1.82	3.05	2.72	2.81	3.06	3.59	3.40	2.96	2.80
13	1.82	3.06	2.73	2.82	3.07	3.60	3.40	2.97	2.79
12	1.82	3.06	2.73	2.82	3.07	3.60	3.41	2.97	2.79
10	1.82	3.05	2.72	2.82	3.07	3.60	3.41	2.96	2.78
9	1.82	3.05	2.72	2.82	3.07	3.60	3.41	2.96	2.78
8	1.82	3.06	2.72	2.82	3.07	3.61	3.41	2.96	2.79
7	1.82	3.05	2.73	2.81	3.07	3.60	3.40	2.97	2.79
6	1.82	3.05	2.73	2.81	3.07	3.60	3.39	2.97	2.80
5	1.82	3.05	2.73	2.81	3.07	3.59	3.40	2.97	2.80
3	1.81	3.05	2.72	2.81	3.07	3.60	3.40	2.96	2.80
2	1.81	3.05	2.72	2.81	3.07	3.60	3.40	2.97	2.80
1	1.83	3.05	2.73	2.81	3.07	3.61	3.40	2.96	2.80
May 26	1.84	3.05	2.73	2.81	3.07	3.62	3.40	2.96	2.81
19	1.84	3.06	2.72	2.81	3.07	3.62	3.42	2.96	2.81
12	1.85	3.06	2.72	2.81	3.07	3.65	3.42	2.96	2.81
5	1.85	3.07	2.73	2.82	3.08	3.66	3.42	2.97	2.83
Apr. 28	1.86	3.07	2.73	2.82	3.08	3.66	3.43	2.97	2.83
21	1.83	3.08	2.73	2.83	3.08	3.67	3.44	2.97	2.83
14	1.82	3.08	2.74	2.82	3.09	3.68	3.44	2.97	2.83
6	1.83	3.09	2.74	2.82	3.09	3.69	3.46	2.96	2.84
Mar. 31	1.83	3.09	2.74	2.83	3.10	3.70	3.47	2.97	2.84
24	1.82	3.09	2.74	2.82	3.09	3.70	3.47	2.96	2.83
17	1.80	3.09	2.74	2.82	3.10	3.71	3.47	2.97	2.83
10	1.81	3.09	2.74	2.83	3.10	3.70	3.48	2.97	2.83
3	1.80	3.10	2.74	2.82	3.10	3.72	3.49	2.97	2.83
Feb. 25	1.81	3.10	2.74	2.83	3.11	3.73	3.49	2.98	2.84
Jan. 28	1.87	3.11	2.74	2.84	3.11	3.74	3.50	2.99	2.83
High 1944	1.87	3.13	2.74	2.84	3.12	3.81	3.55	3.00	2.85
Low 1944	1.78	3.04	2.71	2.80	3.05	3.57	3.38	2.96	2.78
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
1 Year Ago	1.80	3.13	2.71	2.84	3.10	3.86	3.60	2.97	2.82
July 3, 1943	1.80	3.13	2.71	2.84	3.10	3.86	3.60	2.97	2.82
2 Years Ago	1.98	3.36	2.84	3.00	3.28	4.32	4.02	3.10	2.96
July 3, 1942	1.98	3.36	2.84	3.00	3.28	4.32	4.02	3.10	2.96

*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 level 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.

May Alloy Steel Output Exceeds That Of April

Production of alloy steel during May totaled 931,381 tons, about 12% of total steel production during that month, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. In April, 889,051 tons of alloy steel

were produced. In May a year ago alloy steel production was 1,217,563 tons, or 16% of total steel output. Open hearth furnaces produced 610,370 tons of alloy steel in May. The remaining 321,011 tons of alloy steel production came from electric furnaces.

National Fertilizer Association Commodity Price Index Advances To All-Time High

The weekly wholesale commodity price index, compiled by The National Fertilizer Association and made public on July 3, advanced to 137.7 in the week ending July 1, as agricultural gains brought the index to a new all-time high. In the preceding week the index registered 137.3, a month ago 137.0, and a year ago 134.8, based on the 1935-1939 average as 100. The Association's report added:

The slow but continual advance in the all-commodity price index reflects further advancement in the farm products and food groups. The farm products group has reached a new high for this year and also marks a new record high for all time except for a two-week period in October, 1943, when it also stood at 158.6. The grains group again advanced as higher quotations were given for wheat and rye. The livestock group registered a sharp advance due to rising prices for cattle, heavy hogs, live fowls and eggs. Lower prices for light hogs, lambs and ewes were not sufficient to hold this group down. The foods group, continuing its upward trend for the fifth consecutive week, advanced to the highest level since January of this year. Lower quotations on oranges and potatoes were not sufficient to offset the rising prices for corn oil, eggs and flour. Prices for raw cotton continued to rise for the seventh consecutive week, and in turn reflecting a fractional advance in the textiles group. The farm machinery index number has risen for the third consecutive month.

During the week 12 price series advanced and 5 declined; in the preceding week there 8 advances and 9 declines; and in the second preceding week there were 9 advances and 5 declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX				
Compiled by The National Fertilizer Association				
1935-1939=100*				
% Each Group Bears to the Total Index	Group	Latest Preceding		Year Ago
		Week	Month	
		July 1, 1944	June 24	

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 June 24, 1944 is estimated at 12,000,000 net tons, a decrease of 300,000 tons, or 2.4%, from the preceding week. Output in the corresponding week of 1943 amounted to only 4,606,000 tons as the result of a strike of the coal miners. Cumulative production of soft coal from Jan. 1 to June 24 totaled about 309,030,000 tons, compared with 279,122,000 tons in the same period last year, a gain of 10.7%.

Production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended June 24, 1944, as estimated by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, was 1,239,000 tons, a decrease of 80,000 tons from the preceding week. When compared with the corresponding week of 1943, there was an increase of 953,000 tons. The calendar year to date shows an increase of 10.2% when compared with the same period last year. The final figure for 1943 calendar year production of Pennsylvania anthracite was 60,644,000 tons of which 1,266,000 tons was "bootleg" coal prepared and shipped by legitimate producers.

The Bureau of Mines also reported that the estimated production of beehive coke in the United States for the week ended June 24, 1944 showed an increase of 7,000 tons when compared with the output for the week ended June 17; and was 102,900 tons more than for the corresponding week of 1943.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL, IN NET TONS

	Week Ended			January 1 to Date		
	June 24, 1944	June 17, 1944	June 26, 1943	June 24, 1944	June 26, 1943	June 26, 1937
Bituminous coal and lignite—	12,000,000	12,300,000	4,606,000	309,030,000	279,122,000	220,250,000
Total incl. mine fuel	12,000,000	12,300,000	4,606,000	309,030,000	279,122,000	220,250,000
Daily average	2,000,000	2,050,000	768,000	2,060,000	1,857,000	1,474,000

*Subject to current adjustment.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND COKE

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date		
	June 24, 1944	June 17, 1944	June 26, 1943	June 24, 1944	June 26, 1943	June 26, 1937
Penn. anthracite—	1,239,000	1,319,000	286,000	32,051,000	29,089,000	27,872,000
Total incl. coll. fuel	1,239,000	1,319,000	286,000	32,051,000	29,089,000	27,872,000
Commercial produc.	1,189,000	1,266,000	275,000	30,770,000	27,925,000	26,478,000
Beehive coke—						
United States total	156,100	149,100	53,200	3,770,500	3,756,300	1,797,900

*1943 weekly and calendar year to date production has been adjusted to the final 1943 tonnage. †Includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. ‡Excludes colliery fuel. §Subject to revision. ¶Revised.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES

State—	Week Ended			
	June 17, 1944	June 10, 1944	June 19, 1943	June 19, 1937
Alabama	402,000	386,000	367,000	234,000
Alaska	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000
Arkansas and Oklahoma	73,000	87,000	91,000	15,000
Colorado	140,000	134,000	143,000	74,000
Georgia and North Carolina	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illinois	1,484,000	1,538,000	1,433,000	603,000
Indiana	533,000	562,000	523,000	255,000
Iowa	46,000	47,000	45,000	21,000
Kansas and Missouri	160,000	161,000	169,000	65,000
Kentucky—Eastern	937,000	939,000	948,000	699,000
Kentucky—Western	390,000	402,000	296,000	117,000
Maryland	39,000	40,000	40,000	24,000
Michigan	3,000	3,000	5,000	3,000
Montana (bitum. & lignite)	74,000	83,000	88,000	33,000
New Mexico	30,000	33,000	33,000	33,000
North & South Dakota (lignite)	36,000	35,000	32,000	13,000
Ohio	710,000	712,000	673,000	437,000
Pennsylvania (bituminous)	3,108,000	3,133,000	2,972,000	1,961,000
Tennessee	144,000	148,000	138,000	94,000
Texas (bituminous & lignite)	2,000	3,000	4,000	18,000
Utah	133,000	127,000	105,000	36,000
Virginia	388,000	390,000	397,000	226,000
Washington	30,000	25,000	31,000	30,000
West Virginia—Southern	2,160,000	2,271,000	2,318,000	1,598,000
West Virginia—Northern	1,113,000	1,112,000	982,000	504,000
Wyoming	158,000	152,000	168,000	80,000
Other Western States	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
Total bituminous & lignite	12,300,000	12,530,000	12,007,000	7,178,000
Pennsylvania anthracite	1,239,000	1,326,000	1,345,000	989,000
Total, all coal	13,619,000	13,856,000	13,352,000	8,167,000

†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 and Oregon. *Less than 1,000 tons.

Wholesale Prices Unchanged In Week Ended June 24, Labor Department Reports

Following the decline of the previous week, commodity prices in primary markets steadied and the general average remained unchanged during the week ended June 24. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index of nearly 900 price series held at 103.7% of the 1926 average. "The all-commodity average was 0.2% below the level of a month ago and 0.6% above that for last year at this time," the department's announcement said and continued as follows:

Farm products and foods. Higher average prices for livestock, cotton, eggs and white potatoes more than counterbalanced further declines in grain prices and lower quotations for oranges and hay causing the index for farm products to advance 0.1% during the week. The level for the foods group was unchanged from the previous week. Market prices for wheat dropped more than 1% and oats were down 0.6%. Prices for hay declined 3.7% and oranges and sweet potatoes were lower. Markets for livestock rallied from the decline of the week before and steers averaged about 1½% higher. Live poultry in the New York market rose more than 6% and prices of eggs were 2½% above the level of the previous week. Prices of potatoes in the Boston and Chicago markets, apples in the Chicago market, and onions rose substantially.

The index for farm products was 0.6% below the level of four weeks ago and 2½% lower than a year ago at this time. Average prices for foods at the wholesale level were unchanged from the corresponding week of May but are nearly 3% lower than at this time last year.

Industrial commodities. Industrial commodity markets continued to show relative stability. The mercury market remained unsettled and prices again dropped about 3%. The only other important price

changes for industrial commodities were an advance of nearly 3% for rosin and slightly higher prices for turpentine.

The department's announcement also contained the following announcement:

Note: 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 tables show: (1) index numbers for the principal groups of commodities for the past three weeks, for May 27, 1944 and June 26, 1943, and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago, and (2) percentage changes in subgroup indexes from June 17 to June 24, 1944.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 24, 1944 (1926=100)

Commodity Groups—	6-24	6-17	6-10	5-27	6-26	Percentage change to June 24, 1944 from—		
	1944	1944	1944	1944	1943	1944	1944	1943
All commodities	103.7	103.7	104.0	103.9	103.1	0	-0.2	+0.6
Farm products	123.0	122.9	125.0	123.7	126.2	+0.1	-0.6	-2.5
Foodstuffs	104.9	104.9	105.4	104.9	108.0	0	0	-2.9
Hides and leather products	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	118.4	0	0	-0.6
Textile products	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	96.9	0	0	+0.4
Fuels and lighting materials	83.8	83.7	83.7	83.9	81.4	+0.1	-0.1	+2.9
Metals and metal products	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.9	0	0	-0.1
Building materials	115.9	115.8	115.8	115.1	110.4	+0.1	+0.3	+5.1
Chemicals and allied products	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.4	100.2	0	-0.1	+5.1
Housefurnishing goods	105.0	105.0	106.0	106.0	104.3	0	0	+1.6
Miscellaneous commodities	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	91.6	0	0	+1.9
Raw materials	113.2	113.1	114.4	113.6	114.2	+0.1	-0.4	-0.9
Semimanufactured articles	93.7	93.7	93.7	93.6	92.7	0	+0.1	+1.1
Manufactured products	101.1	101.0	101.0	101.1	99.7	+0.1	0	+1.4
All commodities other than farm products	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.6	98.1	0	-0.1	+1.4
All commodities other than farm products and foods	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	96.9	0	0	+1.9

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM JUNE 17, 1944 TO JUNE 24, 1944

	Increases		Decreases	
	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.1
Livestock and poultry	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.1
Other foods	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.1
Paint and paint materials	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.1
Other farm products	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.1
Fruits and vegetables	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.1
Nonferrous metals	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.1

Civil Engineering Construction 23% Over Week Ago

Civil engineering construction volume in continental U. S. totals \$34,477,000 for the week. This volume, not including the construction by military engineers abroad, American contracts outside the country, and shipbuilding, is 23% higher than in the preceding week, 2% above the previous four-week moving average, but 43% under the total reported to "Engineering News-Record" for the corresponding 1943 week. The report made public on June 29, went on to say:

Private construction tops last week by 62%, and is 13% higher than in the week last year. Public work is 18% higher than a week ago as a result of the increased state and municipal volume, but is 48% under a year ago due to the drop in Federal work.

The current week's construction brings 1944 volume to \$891,830,000 for the 26 weeks, a decrease of 51% from the \$1,826,400,000 reported for the period in 1943. Private construction, \$201,481,000, is 11% below last year, and public construction, \$690,349,000, is down 57%. State and municipal work tops the 26-week 1943 period by 4%, but Federal volume is down 61%.

Civil engineering construction volumes for the 1943 week, last week, and the current week are:

	July 1, 1943	June 22, 1944	June 29, 1944
Total U. S. Construction	\$60,148,000	\$27,975,000	\$34,477,000
Private Construction	4,863,000	3,400,000	5,506,000
Public Construction	55,285,000	24,575,000	28,971,000
State and Municipal	5,297,000	3,879,000	9,331,000
Federal	49,988,000	20,696,000	19,640,000

In the classified construction groups, gains over last week are in industrial buildings, earthwork and drainage, streets and roads, and unclassified construction. Increases over the 1943 week are in waterworks, industrial buildings, earthwork and drainage, and streets and roads. Subtotals for the week in each class of construction are: waterworks, \$802,000; sewerage, \$426,000; bridges, \$179,000; industrial buildings, \$1,480,000; commercial building and large-scale private housing, \$460,000; public buildings, \$8,741,000; earthwork and drainage, \$2,007,000; streets and roads, \$8,390,000; and unclassified construction, \$11,992,000.

New capital for construction purposes for the week totals \$3,439,000, and is made up of \$1,089,000 in state and municipal bond sales, and \$2,350,000 in RFC loans for private industrial construction.

New construction financing for 1944 to date, \$443,277,000, compares with \$2,909,923,000 reported for the 26-week 1943 period.

House Votes To Remove Insurance Companies From Applicability Of Anti-Trust Laws

By a vote of 283 to 54, the House of Representatives on June 22 passed a bill to affirm the intention of Congress, as pointed out by Representative Walter, "that the regulation of the business of insurance remain within the control of the several States and that the Acts of July 2, 1890, and Oct. 15, 1914 as amended, be not applicable to that business." The bill would remove insurance companies from the scope of the 4-3 Supreme Court decision of June 5, in which it was held that insurance is business in interstate commerce and hence is subject to the Sherman Anti-trust Act. The opinion was referred to in our issue of June 8, page 2383. The bill, sponsored by Representative Walter (Democrat) of Pennsylvania declares that nothing contained in the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts shall be construed as applying to the business of insurance or shall be

permitted to interfere with the regulation of insurance by the States. Reporting this, advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce" from its Washington bureau on June 22, said: Only one Republican voted against the measure, while 167 Republicans and 115 Democrats combined to pile up the vote which completely cut across party lines.

Four moves to amend the bill were defeated by voice votes

after a succession of speakers from both sides of the House had fired a broadside at alleged usurpation of Congressional powers by the Supreme Court and urged return of control over insurance to the States.

A similar bill drawn in the Senate by Senator Josiah W. Bailey (Dem., S. C.) will be considered tomorrow by the Senate Judiciary Committee, but there is no possibility of action on it before the summer recess on June 23). At a meeting of the Judiciary Committee today Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Dem., Wyo.) blocked action by pointing out that the bill was still under consideration by a subcommittee and urged that nothing be done for an indefinite period.

Immediately after a motion by Representative Emanuel Celler (Dem., N. Y.) to strike out the enacting clause of the House bill was defeated in a voice vote. Representative Clinton P. Anderson (Dem., N. Mex.) offered an amendment defining in detail the regulatory powers which Congress would intend the States to exert.

Representative Clarence Hancock (Rep., N. Y.), who steered the bill for his party on the floor, objected that the amendment was unnecessary and it was quickly voted down.

Asserting that passage of the bill would prevent trial of charges against the South-Eastern Underwriters Association, 197 member companies and 29 individuals of alleged Sherman Act violations, Representative Charles M. La Follette (Rep., Ind.) offered an amendment providing that nothing in the act would affect pending litigation, either criminal or civil.

Proponents of the bill held that it would not prevent trial of the case in Georgia and the amendment was beaten by a vote of 137 to 34 on a division of the House.

Another effort to recommit the bill to committee by Mr. Celler was defeated and the roll call vote was taken.

In the closing speech for the bill Representative Hatton W. Sumners (Dem., Tex.), veteran Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, asserted that the two decisions of the Supreme Court June 4 holding that insurance is interstate commerce and thus subject to the Federal anti-trust laws "strike at the heart of States' rights."

"I, for one, do not propose for one minute to yield even to the Supreme Court the right to destroy our cherished democracy," Mr. Sumners said. "Congress must not abdicate and the Supreme Court had better get over on its own side of the fence."

Representative Francis E. Walter (Dem., Pa.), author of the bill, said it was designed to "restore the status quo" which existed before the Supreme Court decisions.

"The Supreme Court has changed the law too often," Mr. Walter said. "It has misconstrued the acts of Congress and contemptuously disregarded the intent of this body."

In his remarks on the bill in the House on June 22, Representative Walter said (we quote from the "Congressional Record"):

"The purpose of the bill is clearly indicated by the title to reassert the intention which Congress had when it adopted the Sherman Act and the Clayton Act, and from which it has never deviated, that those acts shall not be applicable to the insurance business, and to make certain that the long-tried method of regulation of insurance by these several States may continue. It is a bill to call a halt to the unnecessary centralization of Governmental functions and to affirm the principle that matters which primarily concern the several States and which can best be dealt with by them should be left in their hands."

Record Daily Average Crude Oil Production— Up 14,950 Barrels Per Day In June 24 Week

The American Petroleum Institute estimated that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended June 24, 1944, was 4,583,200 barrels, the highest level in the history of the industry. It was 14,950 barrels per day higher than the output in the preceding week and exceeded the corresponding week of last year by 628,300 barrels per day. The current figure was only 2,400 barrels below the daily average figure recommended by the Petroleum Administration for War for the month of June, 1944. Daily production for the four weeks ended June 24, 1944 averaged 4,549,200 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 4,638,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 14,066,000 barrels of gasoline; 1,502,000 barrels of kerosine; 4,337,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil, and 8,961,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week ended June 24, 1944; and had in storage at the end of that week 86,000,000 barrels of gasoline; 9,195,000 barrels of kerosine; 34,328,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 52,757,000 barrels of residual fuel oil. 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 June	*State Allowables begin. June 1	Actual Production Week Ended June 24, 1944	Change from Previous Week	4 Weeks Ended June 24, 1944	Week Ended June 26, 1944
Oklahoma	332,000	332,000	332,300	+ 350	331,500	339,450
Kansas	274,000	269,600	289,700	+ 5,500	276,800	306,950
Nebraska	1,000	---	1,000	---	1,000	2,200
Panhandle Texas	---	92,150	---	---	92,000	90,100
North Texas	---	149,400	---	---	149,100	131,800
West Texas	---	447,900	---	---	445,200	228,950
East Central Texas	---	145,000	---	---	143,900	123,500
East Texas	---	360,550	---	---	361,400	334,900
Southwest Texas	---	312,950	---	---	312,100	208,250
Coastal Texas	---	528,450	---	---	527,200	380,200
Total Texas	2,039,000	2,042,059	2,036,400	---	2,030,600	1,497,700
North Louisiana	---	74,200	+	150	73,700	84,700
Coastal Louisiana	---	288,750	---	---	287,900	240,850
Total Louisiana	350,000	395,000	362,950	+ 150	361,700	325,550
Arkansas	78,000	77,991	80,250	---	50	80,400
Mississippi	42,000	---	45,350	+ 2,400	43,400	53,100
Alabama	---	100	---	---	---	100
Florida	---	50	---	---	---	50
Illinois	220,000	---	209,550	+ 3,900	206,800	207,750
Indiana	14,000	---	12,900	+ 500	12,500	14,500
Eastern— (Not incl. Ill., Ind., Ky.)	73,600	66,800	---			
Kentucky	23,000	---	21,750	+ 2,500	20,800	19,600
Michigan	51,000	---	47,200	+ 3,000	49,500	54,400
Wyoming	94,000	---	91,450	+ 7,250	84,900	92,000
Montana	24,400	---	21,300	---	21,300	20,850
Colorado	7,400	---	8,350	+ 200	8,400	6,900
New Mexico	113,000	113,000	108,000	+ 50	108,100	97,150
Total East of Calif	3,736,400	3,735,400	+ 17,350	3,706,200	3,190,400	
California	849,200	849,200	847,800	---	843,000	764,500
Total United States	4,585,600	4,583,200	+ 14,950	4,549,200	3,954,900	

*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. June 22, 1944. ‡This is the net basic allowable as of June 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 1 to 15 days, the entire state was ordered shut down for 7 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 7 days shutdown 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 JUNE 24, 1944

(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	% Re-Porting	Crude Runs to Still Average	Gasoline Production			Stocks of Gasoline	Stocks of Gas Oil	Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil
				at Refineries	Incl. Unfinished	Total			
Combin'd: East Coast Texas Gulf, Louisiana Gulf, North Louisiana-Arkansas, and Inland Texas	2,518	90.3	2,373	94.2	7,021	37,461	18,647	15,768	
Appalachian—									
District No. 1	130	83.9	101	77.7	319	2,418	439	278	
District No. 2	47	87.2	55	117.0	181	1,324	172	209	
Ind., Ill., Ky.	824	85.2	768	93.2	2,708	19,016	5,287	3,339	
Okl., Kans., Mo.	418	80.2	376	90.0	1,331	7,593	1,515	1,398	
Rocky Mountain—									
District No. 3	13	17.0	12	92.3	34	69	4	39	
District No. 4	141	58.3	110	78.0	385	2,433	334	647	
California	817	89.9	843	103.2	2,087	15,686	7,930	31,089	
Total U. S. B. of M. basis June 24, 1944	4,908	87.2	4,638	94.5	14,066	186,000	34,328	52,757	
Total U. S. B. of M. basis June 17, 1944	4,908	87.2	4,752	96.8	14,398	85,268	34,137	52,017	
U. S. Bur. of Mines basis June 26, 1943			4,007		11,360	78,960	32,232	67,240	

*At the request of the Petroleum Administration for War. †Finished, 73,844,000 barrels; unfinished, 12,156,000 barrels. ‡Stocks at refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines. §Not including 1,502,000 barrels of kerosine, 4,337,000 barrels of gas oil and distillate fuel oil and 8,961,000 barrels of residual fuel oil produced during the week ended June 24, 1944, which compares with 1,489,000 barrels, 4,870,000 barrels and 9,489,000 barrels, respectively, in the preceding week and 1,426,000 barrels, 3,788,000 barrels and 8,033,000 barrels, respectively, in the week ended June 26, 1943.

Note—Stocks of kerosine at June 24, 1944 amounted to 9,195,000 barrels, as against 9,024,000 barrels a week earlier and 7,937,000 barrels a year before.

Trading On New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on June 24 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 June 10, 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 June 10 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 2,175,604 shares, which amount was 16.79% of the total transactions on the Exchange of 6,477,020 shares. This compares with member trading during the week ended June 3 of 1,433,972 shares, or 15.14% of the total trading of 4,732,350 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended June 10 amounted to 277,255 shares, or 14.14% of the total volume on that exchange of 980,155 shares; during the June 3 week trading for the account of Curb members of 275,290 shares was 14.20% of total trading of 969,325 shares.

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

WEEK ENDED JUNE 10, 1944

A. Total Round-Lot Sales:	Total for week	%
Short sales	190,510	
†Other sales	6,286,510	
Total sales	6,477,020	
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	497,870	
Short sales	68,560	
†Other sales	406,770	
Total sales	475,330	7.51
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	395,430	
Short sales	15,230	
†Other sales	356,650	
Total sales	371,880	5.92
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	192,876	
Short sales	18,690	
†Other sales	223,528	
Total sales	242,218	3.36
4. Total—		
Total purchases	1,086,176	
Short sales	102,480	
†Other sales	986,948	
Total sales	1,089,428	16.79

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

WEEK ENDED JUNE 10, 1944

A. Total Round-Lot Sales:	Total for week	%
Short sales	4,975	
†Other sales	975,180	
Total sales	980,155	
B. Round-Lot Transactions for Account of Members:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—		
Total purchases	73,550	
Short sales	2,025	
†Other sales	81,985	
Total sales	84,010	8.04
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	21,800	
Short sales	1,400	
†Other sales	22,940	
Total sales	24,340	2.35
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	38,835	
Short sales	0	
†Other sales	34,720	
Total sales	34,720	3.75
4. Total—		
Total purchases	134,185	
Short sales	3,425	
†Other sales	139,645	
Total sales	143,070	14.14
C. Odd-Lot Transactions for Account of Specialists—		
Customers' short sales	0	
†Customers' other sales	42,033	
Total purchases	42,033	
Total sales	30,187	

*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's rules are included with "other sales." §Sales marked "short exempt" are included with "other sales."

Three Point Program For Post-War Economic Stability For Farmers Suggested

A large group of leading agricultural experts in replies to a poll by the life insurance companies of America, announced on June 20, a three-point program for maintaining the farmers' post-war economic stability and prosperity to avoid a farm depression such as occurred after the war of 1914-18, said the New York Herald Tribune of June 21, which also had the following to say about the suggestions:

The recommendations include "national action to maintain a high level of employment and consumer purchasing power with the stimulation of foreign trade as an important factor." Also, the "prevention and control of any inflationary boom in farm land values," a development which contributed so decisively to the agricultural depression after the previous war.

The final suggestion is a

Dr. Collins Named Dean Of Bus. School

Dr. G. Rowland Collins, a member of the faculty of New York University for nearly a quarter of a century, has been named Dean of the University's Graduate School of Business Administration at 90 Trinity Place, it was announced June 27 by Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase. Dr. Chase made the announcement at a reception for leading Wall Street executives who are among the friends and patrons of the school.

Dean Collins will succeed Dean Emeritus A. Wellington Taylor, first head of the school, who has retired. Dr. Collins has been Acting Dean for the past year. Joining the New York University faculty as an instructor in English in 1920, he began specialization in business administration and has been a Professor of Marketing since 1926. In 1927 Dr. Collins was named Assistant Dean of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, and became Associate Dean four years later. He has published a number of books on business, marketing and salesmanship, and written articles for business and trade publications and the Encyclopedia Britannica. In 1934, Macalester College, of which he is now a trustee, awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The new Dean is consulting economist for Dade Brothers Aircraft Corp., Mineola, L. I., now engaged exclusively in war work. He is also a director of the National Safety Bank & Trust Co.

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on June 27 a summary for the week ended June 17 of complete figures showing the daily volume of stock transactions for 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 June 17, 1944

Odd-Lot Sales by Dealers (Customers' purchases)	Total for Week
Number of orders	34,806
Number of shares	1,045,778
Dollar value	\$36,432,819
Odd-Lot Purchases by Dealers— (Customers' sales)	
Number of Orders:	
Customers' short sales	283
Customers' other sales	33,573
Customers' total sales	33,856
Number of Shares:	
Customers' short sales	8,844
Customers' other sales	939,307
Customers' total sales	948,151
Dollar value	\$29,178,792
Round-Lot Sales by Dealers—	
Number of Shares:	
Short sales	100
†Other sales	238,700
Total sales	238,800
Round-Lot Purchases by Dealers:	
Number of shares	318,280

*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."

New York College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Harvard University, the University of Missouri, University of Wisconsin, Massachusetts State College, Ohio State University, University of Illinois and others.

The majority of replies indicated the belief that farm price-inflation controls have been effective to date, but that greater efforts will be needed for the balance of the war. It was also felt that controls should be maintained for a period after the war, since there will be "great danger" of a farm depression.

Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week Ended June 24, 1944 Increased 2,106 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended June 24, 1944 totaled 881,267 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on June 29. This was an increase above the corresponding week of 1943 of 120,337 cars, or 15.8%, and an increase above the same week in 1942 of 27,849 cars, or 3.3%.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of June 24, increased 2,106 cars, or 0.1% above the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 389,228 cars, an increase of 1,793 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 732 cars below the corresponding week in 1943.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 103,842 cars, a decrease of 643 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 5,468 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Coal loading amounted to 175,529 cars, a decrease of 6,045 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 106,975 cars above the corresponding week in 1943, due to strike in 1943.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 53,333 cars, an increase of 8,001 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 2,277 cars below the corresponding week in 1943. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of June 24, totaled 37,746 cars, an increase of 8,195 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 3,948 cars below the corresponding week in 1943.

Live stock loading amounted to 14,570 cars, an increase of 662 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 3,049 cars above the corresponding week in 1943. In the Western Districts alone loading of live stock for the week of June 24 totaled 10,310 cars, an increase of 372 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,346 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Forest products loading totaled 47,641 cars, a decrease of 463 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 2,783 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Ore loading amounted to 82,088 cars, a decrease of 932 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 987 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

Coke loading amounted to 15,036 cars, a decrease of 267 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,084 cars above the corresponding week in 1943.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1943. All districts reported increases compared with 1942, except the Pocahontas, Southern and Northwestern.

The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended June 24, 1944. During the period 90 roads showed increases when compared with the corresponding week a year ago when the coal miners were on strike.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS) WEEK ENDED JUNE 24

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded		Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
5 Weeks of January	3,796,477	3,531,811	3,858,479	3,531,811
4 weeks of February	3,159,492	3,055,725	3,122,942	3,055,725
4 weeks of March	3,135,155	3,073,445	3,174,781	3,073,445
5 weeks of April	4,068,625	3,924,981	4,209,907	3,924,981
4 weeks of May	3,446,252	3,363,195	3,311,637	3,363,195
Week of June 3	810,772	667,609	854,689	667,609
Week of June 10	874,193	854,486	832,635	854,486
Week of June 17	879,161	868,286	844,913	868,286
Week of June 24	881,267	760,930	853,418	760,930
Total	21,051,394	20,100,468	21,063,401	20,100,468

The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended June 24, 1944. During the period 90 roads showed increases when compared with the corresponding week a year ago when the coal miners were on strike.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS) WEEK ENDED JUNE 24

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded		Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Eastern District—				
Ann Arbor	220	261	372	1,307
Bangor & Aroostook	978	1,033	1,152	297
Boston & Maine	7,108	6,341	6,030	14,908
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,240	1,199	1,497	2,390
Central Indiana	24	41	32	35
Central Vermont	1,066	1,081	992	2,296
Delaware & Hudson	5,917	4,107	6,321	12,314
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	7,884	6,099	7,642	11,230
Detroit & Mackinac	274	245	333	145
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	1,861	1,731	1,556	1,302
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	316	295	279	2,296
Erie	13,692	11,688	12,965	17,262
Grand Trunk Western	3,871	3,814	3,677	8,497
Lehigh & Hudson River	211	193	186	2,840
Lehigh & New England	1,711	1,090	2,157	1,791
Lehigh Valley	9,066	5,823	8,943	16,594
Maine Central	2,375	2,208	2,253	2,570
Monongahela	6,377	1,963	6,586	358
Montour	2,531	726	2,429	24
New York Central Lines	49,404	52,780	46,870	55,292
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	9,221	9,663	10,011	19,508
New York, Ontario & Western	1,322	1,253	1,152	3,530
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	6,975	6,398	7,315	16,364
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western	512	532	436	2,179
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	7,799	6,359	7,846	8,644
Pere Marquette	5,007	4,964	5,131	7,482
Pittsburg & Shawmut	919	406	787	43
Pittsburg, Shawmut & North	334	305	397	199
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	1,396	755	1,171	2,901
Rutland	372	345	376	1,104
Wabash	6,054	5,010	5,355	12,488
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6,085	4,611	5,809	4,567
Total	162,122	143,319	158,064	232,757
Allegheny District—				
Akron, Canton & Youngstown	654	739	678	1,226
Baltimore & Ohio	46,392	34,540	40,428	29,860
Bessemer & Lake Erie	6,103	5,655	7,567	2,431
Buffalo Creek & Gauley	330	306	261	3
Cambria & Indiana	1,610	0	2,026	16
Central R. R. of New Jersey	6,770	5,763	7,001	19,646
Cornwall	555	618	674	51
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	256	153	294	6
Ligonier Valley	132	199	138	49
Long Island	1,292	1,195	761	3,570
Penn.-Reading Seashore Lines	1,774	1,765	1,693	2,628
Pennsylvania System	89,690	69,627	84,247	67,445
Reading Co.	14,668	12,053	14,536	28,077
Union (Pittsburgh)	19,408	20,004	21,794	7,027
Western Maryland	4,146	3,158	4,141	12,631
Total	193,780	155,780	186,239	174,666
Pocahontas District—				
Chesapeake & Ohio	28,808	14,946	28,857	14,038
Norfolk & Western	21,090	13,073	22,500	8,891
Virginian	4,603	1,994	4,501	2,332
Total	54,501	30,013	55,858	25,321

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1944	1943	1942	1944	1943
Southern District—					
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern	315	292	344	450	300
Atl. & W. P.—W. R. R. of Ala.	870	630	659	2,469	2,756
Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast	892	767	784	1,461	1,084
Atlantic Coast Line	12,076	13,596	11,355	9,109	9,619
Central of Georgia	3,573	4,783	4,072	5,635	4,383
Charleston & Western Carolina	350	403	436	1,728	1,559
Clinchfield	1,735	1,532	1,691	2,957	2,048
Columbus & Greenville	224	343	314	289	134
Durham & Southern	112	98	142	694	625
Florida East Coast	1,004	1,558	629	1,487	1,705
Gainesville Midland	42	33	38	94	87
Georgia	1,250	1,066	1,515	2,490	3,078
Georgia & Florida	445	415	470	567	633
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio	4,336	3,504	3,885	4,094	3,832
Illinois Central System	29,292	22,781	26,195	16,564	18,319
Louisville & Nashville	24,891	15,907	26,080	11,440	11,652
Macon, Dublin & Savannah	160	202	159	955	771
Mississippi Central	253	233	167	472	372
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	3,098	3,344	3,436	4,742	4,973
Norfolk Southern	1,505	2,457	2,947	1,363	1,627
Piedmont Northern	401	345	376	1,075	1,170
Richmond, Fred. & Potomac	491	388	510	10,954	11,424
Seaboard Air Line	9,615	10,384	11,133	8,366	8,112
Southern System	23,385	19,425	23,880	24,135	21,909
Tennessee Central	645	1,129	656	885	817
Winston-Salem Southbound	123	90	96	1,029	701
Total	121,083	105,705	121,969	115,504	113,690

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1944	1943	1942	1944	1943
Northwestern District—					
Chicago & North Western	19,150	20,454	22,726	14,006	13,744
Chicago Great Western	2,274	2,365	2,448	3,574	3,065
Chicago, Milw., St. P. & Pac.	22,114	19,559	18,757	10,983	10,870
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	3,380	3,448	3,493	3,999	3,678
Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range	26,454	25,239	27,900	196	354
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	731	982	1,201	531	606
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	8,985	8,669	10,263	12,214	9,506
Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & South	426	415	452	111	85
Great Northern	23,881	25,452	26,067	7,181	6,667
Green Bay & Western	449	417	569	50	35
Lake Superior & Ishpeming	3,180	2,638	2,754	95	35
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,371	1,728	2,109	2,546	2,249
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M.	7,447	7,178	7,376	3,460	2,858
Northern Pacific	11,014	11,097	11,127	6,345	5,577
Spokane International	189	175	240	641	643
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	2,893	2,633	2,801	3,729	3,464
Total	134,947	132,439	140,387	70,517	64,309

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1944	1943	1942	1944	1943
Central Western District—					
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe System	29,657	26,704	25,894	12,347	12,217
Alton	3,693	2,665	2,966	4,112	4,227
Bingham & Garfield	415	506	684	104	75
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	18,629	16,661	15,809	12,341	11,709
Chicago & Illinois Midland	3,142	1,289	2,692	738	741
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	14,799	12,896	12,408	12,881	13,746
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2,790	1,886	2,221	6,874	6,207
Colorado & Southern	573	662	750	2,524	1,648
Denver & Rio Grande Western	3,668	2,510	3,337	6,188	5,919
Denver & Salt Lake	730	334	599	33	15
Fort Worth & Denver City	1,523	1,226	1,691	1,795	2,603
Illinois Terminal	2,375	1,829	1,702	1,971	1,741
Missouri-Illinois	933	1,052	1,148	543	422
Nevada Northern	1,833	2,004	2,040	112	108
North Western Pacific	897	1,021	1,165	752	716
Peoria & Pekin Union	1	0	16	0	0
Southern Pacific (Pacific)	35,005	33,137	32,608	14,383	14,763
Toledo, Peoria & Western	293	295	314	2,296	1,974
Union Pacific System	15,284	13,277	12,777	18,341	17,196
Utah	528	97	622	2	3
Western Pacific	2,300	2,451	2,009	4,200	4,194
Total	139,068	122,502	123,452	102,539	100,230

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1944	1943	1942	1944	1943
Southwestern District—					
Burlington-Rock Island	574	1,285	214	493	221
Gulf Coast Lines	5,001	5,676	4,513	2,508	2,363
International-Great Northern	3,611	2,136	2,913	3,278	3,222
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf	260	251	343	1,030	993
Kansas City Southern	5,956	5,701	4,747	2,512	2,915
Louisiana & Arkansas	3,888	4,053	4,249	2,934	3,144
Litchfield & Madison	315	273	297	1,029	1,250
Midland Valley	691	472	680	399	243
Missouri & Arkansas	141	155	151	386	385
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines	7,620	5,985	5,267	6,218	6,010
Quanaah Ame & Pacific	16,631	16,005	15,562	19,051	18,160
St. Louis-San Francisco	3,186	2,783	2,805	7,567	6,720
St. Louis Southwestern	10,090	7,477	9,158		

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

(Continued from page 101)

The Public National Bank and Trust Co. of New York reported, as of June 30, 1944, total deposits of \$358,937,591 and total assets of \$383,866,956, compared, respectively, with \$339,687,845 and \$363,329,469 on Mar. 31. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to \$69,939,163, against \$68,681,264; holdings of United States Government securities to \$208,057,120, against \$193,481,819, and loans and discounts to \$93,696,074, against \$88,465,039. Capital and surplus were unchanged at \$7,000,000 and \$9,000,000, respectively, but undivided profits were \$3,881,305 after allowing for \$150,000 dividend payable July 1, against \$3,572,738 at the end of December.

The directors of the Clinton Trust Company of New York have called a special meeting of stockholders for July 18 to act upon a proposal to increase the capital stock from \$600,000 to \$700,000, through the issuance of 2,000 shares, par value \$50, which will be offered for subscription by stockholders. The most recent published report of the bank, as at the close of business March 31, 1944, indicated the book value of 12,000 shares of \$50 par stock then outstanding to be \$90.90 per share. Commenting on the proposal in a letter to stockholders today, Lee S. Buckingham, President, pointed out that "the growth of the bank makes it advisable and necessary to increase the capital stock." The plan, according to Mr. Buckingham, provides that each stockholder of record at the close of business July 18 shall have the right, at any time up to the close of business on August 10, to subscribe at par for any number of new shares up to one-sixth of his present holdings. Fractional share certificates will not be issued, and any stockholder entitled to a fractional share may subscribe for a whole one. Mr. Buckingham explained that, under the plan, the additional shares would be underwritten by the officers and directors of the bank, who will take up any shares not subscribed for by stockholders. The underwriters would also supply any stock necessary to provide the full shares for subscription by those stockholders who are entitled to only fractional certificates but who desire full shares. Stockholders of record as of July 6 are entitled to vote upon the proposal.

The statement of condition of the Grace National Bank of New York as of June 30, 1944, shows deposits of \$70,082,422, as compared with \$68,741,266 on March 31, 1944, and \$64,208,157 a year ago. Surplus and undivided profits amounted to \$3,166,388, as compared with \$2,847,043 on Mar. 31, 1944, and \$2,586,142 a year ago. Cash in vault and with banks totaled \$16,049,264 as compared with \$15,058,928 on March 31, 1944 and \$15,330,621 a year ago. U. S. Government securities were \$37,747,590 as compared with \$37,317,504 on March 31, 1944, and \$34,090,913 a year ago. Loans and discounts were \$16,981,036 as compared with \$17,952,765 on March 31, 1944, and \$13,635,491 a year ago.

Colonial Trust Company of New York reported as of June 30, total deposits of \$35,825,761 and total assets of \$37,527,939, compared, respectively, with \$31,890,752 and \$33,553,630 on December 31, 1943. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to \$9,840,385 against \$9,031,828; holdings of United States Government securities to \$17,252,053 against \$14,655,000, and

loans and bills purchased to \$9,395,208 against \$9,191,056. Capital is unchanged at \$1,000,000 and surplus and undivided profits are \$555,527 against \$508,602 at the end of December.

Arthur S. Kleeman, President of the Colonial Trust Company, announced following the June 28 meeting that the Board of Directors voted to transfer \$50,000 from undivided profits to surplus account, effective June 30. This will increase surplus to \$500,000, giving the bank total capital and surplus of \$1,500,000.

Fulton Trust Company of New York reports total deposits of \$36,026,711 and total assets of \$41,381,277 in its statement of June 30, 1944, as compared with deposits of \$31,380,714 and total assets of \$36,696,384 on March 31, 1944. As of June 30, 1943 total deposits were \$29,295,863 and total assets \$34,501,175. Cash, U. S. Government securities and demand loans secured by collateral amounted to \$37,596,827, as compared with \$32,604,634 on March 31 last and \$30,426,107 a year ago. Capital and surplus showed no change in total at \$4,000,000 but undivided profits increased to \$1,074,703, after dividend payable July 1, 1944, as against \$1,061,578 shown on March 31, 1944, and \$968,662 on June 30, 1943.

Combined net current operating earnings of The National City Bank of New York and of the City Bank Farmers Trust Company for the first six months of the year, after provision for taxes and depreciation, were \$7,880,609 compared with \$6,727,965 for the same period in 1943. This represents \$1.27 per share for 1944 and \$1.09 per share for 1943 on the 6,200,000 shares outstanding. In addition, combined net profits from sales of securities amounted to \$5,762,846 for the first six months of 1944 and \$1,289,898 for the first six months of 1943, or a total, when added to net current operating earnings, of \$13,643,455 for the first six months of 1944 and \$8,017,863 for the corresponding period in 1943. This represents a half-year total of \$2.20 per share for 1944 and \$1.29 for 1943.

The bank's surplus account was increased \$7,500,000 by adding the bank's net profits from sales of securities, which were \$5,594,346, together with \$1,905,654 of recoveries for the period. All other recoveries of the bank, as well as all profits and recoveries of the trust company, were transferred directly to reserves. Undivided profits of the bank were increased by \$3,902,864 from net current operating earnings. At the end of the half-year, after these additions to surplus and undivided profits totalling \$11,402,864, the total capital, surplus and undivided profits of the bank amounted to \$222,956,460.

The Trust Company which is owned beneficially by the shareholders of the bank showed capital, surplus and undivided profits unchanged at \$25,830,103 which is in addition to the capital funds of the bank.

J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., New York City, reported as of June 30, 1944, total deposits of \$799,042,132 and total assets of \$854,733,998, compared, respectively, with \$760,665,053 and \$809,151,231 on Mar. 31, 1944. Cash on hand and due from banks are now \$129,432,770, against \$148,129,047; holdings of United States Government securities \$569,409,517, against \$524,831,104, and loans and bills purchased are now shown as \$117,377,890, against \$94,937,809. Capital and surplus were unchanged at \$20,000,000 each, and undivided profits June 30 are \$3,782,307 against \$2,101,624 on Mar. 31.

The June 30 statement of condition of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York shows total resources of \$3,601,236,269, deposits of \$3,190,800,362, and U. S. Government obligations of \$2,178,737,312, all of which are at their highest points in the Company's history. Previous high marks for total resources and deposits were reported Sept. 30, 1943, when resources totaled \$3,325,058,938 and deposits were \$2,999,738,529. Previous high point reached in holdings of U. S. Government obligations was Mar. 31, 1944, when the figure was \$1,965,799,932.

Capital and surplus remain unchanged at \$90,000,000 and \$170,000,000, respectively, and undivided profits of \$36,054,428 compared with \$34,264,977 at the time of the last published statement, Mar. 31, 1944, and with \$25,453,136 on June 30, 1943.

Bank of the Manhattan Company of New York reported as of June 30, 1944 total deposits of \$1,097,782,241 and total assets of \$1,158,292,426 compared respectively with \$949,585,763 and \$1,009,376,653 as of Mar. 31, 1944. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to \$290,356,684 against \$226,338,599; holdings of United States Government obligations \$545,582,294 against \$457,026,593. Loans and discounts increased to \$276,152,099 from \$276,014,508. Capital and surplus remained at \$20,000,000 respectively. Undivided profits after reserve of \$400,000 for quarterly dividend increased to \$11,057,806 from \$10,524,519 at the end of March, 1944.

The statement of condition of Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. of New York as of the close of business June 30, 1944, shows total assets of \$659,896,456 as compared with \$642,414,886, on Mar. 31, 1944. The bank reports deposit and other liabilities of \$622,347,105 and capital, surplus and undivided profits of \$37,549,351, compared with deposit and other liabilities of \$605,149,025, and capital surplus and undivided profits of \$37,265,860 on June 30, 1944. Cash in vaults and due from banks amounted to \$155,288,634 on June 30, 1944, as compared with \$152,976,326 on March 31, 1944. Holdings of U. S. Government securities increased to \$434,184,224 compared with \$420,018,791; holdings of other securities are reported as \$13,438,613 as against \$16,751,937, while loans and discounts total \$35,878,536 as compared with \$30,862,851 for Mar. 31, 1944.

Charles L. Bernheimer, Trustee of the East River Savings Bank of New York since 1922, died on July 1, 1944 at Mt. Sinai Hospital after a short illness. Mr. Bernheimer was President of the Bear Mill Manufacturing Co., and as a result of his early work in arbitration became known as "the father of business arbitration." He was chairman of the Committee of Commercial Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. He was interested in archaeology and anthropology and it is stated discovered previously unknown natural bridges and relics of interest in both Arizona and Southern Utah. Mr. Bernheimer was Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Private Banks of the Van Tassel Commission for the revision of New York State banking laws in 1914.

The Commercial National Bank and Trust Company of New York reported as of June 30, 1944 total deposits of \$267,411,618 and total assets of \$290,490,883, compared respectively with \$207,981,165 and \$230,920,074 on Mar. 31, 1944. The bank at the latest date held cash on hand and due from banks of \$50,440,608 compared with \$45,576,492 on Mar. 31, 1944; investments in United States Government securities of \$184,336,534 compared with \$137,661,454 on

Mar. 31, 1944; loans and discounts of \$51,724,201 compared with \$43,054,337 on Mar. 31, 1944.

Capital and surplus are unchanged at \$7,000,000 and \$9,000,000 respectively and undivided profits are now \$1,628,392 against \$1,404,735 on Mar. 31, 1944, after payment of the regular dividend. Net earnings per share for the quarter were \$1.04 and for the six months of this year \$2.07.

The statement of the Philadelphia National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., for the quarter ended June 30, 1944, shows deposits on that date of \$735,905,519, which compares with \$682,002,755 on March 31, 1944. Total resources amounted to \$794,030,392, compared with \$741,331,632 at the end of March; cash and due from banks aggregated \$174,323,874, contrasted with \$171,887,883; U. S. Government securities, \$478,944,728, compared with \$422,360,167; state, county and municipal securities were \$15,144,656, against \$14,448,981; other securities, \$33,780,083, compare with \$31,148,546; loans and discounts \$36,753,159, compare with \$94,882,036.

The capital of the bank on June 30, 1944, was unchanged at \$14,000,000, but the surplus on that date was \$28,000,000, compared with \$21,000,000 on March 31, reflecting the increase authorized by the board of directors on June 19. The undivided profits account, after being debited with the transfer to surplus, amounted on June 30 to \$8,893,002, compared with \$15,113,755 on March 31. The directors also approved writing

down the value of buildings from \$2,200,000 to \$1.

President A. P. Imahorn of the Hibernia National Bank in New Orleans announces the election of Joseph M. Marrone as an Assistant Vice-President of the bank in charge of its inter-American relationships with Mexico, and Central and South America. Mr. Imahorn in his announcement says:

"Mr. Marrone comes to us with a broad international experience. He has been employed in various capacities: manager of the foreign department of the Peoples Bank of Utica, N. Y., Assistant Commercial Attache-at-Large for the United States Department of Commerce in Europe, North Africa, and the Near East, Consultant of the United States Chamber of Commerce at New York City, Secretary of the Business Relations Committee of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, later Executive Secretary of that commission, in which capacity he traveled extensively in Central and South America. Mr. Marrone comes to us direct from his present position as Executive Director of the International Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade." He regards the bank as "being particularly fortunate in securing an executive of his experience, especially at this time when New Orleans, more than ever, is conscious of its position as an outstanding world port with the unlimited possibilities that await our foreign trade activities in the post-war era."

U. S. Chamber Finds Growing Sentiment For Reliance On Gold For Monetary Management

According to the United States Chamber of Commerce, increasing sentiment has developed in the United States for reliance upon gold to a degree consistent with modern monetary management. In making this assertion the organization quotes from studies prepared by Dr. Arthur W. Crawford of the Chamber's research staff. The reports, said the Associated Press

forthcoming international monetary conference which begins July 1 at Bretton Woods, N. H. The Chamber contends that fears expressed in some quarters in the past that the huge stock of gold held by the United States would be worthless appear to have had no basis.

"The plan for an international monetary fund does not go far toward the restoration of the old gold standard," the Chamber said, adding: "Nevertheless, gold forms the foundation of the proposed exchange mechanism, and its value as the principal monetary metal seems assured." We quote from the Associated Press Washington advices, which also noted: "Gold no longer circulates in the United States, but the Federal Treasury values its gold assets at more than \$21,200,000,000. Thirty financial experts of various countries have agreed in principle upon a stabilization fund to which the United States would contribute \$2,500,000,000; Britain, \$1,250,000,000, and Russia, \$1,000,000,000. The rest to make a total of \$8,000,000,000 would be provided by other of the United Nations. A \$10,000,000,000 world bank for reconstruction and development also has been proposed.

"International cooperation is shown to be needed, but on a basis which will minimize the dangers to the United States from the weaknesses of other countries," said the Chamber in the first of three pamphlets presenting studies of "International Financial Problems." According to the New York "Times" Washington advices, June 24, the three pamphlets were prepared by Dr. Arthur W. Crawford, an economic adviser of the Chamber, who attended the 1933 monetary conference at London as an observer. They stress the need for sound domestic economic policies as the best guarantee of stable international monetary conditions.

Continuing, the "Times" advices also said:

"It is set forth that a review of the Twenties serves to bring out the economic interdependence of the nations, the vital role of monetary actions and mechanisms in the maintenance of an equilibrium in the balance of payments, and the necessity for sound domestic policies, fiscal, economic and political, as a foundation for any lasting program affecting currencies and credit."

"While the desirability of stable currencies and adequate facilities for international credit is obvious from a study of the economic trends of the inter-war years, the futility of reliance upon monetary policy and liberal credit, without correction of underlying maladjustments, is equally apparent," the study continued.

"There is general recognition of the prospective need for large amounts of capital for reconstruction and development in war-stricken areas and for financing trade and industrialization in other parts of the world."

"The Treasury's tentative proposal for a United Nations Bank for Reconstruction and Development raises important questions: "Is American participation in a world bank advisable as against independent loans by the United States Government and its nationals?"

"To what extent may the proposed Government action affect private lending?"

"Is it possible that, given the conditions under which such a bank might operate successfully, there would be no clear need for it as against private and more limited Government undertakings?"

"These issues, with various ramifications, form one of the major problems of the period of transition from war to peace."