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The Financial Situation

Almost everywhere it is said "again and again and again," particularly by those who take pride in being "abreast of the times," that the post-war world will be radically different from anything known prior to 1940 or even prior to this year of our Lord, 1944. Many are apparently quite sure that the post-war world will bear little or no resemblance to the past and are fired by a sort of missionary zeal to make their "revelation" available to all mankind. Any observation, to say nothing of any plan or program, concerned with post-war matters which in any observable (or often even imaginary) way rests upon experience is all too often brushed aside as unworthy of serious consideration.

Useful to New Deal

Such ideas as these are, of course, exceedingly useful to all those post-war planners and all those self-appointed rearrangers of our post-war lives who are dissatisfied with all things of the past and who live on some planet which appears to be a strange cross between Utopia and Alice in Wonderland. It obviously relieves them of the necessity of dealing with this world as it is or with human beings as they actually are—and hence of virtually all restraints upon their active and fertile imaginations. The identical general doctrine as applied to the past has long served the New Deal well in this country, to say nothing of corresponding "movements" in various other lands. It has thus been possible, in the minds of many at any rate, to give an attractive and plausible appearance not only to schemes which had little or no reasonable expectation of

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From Washington Ahead of the News

By CARLISLE BARGERON

The newspapermen who attend Mr. Roosevelt's press conferences are in general agreement that he is becoming increasingly irritable. Recently he described the columnists as excrescences, and the newspaper reports of the episode which this writer has seen describe him as joining in the general laughter which followed when accosted with the fact that his wife is a columnist. This is not an accurate picture.



Carlisle Bargeron

What laughter came from him was most reluctant. He insisted that his wife was different in that she only writes a diary. The matter is worth bringing up because the fact is that she is one of the most effective propagandists, in her column, in the country, and Mr. Roosevelt's attitude shows his state of mind. Only a few days before he referred to the Washington "Star," which reported that he was against the rearrangement of Poland's borders, as a decent newspaper, while the Washington "Herald," published by Cissie Patterson and which reported he favored the rearrangement, as just a "paper."

There is no way of knowing what he really feels in his mind about what is going on. The fact is, however, that he acquiesced at Teheran many months ago, in the rearrangement. He also acquiesced in the general proposition that Stalin was to prevail in Eastern

Europe and Britain in the West. This is what is getting under Churchill's skin now that he is being subjected to an avalanche of criticism, and it is interesting to note that it comes mostly from the Laborites and so-called Liberals of this and his country, the same elements who were so vociferous for the war, a matter which this country's industrialists should keep in mind when the reaction comes and they are sought to be made the goats.

Roosevelt has had reason to be irritable, of course, over developments on the Western Front. But the indications are that his attitude is caused more by the way in which his great monument of international collaboration is shaping up. In Congress there is developing a thorough disillusionment. We see no signs yet of any sizable group aspiring to wreck it as was done to Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations. But we do see men who a short while ago were using "international collaboration" as their main talking point and cashing in on it on the lecture platform and in their political campaigns looking very silly, indeed. One of the silliest looking of them is Senator Joe Ball, who is dubbed hereabouts as the "man who thinks he looks like Abraham Lincoln."

It begins to look as if no one (Continued on page 2839)

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals

By HON. JOSEPH C. GREW*
Under Secretary of State

Newly Designated State Department Executive Traces Previous Efforts for World Peace and Though Urging Military Preparedness Points to the Need of More Effective International Accord to Prevent Future War and Aggression. Analyzes Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and Explains Their Aims and Operation, and Though Admitting Possible Faults Stresses the Aspect Which Places a Solemn Obligation on Members of the Organization to Resort Only to Peaceful Means in the Settlement of International Relations. Calls the Proposals a Flexible Machinery of Organized International Relations Fully Capable of Development and Growth.

"Army and Navy leaders are agreed that if any aggressor again attempts world conquest, this nation will be attacked first of all. We shall be hit suddenly, by surprise, and hard. We can never again expect that other nations will take the first shock and hold off the enemy until we can arm."

"The reason is plain. We have twice shown the world that we have greater war power than any other nation on earth when given time to mobilize it. So a future aggressor's first goal must be to crush us before he attacks anyone else; and not give us what we have always needed in other emergencies—time."

*An address by Mr. Grew at a luncheon sponsored by the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations and the Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 13, 1944.



Joseph C. Grew

"Such a blow has become possible. We are no longer out of reach. Today's airplanes cross oceans on routine operations. Tomorrow the B-29—which can drop a big bomb load on targets 1,000 miles distant and come home—will be superseded by planes with much longer range, dropping more powerful bombs. Planes dragging gliders laden with airborne troops will be able to fly from Europe or Asia and land men to seize Pittsburgh steel mills or the Mississippi River bridges. In the foreseeable future are improved invasion craft which could land troops and supplies on our coasts. There will be robot bombs of greater accuracy, launched from planes, from carriers, from islands—perhaps even from other continents. We may be struck out of the blue by lightnings we did not know existed."

"Our geographical position can no longer be considered a protection," says Secretary of War Stimson.

The foregoing quotation is from

an article in the December issue of the "Reader's Digest" by Thomas M. Johnson who has been a close student of military affairs since the last war. I think it deserves the most thoughtful attention of our people. The article is entitled "The Military Essentials for our Postwar Safety" and it contains proposals for America's preparedness in the years ahead.

I believe implicitly in the importance of military and naval preparedness. I have always believed in it, and have fully and frequently gone on record to that effect. I believe in it now more than ever. But I believe in two kinds of preparedness—preparedness for war and preparedness for the maintenance of peace. If history has taught us nothing else, it has shown us beyond peradventure that if human nature is allowed to run its normal course uncurbed, peace cannot and will not be maintained. Preparedness there must be, and curbs there must be, if world peace and security are to be ensured. Throughout history, mankind has tried to set up effective peace machinery.

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Post-War Taxation

By CLINTON DAVIDSON*

President of Management Planning, Inc., Jersey City

Because Wages and Salaries Constitute About Three-Fourths of Our National Income, Mr. Davidson Says the Goal Should Be More Jobs and Better Wages. Asserts That the Large Corporation Enlarges the Workers Output by Providing Managerial Services and Plant Investment and Urges That Tax Rates on Risk Capital Be Drastically Reduced or New Investment Will Be Blocked, Wages Substantially Cut and 20 Million Workers Idle.

The column which supports American industry is our national income. It represents the buying power of the nation—and two-thirds of the column is labeled "Wages and Salaries." Farm income contributes only one-twelfth, and business profit only one-sixteenth. All other income put together totals less than one-fifth of our entire national income. That is why every 1% rise or fall in wages and salaries affects the level of our prosperity more than a similar change in any other kind of income. That



Clinton Davidson

is why our goal should be more jobs and better wages—both together.

From 1849 to 1942 the output per worker increased 9 times, and the yearly wage likewise increased 9 times. As the horsepower of the machinery which the worker used increased, so did his output. The same thing is true of today's employees in different trades. The textile worker uses 5 horsepower, produces \$1,400 per year—and earns \$710 per year. The average carpenter, supplying his own tools, earns \$930 a year. The average factory

*Excerpts from an address made by Mr. Davidson before the American Statistical Association, at the Hotel Sheraton, New York City, Nov. 28, 1944.

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If Only

"I have signed today the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (S2105), which makes several important changes in the national policy regarding the development of our highway transportation system.

"Among other things, it authorizes the joint designation by the States and Federal Government of an interregional highway network, as recommended in the report of the National Committee on Interregional Highways, which I transmitted to the Congress on Jan. 12, 1944.

"It gives practical recognition to the transportation problems of our cities by extending Federal aid to projects in urban areas which will reduce traffic congestion and accidents.

"The Act provides substantial authorization for the improvements of farm-to-market roads, serving the day-by-day economic and social needs of our rural population.

"Finally, it authorizes funds on a matching basis with the States for at least a beginning of the huge task of replacing or rebuilding the main roads on our Federal-aid system which are being worn out by the heavy burden of wartime traffic.

"Adequate facilities for highway communication will be essential in the future as a part of an expanding, prosperous economy that will insure jobs. They will be essential also to the national defense, as well as to the safe and efficient transportation services which belong to America's way of living.

"This legislation makes possible the advance planning of the needed facilities on a sound basis. Now it becomes a challenge to the States, counties and cities which must originate the specific projects and get the program ready for construction after the war ends."—President Roosevelt.

Transportation is essential, and much road repair and road construction will doubtless be imperative when the war is over. There is much to be said for systematic planning for these things. Unavoidably it will cost money—much of it.

If only we could limit these programs to our actual transportation needs, there would be much less distrust of such measures as this.

corporate normal (franchise) tax under paragraph one.

3. Allow a credit to individual stockholders in their personal returns for the surtax paid by the corporation under paragraph (2), on dividend distributions.

This credit eliminates all double taxation except the standard normal (franchise) tax. In effect, the corporation withholds the tax on income distributed to the shareholder and the shareholder takes credit for the tax in his personal return. Under this proposal the small taxpayer is treated exactly the same as the taxpayer in the highest bracket. Each receives the same credit regardless of the amount of the dividends received or income from other sources. Thus the income from dividends of small taxpayers in our American corporations is placed on a pay-as-you-go basis, and larger taxpayers are current in their taxes on dividends to the extent of their first bracket rate.

4. Repeal the present declared-value excess profits tax on income in excess of 10% of annual capital stock tax declarations.

This tax produces very little revenue, requires a number of adjustments in tax return and is a source of irritation to corporate taxpayers since the income of the corporation must be estimated in advance. The repeal is suggested also in the interest of simplification.

5. Abolish the 2% penalty tax imposed for filing consolidated corporate income tax returns.

This penalty produces revenue of less than \$100 million and only complicates the present income tax structure for corporations.

6. Abolish the requirement that corporations include in gross income 15% of the dividends received from other domestic corporations.

This proposal is made in the interest of simplification and to eliminate another duplication in taxes.

7. Abolish the excess profits tax not later than a year after termination of the war or sooner, if our revenue requirements warrant it.

Summary of Advantages

1. Enactment of the plan would be simple. Congress should consider it without waiting for the end of the war. There would be little or no loss of revenue to the Government by enacting the program now because any reduction in revenue to the Treasury through the proposed tax credit to shareholders would be more than offset by increased revenues resulting from more liberal dividends disbursed by large corporations, and an avalanche of distributions by small individual and family-controlled corporations now withholding dividends.

2. The plan places the income from dividends of small taxpayers on a pay-as-you-go basis since the corporation withholds the tax in their behalf. Larger taxpayers would be current in their taxes on dividends to the extent of their first bracket rate the same as the present withholding on salaries and wages.

3. There would be a minimum of refunds and adjustments to taxpayers who are not subject to personal income taxes or whose personal exemptions are not offset by other income. This would be accomplished by hooking up the corporate withholding rate with the individual first bracket withholding rate on salaries and wages.

4. Small taxpayers would be treated more equitably under the plan. They would receive exactly the same credit that the taxpayer in the highest income bracket on dividends received.

5. The plan would preserve the present partially tax-exempt feature of U. S. Government bonds. Other plans to combine normal

The State of Trade

In November the Domestic Distribution Department Committee of the National Chamber of Commerce made certain recommendations concerning price control. The Committee's proposals which were approved by the Board of Directors are interpretative of existing Chamber policies and are as follows:

1. Discontinuance of present price controls as rapidly as consistent with the war effort and the public interest.

2. Discontinuance of the OPA policy with respect to absorption whereby distributors are required to maintain their existing prices on such products where increases are granted to manufacturers.

3. Review by OPA at this time of the pricing policy with a view to encouraging more popular priced merchandise.

With respect to the first proposal our misfortunes on the military front in Europe indicate at this moment that price control will be with us for some time to come. Price Administrator Chester Bowles' reaction to the Committee's first suggestion was that price controls should be discontinued as soon as there is no longer any danger of inflation, the broad policy of the matter being the concern of Congress. Within the limits of administrative discretion in applying legislation of this nature, he believed the OPA should remove control from a commodity or product field as soon as there is no longer any danger of inflation in that field.

Lending credence to the belief that no immediate relief insofar as price control is concerned is in sight, the Administrator, basing his appraisal on the best available estimates of essential war expenditure, the manpower situation, consumer incomes and savings and other relevant factors, felt that inflation may continue to be a serious threat in many and perhaps, in most field until the war is over on all fronts. Because of these factors, he held that we cannot safely remove controls in a large number of fields even after V-E day.

As to the policy of absorption Mr. Bowles stated that it was clear from the Price Control Act that the OPA is under a duty to prevent such price increases as prove to be required at early stages of production or distribution from being translated through price increases for consumers or for the government, if that is reasonably possible. In emphatic language the Administrator, in setting forth the source of the OPA's authority said, "The Emergency Court of Appeals has ex-

and surtax rates result in loss of exemption on holdings of Government bonds, constituting a breach of contract with holders of such securities.

6. The plan would place no pressure on management whatsoever to distribute earnings in dividends to effect any tax savings.

7. It would remove present inconsistencies in the present normal and surtax rate structure. As an example, corporate income in the bracket from \$25,000 to \$50,000 is taxed 53% at present and drops down to 40% above \$50,000.

8. The plan would abolish all nuisance corporate taxes producing but nominal revenue.

9. The plan provides a simple rate structure making it possible for executives readily to determine corporate earnings and tax liabilities without resorting to experts to make these determinations.

10. Such a tax law would form a stable foundation on which new businesses and old, large corporations and small, could build confidently for the future.

Year	Net Income of All Corporations Reporting	% Distributed in Dividends	% Undistributed or Retained
1928	\$4,041,000,000	78	22
1939	5,815,000,000	65	35
1940	6,802,000,000	59	41
1941	8,853,000,000	49	51
1942	9,289,000,000	43	57
1943	9,850,000,000	44	56

*Treasury estimates.

pressly declared this to be one duty, and Congress has reaffirmed it, renewing the Price Control Act."

Commenting further on the policy requiring reasonable absorption of cost increases by manufacturers he held to the opinion that the policy is well-established and seems to be generally accepted. He felt sure the "Committee" would not advocate a policy of discrimination in favor of distributors which would exempt them, regardless of circumstances, from any comparable obligation to help neutralize cost increases.

The wise course, he contended, obviously lies somewhere between the two extremes of never permitting distributors to increase their prices when manufacturers' prices go up and always permitting them to do so.

In answer to the suggestion expressed by the "Committee" with regard to popular priced merchandise, Mr. Bowles stated that he was greatly concerned about the disappearance of lower-priced merchandise and that the OPA at present is making an intensive examination of this whole problem. This includes a review of OPA pricing policies and existing price regulations and a review jointly with the WPB to improve the programs dealing with this matter in both agencies.

In the above connection, the Administrator disclosed that the OPA, after an extensive study of the highly complex problems involved, has just issued a fundamental revision of Maximum Price Regulation 127 governing ceiling prices of converters of textiles. It was the Administrator's belief that the revision will encourage a much larger production of cheaper finishes appropriate for lower-priced clothing.

Other improvements are being sought by the OPA with respect to regulations governing the pricing of clothing at the manufacturing level with the purpose of greatly diminishing the over-styling and other forms of trading-up which have contributed to the decline in the volume of lower-priced clothing. A study of pricing policies and techniques is now under way designed to help assure satisfactory proportions of lower-priced models of the consumer durable goods which will return to production as the needs of the war production program permit.

Poised on the threshold of a new year the prospects of early reconversion, lifting of price controls and a multiplicity of other barriers standing in the way of normal peace-time production and living, seem at the moment remote indeed but the American people have the necessary fortitude to bear up well under these trying days until peace once more is restored to the world.

Steel Industry—"With the steel industry winding up the highest steel production year in its history—estimated to be at 88,500,000 net tons—activity on urgent war requirements is increasing by leaps and bounds. This situation, because of events abroad, is assuming such large proportions that it may eventually show up as a secondary war peak in steel output," states "The Iron Age" in its review of the steel industry for the past week.

Signs were apparent the previous week that the steel industry was well on its way to experiencing a reappearance of production difficulties.

Conditions of the market suggested that no matter what plans may be made for first quarter

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A Simplified Corporate Tax Plan

The Plan of George E. Barnes of Wayne, Hummer & Co., Chicago

We give herewith full text of the plan proposed by George E. Barnes of Wayne, Hummer & Co., Chicago, which was first presented in the September issue of "The Exchange", a publication of the New York Stock Exchange and outlined briefly in the "Chronicle", issue of Nov. 2, page 1917:

The Plan

1. Enact a single standard corporate normal (franchise) tax rate of from 15% to 23%, depending upon our revenue requirements, but not in excess of the first bracket combined individual rates.

Repeal the present complicated normal corporate tax rate schedule of:

- 15% on the first \$5,000,
- 17% on the next \$15,000,
- 19% on the next \$5,000,
- 31% on the next \$25,000,
- 24% on income in excess of \$50,000.

Provide a specific corporate exemption of \$5,000 before computing the normal tax net income. (This exemption is provided to obviate the use of the present complicated rate brackets on corporate net income of less than \$50,000.)

This standard normal tax is considered a franchise tax. It represents an assessment on the corporate form of doing business to equalize the release from individual responsibility allowed by the corporate method of conducting business and to prevent other undue advantages over unincorporated firms. Some form of tax must be levied on corporations in order that the corporate form of doing business will not be used to escape individual income taxes. This is important. Other plans including the most recent post-war proposal of the Committee for Economic Development which

treats the normal tax as a withholding tax, virtually eliminate corporate taxes and would, of necessity, be replaced sooner or later with an undistributed profits tax or something far worse, in order to prevent tax avoidance. No shareholder should seriously object to corporation earnings being subject to a normal (franchise) tax rate no greater than the minimum individual tax bracket rate, in order to prevent corporate income from escaping taxation.

The exemption of the first \$5,000 corporate income from this tax is designed to encourage the establishment of small business firms. Application of the withholding tax (see paragraph two) prevents income of small enterprises, however, from escaping taxation.

2. Enact a single corporate surtax rate (withholding tax) to agree with the first bracket withholding rate (present rate 20%) on salaries and wages of individuals.

Repeal the following corporate surtax rates:

- 10% on the first \$25,000,
- 22% on the next \$25,000,
- 16% on income in excess of \$50,000.

This can be considered in effect as a corporate withholding tax on dividends the same as the present withholding arrangement on salaries and wages. No specific exemption is provided; however, the surtax net income is computed after deduction of the standard

Internal Revenue Commissioner Notice of New Bill Freezing Social Security Tax Rates of Withholding Tax Effective Jan. 1 Reluctantly Signed by President

Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., Commissioner of Internal Revenue, called attention on Dec. 26 of employers and employees to the fact that Jan. 1 and Jan. 31, 1945, are important dates in connection with withholding of income tax from wages. The advices state:

"Jan. 1 is the effective date for the new rates of withholding prescribed by the Individual Income Tax Act of 1944. By terms of that Act, the new rates apply to all wages paid on and after Jan. 1, regardless of when the wages were earned. The new rates are intended to adjust each employee's withholding more closely to his actual income tax. The new rates average about the same as the old rates, but vary in individual cases. Employers already have received detailed instructions in Circular WT-Rev. 1944, additional copies of which may be obtained at any collector's office.

"Jan. 31 is the deadline by which the law requires employers to furnish each employee a Withholding Receipt on Form W-2 (Rev.), showing how much wages were paid him and how much income tax was withheld from his wages during the calendar year 1944. These receipts have a special importance this year, because the new law authorizes most employees to use their Receipts as simplified income tax returns. This new feature is explained in an official leaflet, entitled "How to Use Your Withholding Receipt as an Income Tax Return," and employers have been asked to

distribute copies to their employees.

"Commissioner Nunan also urged employers to be especially careful, when preparing each Withholding Receipt, to show the employee's home address and social security number, as well as all other required information. The home address and social security number are vital for identification purposes.

"An employer is required to make three copies of each Withholding Receipt. He must give two copies to the employee, so that the employee will have one copy to use for his return and another copy to keep. Also by Jan. 31, the employer must send the third copy to the Collector of Internal Revenue in his district, together with the regular withholding tax return (Form W-1) for the last quarter of 1944, and a statement on Form W-3 reconciling the wage and tax amounts as shown by the quarterly returns with the similar amounts as shown on the Withholding Receipts."

In signing "reluctantly" the bill passed by Congress freezing the Social Security payroll tax at 1%, President Roosevelt stated that he still feels that the scheduled rate increase (to 2%) "which has been repeatedly postponed by Congress should be permitted to go into effect." In his statement the President also said that "at an early date I plan to submit to the Congress a comprehensive plan for broadening and improving the social security system."

The President's statement to Congress follows:

"I have reluctantly approved HR-5564, 'An Act to fix the tax under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, on employer and employes for calendar year 1945.'

"I have felt in the past and I still feel that the scheduled rate increase, which has been repeatedly postponed by Congress, should be permitted to go into effect. The long-run financial requirements of the Social Security System justified adherence to the scheduled increase, and the increase was consistent with wartime fiscal requirements.

"I feel sure that the Congress does not intend to jeopardize in any way the benefit rights which have already been built up in the past and which will continue to grow in the future. However, I am less disturbed, in view of the expressed commitments of both major political parties for comprehensive coverage under old-age and survivors insurance, by the present situation.

"Two matters should be clearly understood. The Congress should realize that this bill deferring a statutory increase in contributions toward existing social security merely defers until next year the necessary fiscal receipts to pay the benefits. Also, it does not seem to me wholly sound to enact

a tax law and then defer the taxes year after year.

The public will understand that as a nation, we are committed to Social Security and will undoubtedly increase and not decrease its benefits. Already some other nations have a larger degree of social security than we. This bill in no way modifies the benefits provided by the present law. But it will be incumbent upon the next Congress thoroughly to review the methods of financing them.

At an early date I plan to submit to the Congress a comprehensive plan for broadening and improving the Social Security System. At that time, I hope that a clear understanding of the Government's financial responsibilities for social security will emerge and that a long-term plan for allocating the costs of social security will be developed. The executive branch of the Government will always stand ready then to assist the Congress in working out a satisfactory solution.

In Associated Press advices from Washington it was stated:

Had Mr. Roosevelt refused to sign the measure, Congress almost certainly would have overridden his veto. It is the fourth time Congress has enacted legislation to maintain the 1% rate.

Agricultural Department Report on Winter Wheat And Rye Acreage Sown for 1945 Crop

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture made public on December 20, its report showing the acreage and condition of winter wheat and rye for the crop of 1945 as follows:

Winter Wheat

The estimated acreage of winter wheat seeded in the fall of 1944 is 49,589,000 acres—an increase of 7% from the 46,349,000 acres seeded in the fall of 1943. This is 4.5% above the 10-year average, and is the largest acreage seeded since that sown in the fall of 1937.

Winter wheat seeding operations began this fall, in general, with the ground so dry that seedbed preparation was carried on with difficulty. A considerable acreage was seeded early in dry ground and seeding operations were somewhat delayed. This was true particularly in the Southern Great Plains and in the Pacific Northwest, and to some extent in the Corn Belt. However, early October rains came in time to speed up seeding operations and permit rapid seeding of the remaining acreage. This rainfall enabled wheat seeded in the dust to germinate.

The reported condition of wheat is outstandingly high in the Great Plains and Mountain States and unusually good throughout the Central and Eastern States. Continuation of dry conditions in the Pacific Northwest, however, prolonged seeding operations into December and wheat there is going into the winter in a relatively lower condition than in other areas. On the basis of December 1 conditions and weather factors through November, yield prospects per seeded acre on December 1 were slightly lower than seeded yields in 1944, except in the northern Plains States, hard hit by rust in 1944, and in the area extending southwestward through Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. Winter wheat is entering the winter with prospects of above average seeded yields in practically all States. The percentage of the seeded acreage which may not be harvested for grain is relatively low—indicated at 7.8%. This compares with 12.2% for the 1944 crop, 10.1% in 1943, and 6.9% in 1942. The 10-year average abandonment of 19.5% contains several years of extreme drought.

On the basis of the relationship

of such factors as December 1 reported condition and weather through November with seeded yields in past years, the indicated 1945 winter wheat production is 761,591,000 bushels. This is close to the 764,073,000 bushels produced in 1944, which was the second largest winter wheat crop on record.

Rye

The acreage of rye sown for all purposes in the fall of 1944 is estimated to be 4,726,000 acres, about the same acreage as sown last fall but 14% less than in the fall of 1942, 27% less than in the fall of 1941, and 24% less than the average acreage seeded during the 10-year 1932-41 period. The seeded acreage includes that intended for hay and pasture, soil improvement purposes, as well as rye to be harvested for grain, and an allowance for spring seeding in States growing spring rye.

The distribution of rye acreage has been undergoing important changes during the past few years. Based on the average of the years 1932-41, the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota, in the order named, were the leading rye States, and seeded an acreage which was 50% of the United States total. However, in the fall of 1944 the seeded acreage in these States is only 29% of the National total. The acreage seeded this fall in North Dakota is only 15% of the average, in South Dakota 49% of the average, in Nebraska 1% more than average, and in Minnesota 32% of average. The States with the largest seeded acreage this fall, in the order named are, Nebraska, South Dakota, Oklahoma, and Indiana, with the acreage in Oklahoma being about 2½ times the average and in Indiana, 22% more than average. The major portion of this shift occurred during the last three years. The States showing the greatest decrease in acreage this fall, are those in which a high proportion of the seeded acreage usually is harvested for grain.

The principal reasons for acreage decreases in the important rye

President Returns From Vacation; Signed Many Bills During Sojourn

Following a three weeks vacation at Warm Springs, Ga., President Roosevelt returned to Washington Dec. 19. According to the Associated Press he came from Georgia via Camp LeJeune, on New River, at Jacksonville, N. C., where on Dec. 18 he made a two-hour inspection tour of the marine combat reservation. This was his only side trip outside of Georgia during his absence from Washington. The Associated Press also reported from Washington:

On the drive through the camp with its commandant, Maj. Gen. John Marston, he saw among other things a group of 64 marine war dogs parade with their trainers while TNT blasts went off in simulation of combat explosions.

The Chief Executive transacted official business during his trip much as though he had been at his desk in Washington.

During his absence he signed more than 75 bills and vetoed a few, kept informed of the European political developments and reorganized the whole top level of the State Department. All Executive actions, however, were announced at the White House in Washington.

Accompanying the President were Leighton McCarthy, retiring Canadian Ambassador to Wash-

ington and a trustee of Warm Springs Foundation; Basil O'Connor, Chairman of the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation and the American Red Cross; Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, personal physician and Navy surgeon general, and Mr. Hassett, Presidential Secretary. Some members of the party did not remain for the whole stay.

Not since the war began had Mr. Roosevelt made such a long visit to the Warm Springs Foundation. At the end of his stay his physician, Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, pronounced himself pleased with the Chief Executive's condition. Like most of his war-time trips, that to Warm Springs was off the record until Mr. Roosevelt returned to the capital. He made two informal talks at the Foundation, where after-effects of infantile paralysis are treated. One talk was to patients at a turkey dinner Nov. 23, the night he arrived. He spoke for a few moments from the rear of his train, just before it left Sunday afternoon.

Harrison Quits Treasury

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on Dec. 20 the resignation, effective Dec. 31, of Carter H. Harrison, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Illinois District. The Treasury Department announcement issued Dec. 20 said:

"In accepting the resignation, the Secretary expressed appreciation for the outstanding manner in which Mr. Harrison has administered the collector's office at Chicago, which handles more tax returns than any other collector's office in the United States. Ap-

FDR's Christmas Message to Armed Forces Personnel

President Roosevelt in special Christmas greetings on Dec. 20 to men and women of the Armed Forces throughout the world, said:

"On behalf of a grateful nation, I send to the men and women of our Armed Forces everywhere warm and confident good wishes; this fourth Christmas of war. On Christmas Day, more than on any other day, we remember you with pride and with humility, with anguish and with joy. We shall keep on remembering you all the days of our lives.

"It is therefore with solemn pride that I salute those who stand in the forefront of the struggle to bring back to a suffering world the way of life symbolized by the spirit of Christmas.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Commander-in-Chief."

A message was also addressed by the President to ill and wounded fighters, as follows:

"With a deep personal sense of obligation I welcome the privilege of sending to you this Christmas Day a message of admiration and affection. You have given of your blood and health to restore to Christmas its meaning and to make the spirit of Christmas genuinely prevail throughout the world.

"It takes courage to fight on a battle front and it takes courage to fight from a hospital bed. We would not cheapen your hours of heroism by wishing you a 'Merry Christmas,' but we wish you to know that we are with you in spirit, in comradeship and in faith.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Commander-in-Chief."

It was also noted in Associated Press advices from Washington Dec. 20 that military leaders, including Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal, General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Commander in Chief, also sent Christmas messages to service personnel throughout the world.

Senate Confirms Hurley and Heller

The U. S. Senate confirmed on Dec. 16 the nominations of Robert A. Hurley and Lt.-Col. Edward Heller as the first two nominees for the Surplus Property Board provided for under the bill passed by Congress in September for the disposal of more than \$100,000,000 of surplus Government war property. The signing of the bill by the President was referred to in our issue of Oct. 5, page 1504, and on page 1612, Oct. 12, we gave the statement of the President taking exception to some of the provisions of the bill. The board is to be composed of three members. The nominations of Messrs. Hurley and Heller were approved by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Dec. 13, Lt.-Col. Heller being confirmed by a vote of 12 to five and Mr. Hurley by a vote of 10 to six.

Approximately 5,000,000 returns were filed in that district during the last fiscal year.

"Mr. Harrison, who will be 85 years old next April, is a native of Chicago, and was Mayor of the city for 12 years. He has been the Collector of Internal Revenue there since Aug. 21, 1933."

The Financial Situation

(Continued from first page)

success outside of Utopia but likewise to some of the grossest, largest, and most indefensible of all "pork barrels" in our history.

The fact that programs or proposals could not be defended in the light of experience was converted from an argument against to one of the most effective pleas for schemes which outraged common sense. All those who undertook to make use of experience as a test of any suggestion were brushed aside or laughed to scorn as apostles of the horse-and-buggy age, as unfortunates who had not been able to "keep up with the times," or, perhaps, as men and women who harbored some vested interest, apparent or concealed, in maintaining a status quo which quite evidently was not in the interest of the "common man" as judged by the "enlightened" standards of a "new age" stripped of the folly and the muddle-headedness of other days.

Many Misled

Many who should have known better were unfortunately drawn into this maelstrom of crafty confusion, and now obviously there is great danger that the same type of argument will be used, indeed is now being used, on a much "broader front" and with at least equal determination in behalf of many schemes which would not have been countenanced a moment two or three decades ago, and probably a number which could not have passed muster even at the heyday of the New Deal extremes. Even more disturbing is the fact that the great rank and file appear to be in the process of being "taken into camp" by the relentless and never-ceasing pressure. Dozens of new "TVAs" scattered throughout the country, enormous public works programs, millions of "make-work" jobs, staggering subsidies to various elements in the public, and many other schemes are being brought forward as suitable for a "new and enlightened" age which will supersede the stupidities and errors of the past—and as incredible as it may appear, even such nonsense, repeated often enough, begins to make an impression upon a great many who one would suppose would be immune to it.

Some Change Inevitable

Of course, no two periods in human history are apt to be precisely alike, not even two successive decades free of such disruptive influences as world war. Of course, in many ways life in 1950 will be greatly different from that of 1930 or even 1940. Such experiences as millions of our young men have had during

the past year or two, and will have during the next year or two, will inevitably have some effect upon their scales of value and upon their notions of the world at large. The development of the automobile and the extension of our hard-surfaced road systems in the years that followed World War I revolutionized living in this country in a degree not even yet fully realized in many quarters. What technological developments may do in the next two or three decades is beyond our present range of vision, but we may rest assured that they will not be without wide effect. But such changes as these are apparently not what most of the soothsayers of the day have in mind.

Nor do they seem to refer to certain changes which have already begun to make themselves felt and which, right or wrong, appear to be definitely in store for the post-war years. At least they certainly do not confine themselves to such things. For example, under impetus provided by a paternalistic government (particularly in this country) and perhaps helped somewhat by other circumstances, the so-called "labor movement" has gone forward by leaps and bounds during the past decade. It may or may not continue to have such governmental support as it has enjoyed since 1934—although the likelihood appears to be that it will—but he would be unrealistic indeed who supposed that in our lifetime the extent of the unionization of labor in this country would ever be reduced to anything like the status it had 10 years ago. It is, moreover, plain enough that along with a greater degree of unionization a much larger measure of aggressiveness is now characteristic of labor leadership. This, too, may be expected to carry over into the post-war years. Thus a shift has occurred in the distribution of effective political power—and in one degree or another economic power—among the various groups or elements which together go to make up the population of the country, and even of the world. These things, too, we shall have to face largely as facts accomplished in the post-war years.

But . . .

But when altered conditions predicted for the post-war years involve or imply major changes in human nature, or in the so-called natural laws which govern human or collective action, or rest upon what may be termed economic perpetual motion notions or conceptions—when such things as these are implicit in post-war prognosti-

cations, and they often are, we must beg to be excused. When it is said, as it often is, that poverty will not be "tolerated" when this war is over—at least not in this country—we begin to wonder what is implied in such statements.

Some program which will insure at all times for every individual in the land necessities of life (and comforts if these are necessary to abolish poverty)? That each individual is to be assured of such blessings whether or not he bestirs himself to earn them? If no one need feel any doubt of being so bountifully provided for, then what incentive will drive the indolent and the naturally shiftless to daily endeavor? If drones are to be fed out of public bounty, how will adequate production be assured? Similarly with the alleged determination not to tolerate extensive unemployment, and with most of the other resolutions with which the reformers expect to enter the post-war period. It is possible to provide jobs, but not assurance that they will provide the goods and services which are the raison d'être of all work.

Any arguments that such schemes can be made to work must rest squarely upon the tenets of communism or socialism, and any assertion that we shall undertake to make them work is the equivalent of saying that we have determined upon a communistic or a socialistic society for the post-war era.

Supreme Court Honors Ex-Justice Sutherland

A ceremony in honor of the late Justice Sutherland, who died on July 18, 1942, was held in the Supreme Court Chamber on Dec. 18, at which time Chief Justice Stone recalled that Justice George Sutherland as a jurist saw danger in "ill-considered experimentation in government."

According to the Associated Press, Justice Stone said that Justice Sutherland "was profoundly convinced that ill-considered experimentation in government in pursuit of passing fashions in legislation and the loose governmental control of Administrative officers would in the end prove to be the real enemies of true democracy, and a grave danger to constitutional government." The Associated Press further said:

"Among those who did not share fully his views of constitutional functions," Justice Stone added, "few would be so bold as to deny these dangers."

In a eulogy, Attorney-General Biddle cited various opinions written by Justice Sutherland during his 16 years on the high tribunal, among them one setting aside a State tax imposed on the owners of newspapers. The decision held that this tax was a violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing freedom of press. In the decision, Mr. Biddle recalled, Justice Sutherland said:

"Since informed public opinion is the most potent of all restraints upon mis-government, the suppression or abridgement of the publicity afforded by a free press can not be regarded otherwise than with grave concern. A free press stands as one of the great interpreters between the Govern-

Life Insurance Institute Endeavors to Bring Technical Terms Within Understanding of Public

Life insurance is urged to closely study the semantics of the business and find the means of telling its story in lay language in the fourth annual study on "The Annual Report to Policyholders," recently released by the Institute of Life Insurance.

It is pointed out by the Institute that this year's study gives its major attention to this subject and cites a number of specific instances of phraseology of the business in common use, though subject to wide misinterpretation. In making the report, the Institute made a brief survey of public opinion concerning the extent of understanding concerning these terms. The announcement says:

"Ordinary life" was one of the terms mentioned as without any clear descriptive value, such as the more modern policy plans carry, rather giving a belittling connotation and contributing added uncertainty through its dual use to describe a policy form and a type of coverage.

"Admitted assets" is also mentioned as an unfortunate phrase, now largely dropped from reports to policyholders, but still used in some cases and where used raising a question in the public mind as to who admits them or why the companies should have assets that are not admitted. "Legal reserves" is another hurdle, the report says, giving no indication as to what these reserves actually are.

"Mortality ratio," "dividends to policyholders," "reserves for due and unpaid claims," "supplementary agreements," "renewal premiums" are some of the other phrases cited in the report.

"Discovering adequate and satisfactory substitutes might not be easy," the Institute report says, "but the effort should be well worth while. Pending study and revision of life insurance nomenclature, however, companies would do well to tell the story simply and clearly, avoiding, so far as possible, the technical language which is beyond the understanding of the average policyholder—not only in their annual reports but in other communications with policyholders. It's clearly recognized that most of the technical terms are required in the statements to the various state departments—but in the reports to the public an attempt should be made to bring these terms within the general understanding of the public."

In another extensive section of the Institute report, discussing the use of charts and pictures in telling the story, seven sample pictograph charts are presented, showing how various phases of life insurance operations can be graphically simplified for policyholders.

The use of income statements, especially revenue statements, is encouraged in the Institute report. "If the annual report is to do the public relations job that it is capable of doing," it is stated, "an understandable presentation of the operating figures and comment on their significance is an essential part of the report." Analysis of 1943 company reports shows that although the use of income statements is increasing, only one out of four companies used this feature in its 1943 publication.

Analyzing the advances made in life insurance company annual reports in recent years, the Institute comments that "one of the effective tools for building public understanding and esteem has proved to be the annual report, conceived and executed in terms of the public interest. There is perhaps no single medium through which management has

ment and the people. To allow it to be fettered is to fetter ourselves."

"George W. Pepper, of Philadelphia, a former Senator, presented to the court resolutions on Justice Sutherland adopted at a meeting today of members of the bar of the court."

the opportunity of projecting its story so completely—for making so definite its acceptance of social responsibility—for presenting the facts on which the public judges its performance—as in the annual report."

Wiltse Vice-Pres. N. Y. Federal Reserve Smith Named to Buffalo Branch

The board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has appointed Reginald B. Wiltse, presently managing director of the Buffalo branch of the bank, as Vice-President of the bank, effective Jan. 1. Mr. Wiltse will have supervision of the bank examinations and bank relations functions of the bank and will be located at the head office in New York City. In this capacity he will succeed Ray M. Gidney, who resigned as Vice-President on Oct. 31, to assume his duties as President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, to which office Mr. Gidney was appointed in September. Under Mr. Wiltse's general supervision, the operations of the Bank Examinations Department will continue to be directly in charge of William F. Sheehan, Chief Examiner.

The Reserve Bank in its announcement Dec. 18 also said:

"Insley B. Smith, presently manager of the Government Check Department, has been appointed Managing Director of the Buffalo branch, effective Jan. 1. Mr. Smith joined the bank's staff in 1922 and in the period up to 1926 worked in a number of departments, including the Discount, Bill and Safekeeping Departments. In 1926 he was transferred to the Bank Relations Department, and was appointed an officer in Jan. 1938 with the title of Manager, Bank Relations Department. In June, 1943, Mr. Smith was appointed Manager of the newly formed Government Check Department, and in Jan., 1944, relinquished his office as Manager of the Bank Relations Department in order to devote his entire time to the work of the Government Check Department. As Managing Director of the Buffalo branch, Mr. Smith will have general charge of the operations of the branch."

From the announcement we also quote:

"Mr. Wiltse joined the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in February, 1928, as Assistant Manager of the Buffalo branch. For a period in 1938 and 1939 he was transferred to the head office and acted temporarily as manager of the Cash and Collection departments, and in January, 1942, he was appointed Managing Director of the Buffalo branch. Mr. Wiltse's service with the Federal Reserve System extends back to 1919; for the period from January, 1919, to August, 1920, he was with the Omaha branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, acting in the capacity of Manager of the Credit and Discount Division and also as a field representative, and for the period September, 1920, to February, 1928, he was on the examining staff of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System."

Post-War Taxation

(Continued from first page)

worker has his tools furnished for him by the factory, but because of the \$6,000 investment per worker and the horsepower it affords, he earns \$1,160 per year.

Any way we check them, the following rules hold true:

1. The way workers earn more is by producing more.
2. Increased industrial horsepower enables workers to produce more.
3. Increased production power calls for increased capital investment.

That is why American workers use corporations to secure capital to provide machinery which increases their production and their earnings. In 1939 the average incorporated manufacturing plant employed 70 men, provided \$6,000 investment per worker, and sold \$7,500 worth of goods per worker. One automobile corporation which employed 156,000 men, provided an investment of \$6,900 per worker—15% more than the average corporation.

The large corporation provided its workers with managerial services which the small business could not afford—including market research, market analysis, national advertising, personnel management, industrial research, etc. Such services are just as important as horsepower in helping the worker increase his output. As a result of these corporation services, the automobile worker sold his output for \$330 more than the average factory worker, and his pay was \$530 greater—an increase of 45%.

Workers are not only the producers: They are also the consumers. Who buys the products of a factory that turns out millions of shirts per year? There are not enough managers and stockholders to wear them. Other workers buy them. The customer is a wage-earner; workers work for workers. In other words, the worker is working for himself. The more he produces, the more he will have for his own. But capital investment is required to supply the horsepower and the necessary services.

A post-war increase in factory jobs at high-level wages requires two things:

1. More capital to build up small, successful corporations into larger corporations, so that they can provide workers with services available only through large corporations.
2. Risk capital to launch new inventions and ideas—a large source of new employment.

Will this risk capital be provided after this war? Not at present tax rates!

Picture a runner entering a race with a 100-pound ball chained to his leg. No matter how much incentive is provided, nor how expert the advice and instructions may be, he cannot run a competitive race unless the ball and chain are removed. The present tax laws have exactly that effect upon business. No matter what incentives are offered, and how efficient the plans may be, business cannot run ahead and make better jobs unless the tax ball and chain is removed.

Various branches of government, both Houses of Congress and practically all business associations, have been talking about reconverting. But we cannot have high level employment after the war unless we reconvert our wartime taxes. Today's double rates on corporate earnings were planned to "take the profits out of war." If these taxes are allowed to stay unchanged—if they are not reconverted—they will take the prosperity out of peace.

It is generally hoped that the

95% excess profits tax will be repealed as soon as the war ends. That step alone, however, will not restore the investment incentive so long as the regular corporation income tax remains at 40% and personal surtax rates continue at the currently high rates. After paying a 40% corporation tax and a 41% surtax, the investor whose shares represent a profit of \$1,000 before taxes would be left only \$350 for his share.

Post-war tax plans which will remove the ball and chain from the leg of the corporate employer have been published by the Research Committee of the CED, and by the Business Committee of the National Planning Association. It doesn't matter so much which of these excellent plans is adopted. The important thing is that some plan drastically reducing the tax burden on income from risk-taking investment be adopted before the war ends.

Unless that is done, new investment will be blocked; wages will be drastically cut; 20,000,000 workers may be idle, and farm prices may hit all-time lows. I do not mean to say that proper revision of our tax laws is all that is necessary to provide a high level of national prosperity after the war. But I would like to say, as emphatically as possible, that we will not—and cannot—have prosperity and high level employment at proper wages unless this action is taken.

The small factories are in great need of tax modification, and are in danger of being closed due to lack of cash capital. Small corporations used their own money wherever possible in providing facilities and plant expansion, hoping to repay this out of earnings. Renegotiation took the earnings which they had expected to use for this purpose. These companies have been living on tax reserves. Every subcontractor's statement I have seen shows no cash available to meet reserves set up for taxation. They have been paying the previous year's taxes out of earnings and cash advances of the current year, as reserves for previous year's taxes were invested in inventory, equipment, etc. This situation must be corrected, otherwise hundreds of thousands of potential jobs will be destroyed.

The following four modifications will keep thousands of small businesses alive during the transition period, which otherwise would die from lack of working capital:

1. **Carry-back.** Make is possible for a corporate taxpayer anticipating a net operating loss or an unused excess profits credit, to postpone outstanding tax liabilities to the extent of such estimated loss or unused credit.

2. **Excess Profits Tax.** Instead of waiting until the "cease firing!" to repeal this tax, why not provide now for a 50% reduction when the war ends in Europe, and the other half when the Japanese phase comes to a close?

3. **Amortization.** Congressman Disney has presented a bill which provides that if 36 months or more have been amortized, the remainder of the cost of a war plant can be amortized at the option of the owner. This provides quicker action, less uncertainty and enables the plant to get ready for peace production sooner.

4. **Post-War Refund.** The present post-war refund is usable only after the official cessation of hostilities, which may be years after the shooting stops. Many negotiation officials have expressed a desire that the post-war refund bonds be acceptable for payment of renegotiation. This would be paying a govern-

Sixth War Loan Drive Closed Dec. 16— Marketable Securities Books Closed Same Day

Drive for Savings Bonds Continues Until Dec. 31

The Treasury Department announced on Dec. 12 the closing of the Sixth War Loan Drive on Dec. 16 and the subscription books for the four issues of marketable securities the same day. The announcement stated:

"These issues are the 2½% Treasury Bonds of 1966-71, the 2% Treasury Bonds of 1952-54, the 1¼% Treasury Notes of Series C-1947 and the ¾% Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series H-1945. Sales of the three issues of savings bonds, Series E, F and G, and of Series C Savings Notes, will, of course, continue.

"Subscriptions for the four issues of marketable securities which are placed in the mail up to midnight of Dec. 16 will be treated as timely subscriptions. As previously announced, subscriptions for savings bonds and savings notes processed by the Federal Reserve Banks or the

Treasury up to the close of business Dec. 31 will be credited to the Drive."

In calling attention to the Treasury announcement, Allan Sproul, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, advised banking institutions in the District that "every effort should be made, within the time now remaining, to promote the sale of the securities offered in the Sixth War Loan, particularly to individuals."

Subscriptions and Allotments for Treasury Bonds And Notes Offered in Exchange for Dec. 15 Bonds

The Secretary of the Treasury on Dec. 20 announced final subscription and allotment figures with respect to the offering of 2½% Treasury Bonds of 1966-71, 2% Treasury Bonds of 1952-54 and 1¼% Treasury Notes of Series C-1947, which were offered in exchange for Treasury Bonds of 1944-54 called for redemption on Dec. 15, 1944.

Subscriptions, and allotments of the new securities, were divided among the several Federal Reserve Districts and the Treasury as follows:

Federal Reserve District	Treasury Bonds of 1966-71	Treasury Bonds of 1952-54	Treasury Bonds Series C-1947	Total Allotted
Boston	\$2,048,000	\$35,268,000	\$361,000	\$37,677,000
New York	9,976,500	537,277,500	107,841,000	655,095,000
Philadelphia	1,510,500	16,954,000	584,000	19,048,500
Cleveland	4,347,000	25,210,500	2,340,000	31,897,500
Richmond	1,463,000	6,863,500	2,279,000	10,605,500
Atlanta	674,000	4,111,000	92,000	4,877,000
Chicago	4,344,000	81,292,000	15,280,000	100,916,000
St. Louis	2,688,000	3,845,000	5,291,000	11,824,000
Minneapolis	550,000	4,090,000	353,000	4,993,000
Kansas City	1,780,500	8,040,500	1,518,000	11,339,000
Dallas	1,154,000	2,842,000	270,000	4,266,000
San Francisco	1,503,500	8,267,000	923,000	10,693,500
Treasury	1,177,500	2,649,500	185,000	4,012,000
Total	\$33,216,500	\$736,710,500	\$137,317,000	\$907,244,000

Stettinius Indicates U. S. Will Accept Pact on Poland If Mutually Agreed Upon

The statement was made by Secretary of State Stettinius on Dec. 18 that the United States "stands unequivocally for a strong, free and independent Polish State with the untrammelled right of the Polish people to order their internal existence as they see fit." In his statement Mr. Stettinius also said:

"In the case of the future frontiers of Poland, if a mutual agreement is reached by the United Nations directly concerned, this Government would have no objections to such an agreement which could make an essential contribution to the prosecution of the war against the common enemy." Reporting that the statement was handed out by the Secretary at his news conference, Associated Press advices from Washington Dec. 18, as given in the New York "Sun" stated:

The phrase "United Nations directly concerned" was not defined, but presumably would apply primarily to the Polish Government in Exile, the only Polish regime recognized by either this country or Great Britain. Or it might apply to a successor regime winning recognition.

Mr. Stettinius's three-point policy declaration was given out after he conferred separately with the British Ambassador, the Earl of Halifax, and Richard K. Law, British Minister of State here on a special mission.

The three points:

1. "This country stands unequivocally for a strong, free and independent Polish State with the untrammelled right of the Polish people to order their internal existence as they see fit."

2. Despite consistent United States policy that boundary questions should be left until the

war's end, in the case of Poland this Government would have no objection provided the United Nations directly concerned reach an agreement "which could make an essential contribution to the prosecution of the war."

3. The announced American aim to assist liberated countries repair the devastation of war "applies to Poland as well as the other United Nations."

The policy declaration followed Prime Minister Churchill's announcement to the House of Commons last Friday that Great Britain had agreed that the eastern third of Poland should be turned over to Russia.

In full the statement by Secretary Stettinius follows:

The United States Government's position as regards Poland has been steadfastly guided by full understanding and sympathy for the interests of the Polish people. This position has been communicated on previous occasions to the interested Governments, including the Government of Poland. It may be summarized as follows:

1. The United States Government stands unequivocally for a strong, free and independent Polish state with the untrammelled right of the Polish people to order their internal existence as they see fit.
2. It has been the consistently held policy of the United States Government that questions relating to boundaries should be left in abeyance until the termination of hostilities. As Secretary Hull stated in his address of April 9, 1944, "this does not mean that certain questions may not and

should not in the meantime be settled by friendly conference and agreement." In the case of the future frontiers of Poland, if a mutual agreement is reached by the United Nations directly concerned, this Government would have no objection to such an agreement which could make an essential contribution to the prosecution of the war against the common enemy.

If, as a result of such an agreement, the Government and people of Poland decide that it would be in the interests of the Polish state to transfer national groups, the United States Government, in cooperation with other Governments, will assist Poland, in so far as practicable, in such transfers. The United States Government continues to adhere to its traditional policy of declining to give guarantees for any specific frontiers. The United States Government is working for the establishment of a world security organization through which the United States, together with other member states, would assume responsibility for the preservation of general security.

3. It is the announced aim of the United States Government, subject to legislative authority, to assist the countries liberated from the enemy in repairing the devastation of war and thus to bring to their people the opportunity to join as full partners in the task of building a more prosperous and secure life for all men and women. This applies to Poland as well as the other United Nations.

The policy of the United States Government regarding Poland outlined above has as its objective the attainment of the announced basic principles of United States foreign policy.

NYSE Short Interest Higher on Nov. 30

The New York Stock Exchange announced on Dec. 15 that the short interest as of the close of business on Nov. 30 settlement date, as compiled from information obtained by the New York Stock Exchange from its members and member firms, was 1,436,271 shares, compared with 1,373,540 shares on Oct. 31, both totals excluding short positions carried in the odd-lot accounts of all odd-lot dealers. As of the Nov. 30 settlement date, the total short interest in all odd-lot dealers' accounts was 37,079 shares, compared with 39,836 shares on Oct. 31.

The Exchange's announcement added:

Of the 1,248 individual stock issues listed on the Exchange on Nov. 30, there were 69 issues in which a short interest of 5,000 or more shares existed, or in which a change in the short position of 2,000 or more shares occurred during the month.

The number of issues in which a short interest was reported as of Nov. 30, exclusive of odd-lot dealer's short positions, was 733 compared with 664 on Oct. 31.

In the following tabulation is shown the short interest existing at the close of the last business day for the last 12 months:

Year	Short Interest
1943—	
Sept. 30	761,827
Oct. 29	729,291
Nov. 30	760,163
Dec. 31	737,042
1944—	
Jan. 31	847,335
Feb. 31	960,617
Mar. 31	1,028,480
Apr. 29	1,090,531
May 31	1,181,293
June 30	1,287,970
July 31	1,327,641
Aug. 31	1,283,555
Sept. 29	1,275,709
Oct. 31	1,373,540
Nov. 30	1,436,271

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals

(Continued from first page)

China tried it some five hundred years before Christ; Greece tried it; Rome tried it; William Penn proposed in effect a United States of Europe in which all States would submit their differences to a world court of arbitration and would promptly act together to crush an aggressor. Yet all failed, and finally even the creation of the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact failed to prevent war. Why did they fail? They failed because these peace plans were superficial. They were like poultices prescribed for cancer. This time we cannot afford to fail.

New in erecting our future peace structure, we must have in mind two fundamental considerations: First, the structure must overcome the flaws and weaknesses of the ineffective machinery of the past; second, we cannot hope to erect effective machinery unless we, as a nation, are willing to make what in the past has been considered sacrifices. I do not mean a sacrifice of sovereignty. The thought of fashioning any kind of super-State is to us wholly repugnant, and no such thought or plan has entered or can enter our counsels. But we must be prepared to pool our efforts and a part of our armed forces—if that be considered a sacrifice—not only for the common good but for the future security of our own nation and our own people. Is that too great a sacrifice to avoid the horrors of another war, waged with the terrific and as yet unimagined instruments that will certainly be used if war comes to us and to other nations again in another generation, with its certain devastation and the certain destruction once again of the flower of our manhood, probably including the blotting out of our cities and of a percentage of our civil population from which reason recoils? These awful visions sound fantastic. But they are not fantastic. With the constantly accelerating developments in science, especially military science and electric science, these are precisely the things that could and probably would occur in a world war of the future. Can any sacrifice be too great to avoid that sort of cataclysm?

We must have one further consideration in mind. With the best efforts and the best will in the world, we cannot hope to prepare a blue print for our future peace machinery that will be wholly satisfying to everybody. Human nature and international nature being what they are, the best we can do is to aim for the maximum of what is desirable within the scope of what is attainable, and be prepared to accept the nearest approach to that maximum that will permit general and eventual peace, we hope, universal acceptance. We and other nations should be prepared to accept the net result of our combined endeavors only if that result holds out a fair promise to be effective in the maintenance of future world peace and security. Criticism and debate there is bound to be, for the net result cannot possibly please everybody, and criticism and debate are to be welcomed just so long as they are helpfully constructive. It is for the very purpose of inviting constructive criticism and debate that we have published the results of the preliminary talks at Dumbarton Oaks in anticipation of a United Nations conference. But if the blue print that emerges from the eventual United Nations conference offers a workable machine holding out a reasonable hope for the prevention of future wars, a machine that can be improved and

gradually, we hope, perfected with matured experience and the wisdom of enlightened statesmanship, we cannot afford, as in 1920, once again to retire into our shell and refuse to cooperate just because what we might consider to be a perfect instrument has not been produced. We must give it a fair chance to succeed. Unless all the major powers play their full part it will be obvious that the plan cannot succeed. But I am very hopeful that the merits and the power of whatever instrument eventually emerges will commend itself to the great majority of our people whose thinking has undergone a vast transformation since 1920.

Before discussing the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, let us consider certain aspects of their development. You will recall that in the Four Nation Declaration signed at the Moscow Conference in 1943, the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the Republic of China pledged themselves to take the leadership in the creation of a permanent international organization for the maintenance of peace and security. It was understood at that time as well as at Dumbarton Oaks, that any such organization would be based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving nations, and open to membership by all such nations. The next step after Moscow was to determine how far the four signatories of that Declaration were prepared to go—what obligations they would undertake—what responsibilities they were prepared to assume. Before undertaking to bring about a wider and more general understanding as to the responsibilities which would need to be assumed by all peace-loving nations in the interests of peace they had to agree among themselves, and it should be borne in mind that these four countries, because of their size and strength, can make or break any system of general security.

On the basis of this thought, preparations for the Dumbarton Oaks meeting were undertaken by each of the four governments. Under the leadership of Secretary Hull, who unsparingly devoted his time and his energy to the direction of our own preparations for these conversations, there emerged a set of proposals which this Government placed before the other three governments. In this preparation, full account was taken of the experiences of the past, particularly that of the interwar period. More than that, we undertook to assemble and analyze all ideas and suggestions, both official and private, at home and abroad, which threw light on the problems involved. When this initial work was completed, the ideas which emerged were then discussed with many members of both Houses of Congress and with numerous leaders of national thought. Thus prepared, as were the representatives of the other three governments, it was possible, as President Roosevelt has said, that "so much could have been accomplished on so difficult a subject in so short a time."

But in spite of all this preparation, very little could have been accomplished at Dumbarton Oaks had it not been for the constructive and cooperative spirit which animated the discussions. The men who met there labored patiently and hopefully in their endeavor to reach an agreement based on a genuine understanding. I wish to say, for my part, that in the many international conferences in which I have participated during the past 40 years, I have never experienced such a seriousness of purpose, nor such a

sense of responsibility as that displayed at Dumbarton Oaks.

This is all by way of preamble. Now I shall get down to brass tacks and shall discuss with you the provisional blue print produced at Dumbarton Oaks, and the considerations underlying the more important provisions in the plan. Please remember that while at Dumbarton, we merely erected something to shoot at, the plan that was produced, nevertheless, represents the best results of the combined thinking of our British, Russian, and Chinese friends, as well as our own. It is a plan which combines our idealistic aims with the realities of the world in which we live today.

The Organization envisaged in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals may be conceived as having three principal purposes, each of which is related to the single aim of maintaining peace and security. The long range purpose and objective is to assist in the creation of those conditions of stability and well-being in the international community which will be conducive to the maintenance of peace. Secondly, the Organization would facilitate peaceful means of adjustment or settlement of disputes between nations, which, if permitted to continue, might result in a breach of the peace. Finally, if peaceful means failed, and a threat to or breach of the peace occurred, the Organization would take such forceful action as might be required to maintain or restore peace.

For the accomplishment of these purposes, different types of organs exercising different types of functions, would be required. The Dumbarton Oaks Plan provides for a General Assembly, with an Economic and Social Council under its authority, a Security Council, an international court of justice and a secretariat. To those versed in the structure of the League of Nations, this enumeration may sound familiar. Undoubtedly, there are some features which the United Nations would have in common with the former League. However, there are two fundamental differences which in my opinion constitute a great advance over the League. In the first place, the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals assign to each of the principal organs of the Organization clear cut responsibilities, thereby eliminating any confusion as to jurisdiction. In the second place, each organ is endowed with appropriate powers for the discharge of its functions. These observations relate especially to the proposed General Assembly and the Security Council.

The General Assembly is to be the central organ of the Organization in which all member states, large and small, would be represented on an equal footing, and would enjoy equal responsibilities. In this body, the truly democratic character of the structure would be reflected. The General Assembly would be the center for international discussion and action with respect to co-operation in political, economic, and social questions generally. It would be expected to review the state of relations among nations and make recommendations to governments for the promotion of their cooperative efforts. It would be responsible for promoting the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It would also consider and make recommendations regarding the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of peace and security, including those governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments. In short, the General Assembly would be the arm of the Organization which would promote its long range objectives for the advancement of human freedom and progress. It would not be in any sense a legislative body or any agency of a super-state, but rather an instrumentality to facilitate agreement among

states for the advancement of their common aims.

It is evident from all this that the wide scope of the subjects with which the General Assembly of the proposed Organization will be concerned indicates that its activities will cover the whole range of political, economic and social problems of interest to the international community. Moreover, the General Assembly would be able to approach these constructive tasks without being encumbered by responsibilities for the solution of specific conflicts or the specific implementation of policies which can better be achieved by specialized bodies and agencies.

But constructive activity such as that entrusted to the Assembly would be greatly impaired if conditions of insecurity prevailed. Hence the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals place great emphasis on the powers and procedures to be employed for the maintenance of peace and security. These powers would be vested in the Security Council. This Council would be a small body of 11 members which would be in continuous session, alert and ready for any emergency. Of the 11 members, the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and eventually France, would have permanent seats. It is clear that the economic strength and military potential of these countries place them in a position of special responsibility in any matter relating to peace and security. Realistic recognition is given this fact in according them permanent seats on the Security Council.

The other six members of the Council would be elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. And I would like to point out here that whatever voting procedure may be agreed to, decisions in the Security Council would certainly require the assent of one or more of these members.

As I have said before, one of the purposes of the Organization would be to facilitate the peaceful adjustment and settlement of disputes. This function would devolve on the Security Council, which would act in accordance with a series of procedures outlined in the Proposals. Nations directly involved in any disputes would bear the initial responsibility and obligation for adjusting or settling such disputes peacefully by means of their own choice. Such means might include direct negotiation, mediation, arbitration, or adjudication by the court of international justice. However, the Council would be empowered to investigate any dispute or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute in order to determine whether or not international peace was endangered. If the parties to a dispute failed to settle their differences by such means, they would be obligated to refer it to the Security Council. The Security Council would then determine whether the dispute was likely to endanger peace, and if so, to recommend procedures or methods of adjustment.

There is thus a dual responsibility in these proposed measures. On the one hand, the parties to the dispute must observe their obligations to find peaceful solutions, and on the other hand, the Security Council must be ever alert to determine when a dispute may constitute a threat to the peace.

But if all these procedures should fail, and the Council should find that the peace was threatened, it would be empowered to take any measures necessary for the maintenance of peace.

The provisions for enforcement action by the Security Council are sufficiently elastic for effective action, whenever such action is required. Although wide discretion is given the Council in the determination of the existence of

a threat to or breach of the peace, its action must be taken in accordance with the principles of the Charter. Initially such action might consist of measures not involving the use of armed force, such as the severance of diplomatic and economic relations, and the interruption of rail, sea, air, postal, radio, and other means of communication. If necessary, however, the Council could take action by air, naval, and land forces to restore peace.

Let me here recapitulate in somewhat greater detail the several successive steps that under the Dumbarton Oaks plan are open to the Security Council for the maintenance of peace and security, because these steps are of fundamental importance in the proposed structure:

1. The Security Council can investigate any dispute or any situation which may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute.

2. It can call upon the parties to a dispute to seek a solution by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement, or by any other peaceful means of their own choice, or it can recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

Up to this point, it will be seen that the successive steps open to the Council are of a judicial nature. Only if these several steps have failed to settle the dispute in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Organization and only if the dispute is found to constitute a continuing threat to the peace is the Council empowered to proceed to further steps of a political nature.

3. If the means already described fail, and if the Security Council determines that, as a result, there exists a threat to the peace, it can decide whether it should take action.

4. If the Council decides in the affirmative, it can then determine the measures to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security.

5. The Council can take diplomatic, economic or other measures short of the use of armed force, these measures envisaging possible complete or partial interruption of communications and the severance of diplomatic and economic relations.

6. Finally, but only in the last analysis, if all previous steps have been found inadequate, is the Council empowered to take such action by air, naval or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Clearly, under the proposed plan, every possible effort is to be made to settle international disputes without recourse to the use of force, but force is to be available if only thus can international peace and security be maintained or restored.

Now, for this last purpose, and under special agreements concluded in keeping with their constitutional processes, the member States of the United Nations would be obligated to supply, in case of need, specified contingents of armed forces and other facilities to be used for the maintenance of peace. These special agreements for the supply of forces would be concluded among member States and would be subject to approval by the Security Council.

It is obvious that in the use of armed forces by the Security Council, it would require the most highly qualified expert assistance for this purpose. For this reason, the proposals provide for the creation of a Military Staff Committee which would consist of the Chiefs of Staffs of the permanent members of the Council or of their representatives and of other members of the Organization in special circumstances. This Committee would serve the Security Council not only in military enforcement measures, but also in advising the Council upon a general system for

the effective regulation of armaments.

This, in brief, is the pattern proposed for the maintenance of peace. There is, however, one further aspect which I wish to emphasize. I refer to the solemn obligations which must be assumed by all members of the organization. First, they must pledge themselves to resort to none but peaceful means in the settlement of any disputes which may arise among them. As a fundamental corollary to this obligation, they must also pledge themselves to refrain from the use of force or the threat of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the Organization. In the event of a breach of the peace, all members must obligate themselves to assist the Organization in any action taken by it to maintain or restore peace. I trust that you will agree with me that these obligations go considerably farther than those assumed by the parties to the Kellogg Pact and by the members of the League of Nations. These obligations, together with the extensive power of the Security Council to decide upon measures to be taken in the event of a breach of the peace, therefore would mark a great step forward in our ceaseless efforts to find means of preventing war.

In discussing the role of the General Assembly, I passed lightly over the provisions of the proposals concerning the solution of economic, social and humanitarian problems. These provisions, in my opinion, merit your attention. As I have said before, the General Assembly would have responsibility for the formulation of broad policies in these fields in the form of recommendations. An Economic and Social Council, under the authority of the General Assembly, would assist that body in developing international cooperative activity in the economic and social fields. This Council would consist of 18 member States elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years. Unlike the Security Council, no provision is made for permanent members. It may be anticipated, however, that in selecting the members of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly would take into consideration their ability to contribute to its work.

In considering the functions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, I invite your attention to the extensive development of a number of specialized economic and social agencies. Some of these, such as the International Labor Office, were established at the close of the last war. Others developed during the inter-war period. However within the past 18 months, four new organizations have been projected as a result of the international conferences held at Hot Springs, Bretton Woods and Chicago. These newly projected bodies include the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Civil Aviation Organization. Still other organizations may be established to deal with specialized economic, social and cultural questions, as for example the proposed United Nations Organization for Educational and Cultural Reconstruction. I should add to the above list the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, popularly referred to as UNRRA, which is in a special position because of its temporary nature.

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals contemplate that specialized agencies, such as those just described, would be brought into relationship with the general organization so that their policies and activities might be coordinated and related in the overall picture. This coordination is considered necessary to prevent overlapping and confusion. The responsibility for

such coordination would be placed in the highest representative body of the world—the General Assembly; but it would fall to the Economic and Social Council, under its authority, to work out the practical problems involved in such a program.

The Economic and Social Council would be assisted by a series of expert commissions for economic problems, for social problems, and for any other group of problems which might be required in this field. An economic commission, for example, served by a highly trained staff, might develop into a sort of international economic general staff in connection with the world organization.

Let me remind you that in this area, the Organization would act through recommendations both to governments and to the specialized agencies. It seems likely, however, that recommendations made by the General Assembly or by the Economic and Social Council on the basis of informed and careful preparation by such a staff would command wide attention and respect. This would surely give a very real impetus to effective solution of difficult and complicated, but immensely important, economic and social problems. Its fundamental purpose would be to create conditions under which international disputes would be less likely to arise.

This then is the general plan of the international organization proposed at Dumbarton Oaks. But at least three more steps need to be taken for the effective establishment of the structure. The first would be to negotiate its Charter which would set forth the obligations to be assumed by member States and the basic machinery of the organization. The second step would be to negotiate an agreement or a series of agreements for the provision by member States of armed forces and facilities for use by the Security Council. The third step would be to negotiate agreements for the regulation of armaments, looking toward a reduction of the heavy burden of armaments. Each of these instruments would be subject to approval by each of the nations involved, in accordance with its constitutional processes. Upon the completion of these negotiations there would emerge a flexible machinery of organized international relations fully capable of development and growth. No machinery made by man will in itself provide security. But if the peace-loving nations of the world are firmly resolved to establish such machinery and if they have the sustained will to use and to support it, the proposed organization would doubtless, we believe, represent a tremendous advance in our modern world.

Now before closing, I venture, purely by way of illustration, to indulge in one or two personal reminiscences which may indicate why I am so profoundly happy to have been associated with the work at Dumbarton Oaks. In 1898, I remember, as a youth, the outbreak of our war with Spain. It was the sinking of the "Maine" that caused the long smoldering resentment of our people to blaze into war, but our differences with Spain were of long duration and of cumulative intensity. Did not the continuance of those differences endanger the maintenance of international peace long, long before war occurred, and would not those differences have been dealt with by such an international body as we now visualize in order to allay that threat in the interests of all?

In 1907, I watched from St. Petersburg the gathering clouds of eventual war. In 1910 and 1911, I saw from Vienna the gradual development of the irritation that resulted in the Balkan wars, and from then until 1914 I watched, from Berlin, the steadily mounting danger of the first World War. At Lausanne, in 1923, I was for-

tunate, by an all-night conference alternately with Mr. Venizelos and General Ismet Pasha, now President of the Turkish Republic, in securing the reciprocal concessions which helped to stave off war between Turkey and Greece which were then on the very threshold of renewed hostilities owing to a long series of mutual irritations. And then, in Tokyo during the ten years from 1932 to 1941 I watched, impotently, the development of the arrogant and aggressive militarism that had led to the invasion of Manchuria in 1931 and that soon brought about the invasion of North China in 1937 and ultimately the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941.

With such a background it is surprising that the following thoughts found expression in my diary in 1933:

"Our peace machinery, while magnificent in theory, is ineffective in practice. It is ineffective because it is superficial. It is like a poultice prescribed for cancer by the surgeon long after the cancer has been allowed to develop. Most of our international ills closely resemble the ravages of cancer. They generally begin on a small scale as a result of long irritation on a given spot. Even the most skillful physician may not be able to sense the irritation in advance, but the moment the obvious symptoms appear, he seeks to eradicate the disease by treatment long before operation becomes necessary.

"The future peace machinery of the world must go one step further than the physician. It must sense the spots of irritation and diagnose the future potentialities of disease and attempt treatment long before the disease itself materializes.

"To put the matter in a nutshell, the peace machinery of the world must be far more radical, far more prescient, far more concerned with facts, conditions and circumstances than with theories than it is today if it is ever to succeed in abolishing war.

"Someday in the distant future we shall have, perhaps, a sort of Faculty of International Political Health who will study international relationships from every point of view, much as the family physician studies, or should study, the mental, physical, and moral condition of his individual charges. When sources of potential danger to international health are perceived, the Faculty will prescribe, long before the actual illness occurs, in order to eliminate the causes of potential friction, the sources of infection. The curative measures must be taken long, long before the disease has been given an opportunity to grow. In international affairs, once the fever of animosity has appeared, avoidance of the disease is uncertain; it may be too late. The prophylactic steps must be taken in time. Much can be done around a green table in a definite case by the sober judgment of a few far-sighted Statesmen long before public opinion has had a chance to become inflamed and their own saner judgment warped by the course of events and by the heat of international animosity.

"This Faculty of International Political Health—a vision of the future (and let me label it as purely a fantasy of my own mind)—must sit constantly, conducting research as in any laboratory, precisely as the Rockefeller Foundation and other similar bodies are constantly conducting their research for the elimination of cancer today. Their findings, their warnings, their recommendations must be made in time for the prophylactic measures to be effective.

"We have come a long way since the first Hague Peace Conference of 1899; we still have a long way to go. But need we be discouraged? This movement toward international cooperation did not spring, like Athena from the brow

Mandeville Re-elected President of Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., Maurice Mandeville, President of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, was unanimously re-elected President.

The commodity association report of December 8 said:

"Other officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: First Vice-President, Ody H. Lamborn, New York, President of the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc.; Second Vice-President, Walter H. Mills, of Minneapolis, Vice-President, General Mills, Inc.; Executive Vice-President, J. A. Higgins, Jr., of New York, member of Board of Managers, New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc.; Secretary-Treasurer, S. J. Meyers, of Chicago, member of Board of Directors of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, and also Vice-President of Arcady Farms Milling Co.

"The following were re-elected on the Executive Committee: E. E. Klecan, of Kansas City, President; Board of Trade of Kansas City; George Hintz, member of Board of Managers, New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc.; J. O. McClintock, member of Board of Directors, Board of Trade of the city of Chicago; Mr. Meyers and Mr. Mandeville. All directors were re-elected."

It is also stated:

"The Association plans for greatly expanded work during the coming year. A grave view was taken by leaders of the Association of the sniping of developments relative to the production and marketing of many of the basic commodities traded in upon the nation's great futures exchanges, particularly for the post-war period when the threats of huge surpluses loom.

"In this connection it was also recognized that the trends all point to further departure from the traditional free marketing system." "It is these dangers," declared Mr. Mandeville, "that the National Association of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., is determined to combat. The objectives of the Association are designed to benefit equally all groups in the commodity trades, producer, distributor and consumer. We believe that this end can be obtained best through the medium of free markets in the traditional free enterprise system, which has been the basis of our great American progress. This is the common fight. We are all interested. If we are to surrender to Government agencies the right to trade freely the basic commodities, it will affect the democracy of our every-day life whether we be farmer, merchant or housewife."

Mr. Mandeville also stated that the National Association of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., is planning to set up personnel in behalf of the Association of a statute effectively to carry out this objective.

of Zeus, full-grown from birth; it must develop gradually, profiting like any infant from its lessons and experience. It will grow to full maturity.

I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to consider whether the proposed General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Security Council, which is to sit constantly, fortified by the Court of International Justice and the Military Staff Committee, do not provide a sort of Faculty of International Political, Economic and Social Health that will be potent to arrest international disease in its incipency and thus work toward the goal of averting for all future time the awful catastrophe of another World War.

From Washington Ahead of The News

(Continued from first page) will have to wreck Roosevelt's aspiration; that it will just die on its own feet; that even if an organization of some kind is set up, little attention will be paid to it. It will have been so thoroughly debunked by events that it will not serve as that great monument which Roosevelt envisaged at 211.

This is a personal tragedy for him. There has been a tremendous propaganda in this country about how a few willful men thwarted the ambitions of Woodrow Wilson and thereby rendered a disservice to mankind. No man has ever enjoyed such an acclaim as he did in Paris and Rome in World War I. It was a tasty tomb. But, alas, willful men at home cut him short.

We think it is an undeniable fact, attested to by many of his New Deal lieutenants who have never liked his internationalism, that Roosevelt became bored with domestic politics, and thought he could succeed where Wilson failed. Some of his closest associates say that he has in mind, at the present time, some such expression as "Pershing is credited with having uttered at the tomb of Lafayette: 'Lafayette, we are here.' Roosevelt is believed to have in mind something like 'Woodrow Wilson, I have completed the job for you.'"

With the signs increasing that there won't be the appropriate occasion for anything like that, the President has reason to become increasingly irritated.

The following story is in the past but we pass it on because it is a typical example of what goes on in Washington, and something we think people should know about: When the Senate recently sent back to its Foreign Relations Committee the new State Department appointments, it reflected the general restlessness of that body. Then a Leftist group of agitators launched a crusade against all of the group except Archibald MacLeish on the grounds of their wealth. The Senate, generally, was more after MacLeish. Interestingly enough, the Leftists as a whole did not take up the fight. Apparently it was confined to the newspaper, "PM," to Dave Stern's Philadelphia "Record" and Drew Pearson, the columnist. They got Senators Joe Guffey and Claude Pepper to act in the Senate for them, and these two men were advertised as a "gallant crew," a "battalion of death," etc. It so happens that Guffey and Pepper are anything but that to their colleagues, and to the Washington newspaper corps. The Senate lost interest.

The amusing thing about the "gallant crew" and the "battalion of death" is that the morning before the afternoon vote confirming all the appointees, Pearson and Stern had breakfast with Pepper and Guffey, at which it was agreed they were to fight to the last ditch to save America. Immediately after the breakfast, Pepper and Guffey telephoned the President and asked him for Heaven's sake to get them off the spot they were on. At their urging, Roosevelt took "strong and forceful action," sufficient enough to let Pepper and Guffey reverse their positions and drop the fight.

The general explanation around Washington as to why the group started the fight was to see what influence they had with the President, having whooped it for him for a fourth term. The answer seems to be, none.

The State of Trade

(Continued from page 2834)

steel distribution, they are subject to changes depending on the progress of the war. Little hope is apparent in the near future for any relief over and above what is already being given for essential civilian needs and practically none for ordinary civilian requirements, the magazine reports.

Until such time as Germany is defeated, it is apparent that the steel industry and its customers must return to that phase of steel deliveries and output which was prevalent some time ago when output of war goods was at its peak.

Order volume of many steel companies for December show a substantial increase over October and November. Practically every steel item except plates last week was tighter than a few weeks ago including alloy steel, which has completely reversed its recent downward trend. New ordnance programs, some for old items including shell, shell containers and gun barrel forgings are steadily expanding with deliveries of rockets and heavy trucks especially urgent. Forge shops are at peak operations consistent with available manpower.

The plate situation has eased considerably and by the first of the year some steel sources believe that most wide continuous sheet mills which have been rolling plates will be able to devote most of their time to hot rolled sheets. Any sudden demand for plates by the Maritime Commission, however, would change this position.

Last week steel bars showed the heaviest carryover item, the amount varying from company to company. As the shell steel program unfolds on a greater tonnage basis, it is expected that carryovers will be heavier.

Structural orders to meet the sudden requirements of the Armed Forces continued heavy the past week with demand especially active from the Navy. Possible reinstatement of at least a portion of the cutback landing mat program, shaving down of a projected increase in tin plate and an expansion in rail production, are being considered in the planning of first quarter steel directives.

Efforts to step up rail production will run into the problem of controlled cooling capacity, already filled close to the brim. Rail output will also be closely pegged to shell steel output. A cut in tin plate would alleviate some of the manpower shortage, the greatest single factor which is now complicating the production of light gage and highly finished items, states the trade weekly.

The expected petition for price relief by the steel industry has been made to the OPA covering requests for price relief on increased costs exclusive of the latest wage award, increased costs if and when wage award becomes effective and increased costs due to the retroactive feature of the recent wage adjustment.

Scrap continues tight with prime grades in good demand. Practically all of the latter are at ceiling levels. The "Iron Age" steel composite price is unchanged this week at \$19.17 a gross ton.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced last Monday that the operating rate of steel companies (including 94% of the industry) will be 92.1% of capacity for the week beginning Dec. 25, compared with 96.3% one week ago, the drop of 4.4% reflecting observance of the Christmas holiday. This week's operating rate is equivalent to 1,656,900 net tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 1,732,400 net tons last week and 1,504,200 tons one year ago.

Electric Production—The Edison Electric Institute reports that

the output of electricity increased to approximately 4,563,079,000 kwh. in the week ended Dec. 16 from 4,538,012,000 kwh. in the preceding week. The latest figures approximate a decline of 1.1% from the level of one year ago, when output reached 4,612,194,000 kwh.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York reports system output of 190,800,000 kwh. in the week ended Dec. 17, 1944, comparing with 232,400,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of 1943, or a decrease of 17.9%.

Local distribution of electricity amounted to 186,300,000 kwh., compared with 223,600,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of last year, a decrease of 16.7%.

Railroad Operating Revenues—Operating revenues of the Class I railroads of the U. S. in Nov., 1944, as estimated by the Association of American Railroads were nine-tenths of 1% more than in the same month of 1943. This estimate, it was pointed out, covers only operating revenues and does not touch upon the trends in operating expenses, taxes, or final income results. Estimated freight revenues in Nov., 1944, were greater than in Nov., 1943, by 1.8%, while estimated passenger revenues decreased 2.4%.

Railroad Freight Loading—Carloadings of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 16, totaled 748,883 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced. This was a decrease of 43,671 cars, 5.5% below the preceding week this year, and a decrease of 8,998 cars, or 1.2% below the corresponding week of 1943. Compared with a similar period in 1942, an increase of 6,822 cars, or 0.9%, is shown.

Coal Production—The U. S. Bureau of Mines reports production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended Dec. 16, 1944, at 1,169,000 tons, an increase of 29,000 tons (2.5%) above the preceding week, and 34,000 tons, or 3% above the corresponding week of 1943. The 1944 calendar year to date shows an increase of 6.3% when compared with corresponding period of 1943.

The report of the Solid Fuels Administration placed bituminous production for the week ended Dec. 16, at 10,000,000 net tons, a decrease of 1,930,000 tons below the output in the week preceding. Production in the corresponding week of last year amounted to 12,702,000 net tons, while output for Jan. 1 to Dec. 16, 1944, totaled 598,695,000 net tons, an increase of 5.1% over the 569,855,000 tons mined in the same 1943 period.

Estimated production of beehive coke in the United States for the week ended Dec. 16, 1944, as reported by the same source, showed a decrease of 12,100 tons when compared with the output for the week before and 72,800 tons less than for the corresponding week of 1943.

Lumber Shipments—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reports that lumber shipments of 439 reporting mills were 1.0% below production for the week ended Dec. 16, while new orders of these mills were 6.8% less than production. Unfilled order files amounted to 87% of stocks.

For 1944 to date, shipments of reporting identical mills, exceeded production by 2.7% and orders ran 3.6% above output.

Compared to the average corresponding week of 1935-39, production of reporting mills was 23.5% greater, shipments 32% greater, and orders 0.7% greater.

Crude Oil Production—Daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Dec. 16, as estimated by the American Petroleum Institute, was 4,695,600 barrels. This represented a de-

crease of 8,850 barrels per day under the preceding week, and 26,500 barrels lower than the daily average figure recommended by the Petroleum Administration for War for the month of December, 1944. When, compared with the corresponding week last year, crude oil production was 331,650 barrels per day higher. For the four weeks ended Dec. 16, 1944, daily output averaged 4,712,200 barrels.

Reports from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills (on a Bureau of Mines basis) approximately 4,537,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 14,143,000 barrels of gasoline. Kerosene output totaled 1,420,000 barrels, with distillate fuel oil placed at 4,353,000 barrels and residual fuel oil at 8,727,000 barrels during the week ended Dec. 16, 1944. Storage supplies at the week-end totaled 82,747,000 barrels of gasoline, 12,400,000 barrels of kerosene, 42,413,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 59,280,000 barrels of residual fuel oil.

Silver—The London market for silver the past week was unchanged at 23½d. The New York Official for foreign silver continued at 44½ cents with domestic silver at 70½ cents.

Business Failures—Failures in the U. S. for the week ended Dec. 14 jumped to 33, the highest number in any week since June, reports Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. They were over three times the previous week's 10 and amounted to four-fifths of the 42 in the comparable week of 1943. Sharp increases occurred among large and small failures. Concerns failing with liabilities of \$5,000 or more rose from 8 a week ago to 23, equaling their number in the corresponding week of last year. On the other hand, small failures were five times their number in the previous week but still far short of those a year ago—about one-half. No failures were reported in Canada as compared with 4 last week and 2 in the corresponding week of 1943.

Food Price Index—The wholesale food price index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for Dec. 19 held at the year's high point of \$4.09 recorded a week earlier. This marked a rise of 2.3% above the corresponding 1943 level of \$4.00. Advances during the week included eggs, potatoes, sheep, and lambs. Declines occurred in wheat, corn, rye, oats, and steers. The index represents the sum total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use.

Retail and Wholesale Trade—Sales volume of retail and wholesale trade for the country as a whole, declined from the levels of the previous week; dollar volume, however, remained high with sales in the retail division topping last year's level, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reports in their weekly survey.

The retail field was featured by a willingness of the customers' part to accept higher priced goods in holiday items. Women's wearing apparel and numerous first-floor articles contributed to the high volume. Luxury items such as jewelry, cosmetics and small leather wear were in heavy demand with lingerie departments reporting tremendous sales. A general depletion of stocks as a result of heavy week-end buying has resulted. Retailers of children's apparel continued to report a good increase over 1943.

Christmas tree decorations were said to be adequate but not of pre-war quality. Florists reported demand for Christmas flowers and plants well above supply. Stocks of trees, however, were said to be ample. Toy sales ran about 10% above last year with liquor and candy purchases also high.

In the wholesale trade, buyers found difficulty in replenishing many lines and had to contend, in addition to generally slow deliveries. Reordering of women's

coats and suits continued strong. Ordering of spring wear was moderately active, demand for Chesterfields and untrimmed fitted coats, soft suits in vivid shades and print crepe dresses strong. Reordering from Southern markets was moderate.

Men's clothes were ordered freely, with demand heavy for the usual seasonal gift items, such as glove and muffler sets, handkerchiefs, pajamas and shirts, although spottiness characterized deliveries.

House furnishing and textile markets were quiet during the week and trading in food markets much the same. Florida fresh vegetables, however, enjoyed active trading.

Department store sales on a country-wide basis, as taken from the Federal Reserve Board's index, were 17% ahead of a year ago for the week ended Dec. 16. This compared with 23% in the preceding week. For the four weeks ended Dec. 16, 1944, sales increased by 18%. A 10% increase in department store sales for the year to Dec. 16, 1944, over 1943, was also noted.

The Christmas holiday trade here in New York ended last week with record high sales well sustained. According to the New York "Times," department stores had gains of 35% or more for the week and from 18 to 20% for the period from Dec. 1 to Dec. 24. Inventories dropped well below last year. The usual in-between holiday lull in the wholesale markets may develop this week. Buyers representing stores all over the country are expected to put in their appearance here after the turn of the year, but what amount of merchandise will be available because of the demands of the Armed Forces remains to be determined.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank's index, department store sales in New York City for the weekly period to Dec. 16 increased by 18% over the same period of last year. This compared with 22% in the preceding week. For the four weeks ended Dec. 16 sales rose by 16%, and for the year to Dec. 16 they improved by 10%.

November Rayon Shipments Increase

Shipments of rayon filament yarns to the domestic market aggregated 47,800,000 pounds in November according to statistics compiled by the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. The total, said the bureau, in its report of Dec. 8, represents an increase of 800,000 pounds as compared with October production of 47,000,000 pounds and is 4,900,000 pounds or 11% above November, 1943. Shipments of 42,900,000 pounds. The Textile Bureau advises further state:

"Eleven months' shipments of filament yarn approximate 488,700,000 pounds against 451,000,000 pounds in the corresponding period last year and indicate a total 1944 production of 536,500,000 pounds.

"For November staple fiber production aggregated 13,800,000 pounds which compares with 14,500,000 pounds shipped in October 1944 and 13,900,000 pounds shipped in November 1943. Eleven months' shipments approximate 151,800,000 pounds as against 147,500,000 pounds shipped in the corresponding months last year. The estimated annual total staple fiber shipments is 165,500,000 pounds.

"Stocks of rayon filament yarn held by producers on Nov. 30, totaled 8,400,000 pounds according to the Organon. This is the same stock position as at the end of October but compares with stocks of 7,200,000 pounds on Nov. 30, 1943. Staple stocks show a slight increase from 2,700,000 pounds on Oct. 30 to 2,800,000 at the end of November."

Methods of Facilitating Loans to Veterans

Preston Delano, the Comptroller of the Currency, issued on December 11 the following instructions to all National Bank Examiners designed to further facilitate national bank participation in the making of home loans to veterans under the so-called G. I. Act:

"In enacting the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Congress adopted a policy designed to assure veterans of this war of Federal assistance in rehabilitation. A part of Title III of that Act relates to home loans and provides for partial guaranties thereof.

"In order to effectuate this Congressional policy, to the extent we are able to do so, this office has adopted the position with regard to home loans made by national banks secured by first mortgages upon the real estate and covered by partial guaranties of the Veterans' Administration, that the limitations of Section 24 of the Federal Reserve Act with respect to the amount of the loans compared to the appraised value of the real estate will be applied only to the portions of the loans not covered by the guaranties. In all other respects the loans in their entirety must conform with the limitations and restrictions of Section 24 of the Federal Reserve Act."

Airmail for War Prisoners

Postmaster Albert Goldman announced on Dec. 16 that information had been received from the Post Office Department at Washington that airmail letter-cards addressed to American or other Allied prisoners of war in enemy territory no longer require postage. The arrangements also apply to American or other Allied military internees in neutral countries and to American and other Allied civilians interned in enemy territory.

The Post-office advices continued:

"The airmail letter-cards designed for speedy clearance by United Nations and enemy censor are provided by the War Department and distributed free through post offices. Hitherto the postage rate applicable to such cards has been six cents.

"Airmail letters for prisoners of war, the postage rate for which is six cents for a half-ounce, are not affected by the foregoing arrangements.

"Service is continued in force for prisoners of war letters by surface means on which no postage is required."

Living Costs Rose Slightly in November

Living costs for the average family of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in the United States advanced 0.1% from October to November, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

The board's announcement, recently released, continued:

"This slight increase brought the board's index to 105.2 (1923=100), the highest level since February, 1926, and 22.3% above that of January, 1941, base month of the Little Steel formula.

There were increases of 0.3% in the cost of clothing, 0.1% in fuel and light and 0.4% in sundries. There was no change in the cost of food and housing.

Living costs in November were 1.4% higher than a year ago.

Purchasing power of the dollar, in terms of 1923 goods, was 95.1 cents in November. A year ago it was 96.4 cents.

Wholesale Prices at New Wartime Peak for Week Ended Dec. 16, Labor Dept. Reports

"During the week ended Dec. 16, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index of commodity prices in primary markets advanced to the highest level since the war began," it was announced by the U. S. Department of Labor on Dec. 21. The Department added that "the increase of 0.2% for the week was caused by seasonally higher prices for eggs and apples and upward adjustments in prices for wheat and hogs. The Bureau's index, at 104.4% of the 1926 average, was 0.3% above the level of four weeks ago and 1.5% higher than at this time last year.

The Labor Department advices continued:

"Farm Products and Foods"—Led by an advance of 2% for livestock, particularly steers and hogs, average prices for farm products in primary markets rose 1% during the week. In addition to advances of 4% for steers and 2.6% for hogs, prices for corn and eggs rose approximately 1% and quotations were slightly higher for wheat and leaf tobacco, and for white potatoes in Boston and Chicago markets. Apples advanced in most markets and onions were nearly 4% higher than in the previous week. Quotations for oats dropped 3% and sheep averaged 1.5% lower. Prices for Australian wools were down 2%. The level of farm product prices during the week was 0.9% above four weeks ago and were more than 3% higher than mid-December 1943.

"The sharp advance in prices for eggs and fruits and vegetables together with higher flour prices largely accounted for the increase of 0.3% in average prices for foods during the week. Quotations for oatmeal dropped more than 3%. Since the middle of November prices for foods have advanced 0.8% and are at the same level as for the third week of December a year ago.

"Industrial Commodities"—Price changes in industrial commodity markets were few. Scrap steel continued to rise under active demand and for the first time in several weeks trading was at ceiling prices. OPA upward adjustment in prices of common brick in certain areas resulted in an average rise of 1%. Minor upward adjustments to compensate for increased costs caused certain farm machinery items to advance slightly."

The Labor Department included the following notation in its report:

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 Nov. 18, 1944 and Dec. 18, 1943, and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago and (2) percentage changes in subgroup indexes from Dec. 9, 1944 to Dec. 16, 1944:

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR WEEK ENDED DEC. 16, 1944 (1926=100)

Commodity Groups—	Percentage change to Dec. 16, 1944 from—								
	12-16 1944	12-9 1944	12-2 1944	11-18 1944	12-18 1943	12-9 1943	11-18 1943	12-18 1943	12-18 1943
All commodities	*104.4	*104.2	*104.2	*104.1	102.9	+0.2	+0.3	+1.5	
Farm products	125.6	124.4	124.6	124.5	121.8	+1.0	+0.9	+3.1	
Foods	105.7	105.4	105.1	104.9	105.7	+0.3	+0.8	0	
Hides and leather products	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.7	117.9	0	0	-1.0	
Textile products	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	97.2	0	0	+1.7	
Fuel and lighting materials	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.6	82.6	0	+0.1	+1.3	
Metals and metal products	*103.9	*103.9	*103.9	*103.8	103.9	0	+0.1	0	
Building materials	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.4	113.4	0	0	+2.6	
Chemicals and allied products	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	100.3	0	0	+4.5	
Housefurnishing goods	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	104.4	0	0	+1.6	
Miscellaneous commodities	93.9	93.9	93.7	93.4	93.0	0	+0.5	+1.0	
Raw materials	115.1	114.3	114.4	114.3	112.1	+0.7	+0.7	+2.7	
Semi-manufactured articles	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	93.1	0	0	+1.7	
Manufactured products	*101.3	*101.3	*101.3	*101.2	100.4	0	+0.1	+0.9	
All farm products other than farm products and foods	*99.8	*99.8	*99.8	*99.7	98.9	0	+0.1	+0.9	
All commodities other than farm products and foods	*99.0	*99.0	*99.0	*98.9	97.8	0	+0.1	+1.2	

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM DEC. 9, 1944 TO DEC. 16, 1944

Commodity Groups—	Increases		Decreases
	12-16 1944	12-9 1944	
Livestock and poultry	2.0	Other foods	0.3
Fruits and vegetables	0.9	Brick and tile	0.2
Other farm products	0.6	Chemicals	0.1
Grains			0.1

Latest Summary of Copper Statistics

The Copper Institute on Dec. 12 released the following statistics pertaining to production, deliveries and stocks of duty-free copper:

SUMMARY OF COPPER STATISTICS REPORTED BY MEMBERS OF THE COPPER INSTITUTE (In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

U. S. Duty Free Copper	Production		Deliveries to Customers		End of Period	Stocks	Stock Increase (+) or Decreases (-)
	*Crude	Refined	†Domestic	Export			
Year 1939	836,074	818,289	814,407	134,152	159,485	+17,785	-130,270
Year 1940	892,293	1,033,710	1,001,886	48,537	142,772	-41,417	-16,713
Year 1941	1,016,996	1,065,667	1,545,541	307	75,564	-48,671	-67,208
Year 1942	1,152,344	1,135,708	1,635,236	---	65,309	+16,636	-10,255
Year 1943	1,194,699	1,206,871	1,643,677	---	52,121	-12,172	-13,188
11 Mos. 1944	978,994	1,016,139	1,479,475	---	58,051	-37,145	-31,215
Jan., 1944	95,400	92,761	101,779	---	45,800	+2,619	-6,321
Feb., 1944	95,712	87,128	124,800	---	36,489	+8,584	9,311
Mar., 1944	101,247	99,118	156,083	---	37,259	+2,129	+770
Apr., 1944	92,530	95,280	156,233	---	38,382	-2,750	+1,123
May, 1944	94,534	98,580	165,887	---	37,074	-4,046	+1,308
June, 1944	89,070	93,958	141,139	---	42,467	-4,888	+5,393
July 1944	86,224	93,650	121,898	---	48,050	-1,426	+5,583
Aug., 1944	82,769	91,047	139,515	---	50,991	-8,278	+2,941
Sept., 1944	82,776	88,384	118,054	---	51,412	-5,608	+421
*Oct., 1944	82,653	89,068	126,590	---	49,358	-6,415	+2,054
Nov., 1944	76,079	87,145	127,517	---	58,051	-11,066	+8,693

*Mine or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake including scrap.
†Beginning March, 1941, includes deliveries of duty paid foreign copper for domestic consumption.

‡At refineries, on consignment and in exchange warehouses, but not including consumers' stocks at their plants or warehouses.

Note—Statistics for the month of September, 1944 have been revised.

Department Store Sales In New York Federal Reserve District in Nov. 13% Above Year Ago

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced on Dec. 19 that November sales of department stores in the Second (New York) Federal Reserve District increased 13% over a year ago. The combined sales for January to Nov., 1944, were up 10% from the same period the previous year. Stocks of merchandise on hand in department stores at the end of Nov., 1944, were the same as last year.

The apparel stores in the New York Reserve District reported a 16% gain in the net sales in November. Their stocks on hand at the close of the month were 5% higher than the same month in 1943.

The following is the bank's tabulation:

DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE BY MAJOR LOCALITIES NOVEMBER, 1944

Department stores—	Percentage change from preceding year		Stocks on hand Nov. 30, 1944
	Nov. 1944	Jan.-Nov. 1944	
Second District	+13	+10	---
New York City	+15	+12	-1
Northern New Jersey	+12	+6	-1
Newark	+12	+4	---
Westchester and Fairfield Counties	+8	+1	-3
Bridgeport	+3	---	-14
Lower Hudson River Valley	+7	+16	+15
Poughkeepsie	+16	+14	---
Upper Hudson River Valley	+11	+2	+3
Albany	+12	+5	---
Schenectady	+10	-1	+5
Central New York State	+9	+10	+7
Mohawk River Valley	+6	+4	+1
Utica	+5	+4	---
Syracuse	+10	+13	+11
Northern New York State	+21	+13	---
Southern New York State	+18	+10	+1
Binghamton	+22	+11	---
Elmira	+16	+11	---
Western New York State	+11	+7	+5
Buffalo	+10	+6	+6
Niagara Falls	+6	+3	+8
Rochester	+12	+10	+4
Apparel stores (chiefly New York City)	+16	+11	+5

INDEXES OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AND STOCKS

Sales (average daily), unadjusted	1943		1944	
	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Sales (average daily), unadjusted	*182	158	173	206
Sales (average daily), seasonally adjusted	144	149	152	163
(1923-25 average = 100)				
Stocks, unadjusted	132	129	132	131
Stocks, seasonally adjusted	*114	124	120	114

*Revised.

INDEXES OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES†

New York City	1943		1944	
	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
New York City	*174	152	177	200
Newark	170	138	158	191
Buffalo	*236	198	215	260
Rochester	188	173	188	211
Syracuse	230	214	230	253
Bridgeport	192	156	172	197
Total Second District	*178	155	176	202

*Revised.

†Indexes are based on total monthly sales; no adjustments made for differences in the number of shopping days from month to month or for usual seasonal variation in sales volume.

Steel Production Affected by Holiday—Plate Decline Expected—Bar Needs Heavier

"Far from getting a breathing spell as the year comes to a close, the steel industry it appears this week was heading for higher operations, much more extended deliveries, impacts of sudden and varied military demands and certainly an intensification of war plans already made," states "The Iron Age," in its issue of today (Dec. 28), which further adds: "War news from abroad makes it fairly certain that the loss of tanks, artillery and ammunition in recent weeks will place extreme pressure upon the output of those items on the home front.

"It will probably only be a matter of weeks before the same hectic pressure period which existed many months ago will again make its appearance. While many observers are in accord that a secondary war production drive is already in the making, some factors may have been overlooked. "Passage of time as well as reverses in Europe makes Japan stronger, permits her to better utilize the materials drawn from her new empire and allows her to perfect her island defenses. Even though she will be defeated when the full weight of the Army and Navy can be brought against her, every month the lapsing before V-E Day make the task more formidable.

"An apparent premature viewpoint in estimating the date of V-E Day by the Armed Forces themselves will probably make those in command of the supply situation more super-cautious than usual. Instead of estimating needs for the future Japanese campaign along past lines, the margin of safety in all fields of equipment will probably be much greater. This may be a progressive factor and any reverses will tend to raise the sights on ultimate requirements for the defeat of Japan.

"The only conclusion to be drawn from these two factors is that the original estimate of 40% in cutbacks on the defeat of Germany made by WPB officials some time ago is undergoing constant revision. Guesses now are that cutback estimates on V-E Day have slipped to about 15% to 25% and may be lower, depending on future battlefield events.

"Steel making operations in many districts this week were kept to as high level as possible consistent with normal holiday losses induced by absenteeism or custom. Many companies maintained raw steel output over Christmas, but curtailed finished steel operations. Heavy bookings required the production of every ton of steel possible and the full utilization of labor, which was the main reason for many plants eliminating the holiday shutdown. Incidentally and fortunately for the war situation, this year's Christmas activity was in strong contrast to a year ago when operations were marred by strikes and predictions were ripe of approaching cutbacks and idle capacity.

"As the year draws to a close it is evident that net new bookings for the period will be about 10% larger than in 1943. A flash finish is indicated with new business for December running to 15% or more ahead of November. Furthermore there are more extended deliveries across the board than at the beginning of the month. Openings due to cancellations which a few weeks ago afforded scattered opportunities to secure

favorable deliveries on some items have been virtually eliminated. Sales offices report that customers are anxious for rapid acceptance or rejection of preferred orders so that they may shop elsewhere if schedules are full.

"The scrap market showed extreme strength this week with the immediate outlook indicating a retention of ceiling price levels for a while at least. The Iron Age steel scrap composite price remained unchanged at \$19.17 a gross ton, which reflected ceiling levels for No. 1 heavy melting steel at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Chicago."

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Dec. 26, 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 92.1% of capacity for the week beginning Dec. 26, compared with 96.3% one week ago, 96.3% one month ago and 86.3% one year ago. The operating rate for the week beginning Dec. 26 is equivalent to 1,656,900 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,732,400 tons one week ago, 1,732,400 tons one month ago, and 1,504,200 tons one year ago.

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Dec. 25 stated in part as follows: "Opinion at authoritative sources is that in spite of current increase in plate demand the long-range outlook is for continued decline and a sharply reduced output early next year.

"Compared with bars, the flat-rolled products, plates and sheets, are in less demand, the current improvement in plates showing signs of decrease. Belief that plate tonnage will be much less is based on shrinkage in needs for shipbuilding, mainly in Maritime Commission requirements. Rumored increase in Navy requirements lacks confirmation and in any case is not likely to aid the situation soon.

"Spurred by military reverses on the German front steel commitments against critical munitions needs are heavy, with little break in continuity of this trend expected for some time. Emphasis is still, particularly on guns and ammunition, with growing pressure for rockets, mortars, light and medium ammunition and guns, as well as heavy shells and artillery. Increased steel needs for larger shells will be limited by progress of forging and finishing facilities now under way, but for lighter ammunition facilities are ready, contingent on ability to obtain labor lost when cutbacks were made several months ago.

"Broadening requirements affect bars in particular and also shapes, pipe and rails, facilities for which, as well as steel, are being further diverted to shell work. Meanwhile total supply of steel is regarded as fully adequate to meet all war and essential civilian requirements as fast as processors can handle it."

FDR Sure China Will Share in Final Victory

President Roosevelt told Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek he was confident that China "will worthily share in the approaching phase of final victory." Mr. Roosevelt's statement was included in an exchange of messages on the third anniversary of Pearl Harbor, published on Dec. 16 by the State Department. The Chinese leader, said the Associated Press, assured President Roosevelt that China will "soon be able to inflict a crushing defeat on the enemy despite his present desperate struggle on the Asiatic mainland."

Market Value of Bonds on New York Stock Exch.

The New York Stock Exchange announced on Dec. 12 that as of the close of business Nov. 30, there were 1,057 bond issues, aggregating \$100,449,974,298 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange with a total market value of \$101,377,604,946. This compares with 1,058 bond issues, aggregating \$101,088,301,686 par value; total market value, \$101,801,493,498; average price, 100.71, on Oct. 31.

In the following table listed bonds are classified by governmental and industrial groups with the aggregate market value and average price for each:

Group—	Nov. 30, 1944		Oct. 31, 1944	
	Market Value \$	Average Price	Market Value \$	Average Price
U. S. Government (incl. N. Y. State, Cities, etc.)	85,472,469,842	102.95	85,623,114,451	102.92
U. S. companies:				
Amusement	7,378,125	98.38	7,387,500	98.50
Automobile	5,945,000	102.50	5,945,000	102.50
Building	12,936,355	102.80	12,942,400	102.85
Business and office equipment	15,186,046	107.37	15,186,046	107.37
Chemical	42,631,500	104.49	44,447,500	103.85
Electrical equipment	20,400,000	102.00	20,400,000	102.00
Financial	4,071,503	103.13	40,088,142	102.84
Food	245,147,959	106.03	249,698,011	105.43
Land and realty	12,690,900	77.20	12,397,350	74.22
Machinery and metals	35,000,561	102.70	35,385,618	102.86
Mining (excluding iron)	98,678,817	77.19	95,237,573	74.50
Paper and publishing	32,111,566	104.29	32,076,089	104.17
Petroleum	639,377,913	104.07	640,388,809	104.17
Railroad	7,966,876,644	87.21	7,917,664,665	85.27
Retail merchandising	13,225,673	98.65	13,121,639	97.87
Rubber	69,643,778	105.75	69,578,273	104.65
Shipping services	20,351,380	95.63	20,027,873	94.11
Steel, iron and coke	339,612,951	104.51	369,484,753	103.82
Textiles	35,789,144	104.38	36,575,000	104.50
Tobacco	150,963,474	104.43	157,290,600	104.09
Utilities:				
Gas and electric (operating)	2,598,515,110	107.59	2,856,367,462	107.46
Gas and electric (holding)	60,890,360	108.89	60,850,360	108.82
Communications	1,137,917,473	112.15	1,143,834,029	112.12
Miscellaneous utilities	96,610,738	70.27	94,373,985	68.64
U. S. companies oper. abroad	153,055,201	87.13	151,118,025	85.98
Miscellaneous businesses	8,818,750	103.75	30,814,670	105.10
Total U. S. companies	13,860,826,921	95.32	14,132,681,372	92.93
Foreign government	1,388,013,505	70.39	1,396,101,458	70.78
Foreign companies	658,294,678	92.01	649,596,217	90.80
All listed bonds	101,377,604,946	100.92	101,801,493,498	100.71

The following table, compiled by us, gives a two-year comparison of the total market value and the total average price of bonds listed on the Exchange:

1942—	Market Value \$	Average Price	1943—	Market Value \$	Average Price
Nov. 30	64,543,971,299	96.11	Dec. 31	90,274,071,634	99.38
Dec. 31	70,583,644,622	96.70	1944—		
Jan. 30	71,038,674,932	97.47	Jan. 31	90,544,387,232	99.78
Feb. 27	71,346,452,852	97.79	Feb. 29	96,837,573,171	100.21
Mar. 31	71,575,183,604	98.24	Mar. 31	95,713,286,544	100.32
Apr. 30	71,857,596,488	98.69	Apr. 29	95,305,318,075	100.31
May 29	81,048,543,830	99.47	May 31	93,849,254,814	100.62
June 30	80,704,321,646	99.64	June 30	96,235,324,054	100.53
July 31	80,352,221,151	99.35	July 31	102,284,657,208	100.74
Aug. 31	80,109,269,964	99.23	Aug. 31	102,328,885,992	100.74
Sept. 30	80,149,558,292	99.37	Sept. 30	102,017,012,414	100.61
Oct. 30	90,501,768,934	99.45	Oct. 31	101,801,493,498	100.71
Nov. 30	90,076,888,558	99.02	Nov. 30	101,377,604,946	100.92

Civil Engineering Construction \$129,740,000 In November

Civil engineering construction volume in continental United States totals \$129,740,000 for November, an average of \$25,948,000 for each of the five weeks of the month. The November weekly average volume, not including the construction by military engineers abroad, American contracts outside the country, and shipbuilding, is 18% below the average for the four weeks of October, and is 49% below the average for the four weeks of November, 1943. The report issued on Dec. 13 added in part:

Private construction for November, 1944, on the weekly average basis, is 22% higher than a month ago, but 62% lower than a year ago. Public construction is 27 and 41% lower, respectively, than last month and last year. Federal construction declines 22% from October, and is 48% below November, 1943. State and municipal average volume is 45% under last month, but tops the 1943 month by 73%.

Civil engineering construction volumes for November, 1943, October, 1944, and November, 1944, are:

	Nov., 1943 (4 Weeks)	Oct., 1944 (4 Weeks)	Nov., 1944 (5 Weeks)
Total U. S. construction	\$203,632,000	\$127,195,000	\$129,740,000
Private construction	73,195,000	22,532,000	34,372,000
Public construction	130,437,000	104,613,000	95,368,000
State and municipal	7,373,000	23,277,000	15,978,000
Federal	123,064,000	81,336,000	79,390,000

The November engineering construction total brings 1944 volume to \$1,636,496,000 for the 11-month period (48 weeks), a total of 44% under the \$2,885,384,000 reported for the 11-month period in 1943 (47 weeks). Private construction, \$348,221,000, is 24% lower than last year, and public construction, \$1,288,275,000 is down 48% due to the 54% decrease in Federal work. State and municipal construction, \$230,405,000, is 22% higher than in the 1943 period.

New Capital

New capital for construction purposes for the month totals \$39,381,000, an increase of 44% over the weekly average volume for November, 1943. The current month's new financing is made up of \$25,631,000 in State and municipal bond sales, \$9,750,000 in corporate security issues, and \$4,000,000 in RFC loans for industrial construction.

New construction financing for the 48 weeks of 1944 totals, \$1,684,869,000, a volume of 46% below the \$3,065,104,000 reported for the 11-month (47-week) 1943 period. Private investment, \$276,129,000, is 86% higher than last year, but Federal funds for non-Federal work are 14% below the 1943 period, and Federal appropriations for military and departmental construction are 55% lower.

Cotton Ginned from Crop of 1944 Prior to Dec. 1

The census report issued on Dec. 8, compiled from the individual returns of the ginners show as follows the number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1944 prior to Dec. 1, 1944, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1943 and 1942:

State—	RUNNING BALES (Counting round as half bales and excluding linters)		
	1944	1943	1942
United States	10,274,385	10,560,109	11,534,702
Alabama	552,299	921,354	885,162
Arizona	57,813	69,338	80,072
Arkansas	1,188,527	1,041,274	1,300,094
California	131,682	213,252	199,942
Florida	10,070	14,111	14,437
Georgia	768,774	827,629	840,460
Illinois	2,896	1,869	3,749
Kentucky	10,232	10,456	14,271
Louisiana	571,159	696,444	570,478
Mississippi	1,710,785	1,736,688	1,867,606
Missouri	356,276	271,743	381,089
New Mexico	69,611	78,831	79,224
North Carolina	620,599	585,658	673,291
Oklahoma	467,456	351,387	623,938
South Carolina	768,020	677,662	681,229
Tennessee	484,814	462,218	574,448
Texas	2,030,928	2,582,250	2,671,649
Virginia	22,444	17,959	23,503

*Includes 48,182 bales of the crop of 1944 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1943-44, compared with 10,053 and 48,620 bales of the crops of 1943 and 1942.

The statistics in this report include 4,673 bales of American-Egyptian for 1944, 40,511 for 1943, and 39,423 for 1942; also included are 11 bales of Sea-island for 1944, 269 for 1943, and 712 for 1942. The ginning of round bales has been discontinued since 1941.

The statistics for 1944 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to Nov. 14 is 9,490,384 bales.

Consumption and Stocks — United States

Cotton consumed during the month of October, 1944, amounted to 795,379 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Oct. 31, was 1,976,720 bales, and in public storage and at compresses 11,991,770 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 22,228,138.

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

World Statistics

Because of War conditions and the difficulties in obtaining dependable world statistics such data are being omitted from this report for the time being.

Non-Ferrous Metals—Consumption of Copper And Zinc to Increase—Quicksilver Higher

"E & M J Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of Dec. 21, stated: "The limitation order designed to regulate consumption of lead will be available shortly, and the industry looks for the business volume to moderate in so far as non-essential uses are concerned. Members of the industry were in Washington on Dec. 20 to review the situation and discuss allocation of foreign lead for next month. Consumption of copper and zinc

will increase during January, owing chiefly to the enlarged brass program. The quicksilver market continued to boil, and producers and their agents raised prices almost hourly in what is generally regarded as a tight market in free metal. Late on Dec. 10 it was said that metal sold for more than \$135 per flask. Quicksilver quotations last week were largely nominal." The publication further went on to say in part as follows:

Copper

If labor conditions at fabricating plants improve, the call for copper might easily exceed 140,000 tons a month, according to producers. Schedules at brass mills have been raised, and it is stated in market circles that some steel mills have been asked to assist in rolling the copper-zinc alloy. The market situation in copper was unchanged last week. The stockpile is expected to drop moderately in the next month or so.

Leading Canadian copper producers have reached an agreement with the British Government on a plan for the orderly marketing of copper reserves and war scrap, it was learned in London, Dec. 15, the Associated Press reports.

Production of copper bars in Chile has been reported as follows, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, figures in tons:

1942	525,648
1943	538,509
1944:	
January	41,345
February	39,944
March	39,132
April	46,851
May	48,840
June	44,241
July	48,147
August	48,271
September	44,354
Total	401,125

Output of refined copper in Canada for September amounted to 37,255,526 pounds, against 38,002,046 pounds in August this year, and 40,326,108 pounds in September last year.

Secondary copper recovered in Canada in September amounted to 256,336 pounds, which compares with 303,253 pounds in August, and 322,595 pounds in September last year.

Lead

An order regulating end use of lead has been virtually completed and will be released shortly. Consumption of lead on war work and essential uses will not be interrupted in any way, but civilian consumption is expected to be cut to about 60% of a base period fixed by WPB.

Members of the Lead industry met with WPB officials Dec. 20, and it is believed that the subject of allocating foreign metal for next month was discussed in the light of the limitations that will be imposed to conserve supplies. Consumers asked for about 33,000 tons of foreign metal for January shipment, but it appears doubtful whether the lead section will release more than 15,000 tons.

Sales of lead for the week involved 10,290 tons, which compares with 8,058 tons in the week previous.

Stocks of lead at United States smelters and refineries, in tons, according to the American Bureau of Metal statistics:

	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
In ore, matte, and in process at smelters	83,956	82,287
In base bullion:		
Smelters and refineries	6,774	6,851
Transit to refineries	2,787	3,272
Process at refineries	14,821	13,176
Refined pig lead	18,658	18,671
Antimonial lead	5,937	5,240
Totals	135,933	129,497

Zinc

From present indications consumption of zinc early in 1945 will increase, both in the production of brass and in galvanizing. However, with the supply situation rather easy, the industry would welcome an upturn in use of the metal. Production of zinc may decrease over the winter period, owing chiefly to labor conditions, but this development would not embarrass the industry. Some operators in zinc believe that production and consumption in the current month will be in balance.

Aluminum

A shortage of manpower in plants fabricating aluminum threatens to create a tight situation in sheet and some extruded products. Rods, bars, rivets, tubing, forgings, castings, and aluminum powder remain in ample supply. Output of primary aluminum has been reduced from a peak for the current year of 169,600,000 pounds in January to 94,900,000 pounds in September. The curtailment in production of the metal that has taken place this year has been ordered by WPB. Surplus stocks of primary aluminum remain large.

Tin

There were no market developments in tin during the last week. Even though the government finally pays a higher price for Bolivian concentrates, the selling basis for tin in this country is not expected to change.

Production of tin-plate in the United States during the first 10 months of 1944 amounted to 2,185,383 tons, of which 1,648,315 tons was hot-dipped and 537,068 tons electrolytic.

Straits quality tin for shipment, in cents per pound, was as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	March
December 14	52.000	52.000	52.000
December 15	52.000	52.000	52.000
December 16	52.000	52.000	52.000
December 18	52.000	52.000	52.000
December 19	52.000	52.000	52.000
December 20	52.000	52.000	52.000

Chinese, or 90% tin, was unchanged last week at 51.125c. per pound.

Quicksilver

Holding to the view that the government's demands for oxide and other quicksilver products will be larger than first estimated, offerings of the metal in the open market were light and prices named during the last week covered an extremely wide range, from \$127 to \$135 per flask. Some sellers continued to take care of their regular customers under prevailing strained conditions, largely to maintain an orderly market in the metal. Most of the bullishness reflects strong views entertained by producers operating on the Pacific Coast. On Tuesday it was reported here that metal sold in San Francisco for January shipment on the basis of \$127 per flask, f.o.b. Coast.

Silver

The London market for silver was quiet and unchanged at 23½d. The New York Official for foreign silver continued at 44¾c, with domestic metal at 70½c.

Statutory Debt Limitation as of Nov. 30, 1944

The Treasury Department made public on Dec. 5 its monthly report showing the face amount of public debt obligations issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act (as amended), outstanding on Nov. 30, 1944, totaled \$222,951,548,222, thus leaving the face amount of obligations which may be issued, subject to the \$260,000,000,000 statutory debt limitation at \$37,048,451,778. In another table in the report, the Treasury indicates that from the total face amount of outstanding public debt obligations (\$222,951,548,222) should be deducted \$9,045,523,154 (the unearned discount on savings bonds), reducing the total to \$213,906,025,068, but to this figure should be added \$1,098,676,528 (the other public debt obligations outstanding but not subject to the statutory limitation). Thus, the total gross debt outstanding as of Nov. 30, 1944, was \$215,004,701,596.

The following is the Treasury's report for Nov. 30:

Section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, provides that the face amount of obligations issued under authority of that Act "shall not exceed in the aggregate \$260,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time."

The following table shows the face amount of obligations outstanding and the face amount which can still be issued under this limitation:

Total face amount that may be outstanding at any one time	\$260,000,000,000
Outstanding as of Nov. 30, 1944:	
Interest-bearing:	
Bonds—	
Treasury	\$81,101,610,350
*Savings (maturity value)	47,353,742,050
Depository	494,334,250
Adjusted service	715,450,807
	\$129,665,137,457
Treasury notes	37,014,133,650
Certificates of indebtedness	36,540,110,000
Treasury bills (maturity value)	16,404,513,000
Prepayments	2,545,967,500
	92,504,724,150
	\$222,169,861,607
Matured obligations on which interest has ceased	171,004,950
Bearing no interest—	
U. S. Savings Stamps	180,586,652
Excess prof. tax refund bonds	430,095,013
	610,681,665
	\$222,951,548,222
Face amount of obligations issuable under above authority	\$37,048,451,778

RECONCILEMENT WITH DAILY STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY NOVEMBER 30, 1944

Total face amount of outstanding public debt obligations issued under authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act	\$222,951,548,222
Deduct, unearned discount on Savings Bonds (difference between current redemption value and maturity value)	9,045,523,154
	\$213,906,025,068
Add other public debt obligations outstanding but not subject to the statutory limitation:	
Interest-bearing (Postal Savings, etc.)	\$195,917,540
Matured obligations on which interest has ceased	7,057,765
Bearing no interest	895,701,223
	1,098,676,528
Total gross debt outstanding as of Nov. 30, 1944	\$215,004,701,596

*Approximate maturity value, principal amount (current redemption value) according to preliminary public debt statement \$38,308,218,896.

Cottonseed Receipts to November 30

On Dec. 14 the Bureau of Census issued the following statement showing cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand, and exported for the month ended Nov. 30, 1944 and 1943.

State	COTTONSEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED, AND ON-HAND (TONS)					
	*Received at mills		Crushed		On hand at mills	
	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44
United States	3,325,852	3,317,492	1,591,991	1,885,885	1,852,117	1,520,383
Alabama	239,059	221,285	132,347	141,459	113,849	82,011
Arizona	2,221	29,413	11,691	17,121	9,657	12,295
Arkansas	390,620	328,052	151,397	164,275	249,032	173,360
California	47,475	70,689	18,467	26,355	24,162	51,221
Georgia	287,735	266,909	174,263	186,851	133,324	102,296
Louisiana	136,361	175,959	83,766	105,207	54,570	71,286
Mississippi	597,890	640,066	256,465	294,790	363,491	356,816
North Carolina	210,778	185,284	95,299	104,798	122,846	81,551
Oklahoma	145,634	91,312	72,850	63,060	74,846	30,044
South Carolina	169,922	156,791	102,249	106,650	73,345	52,734
Tennessee	295,107	245,384	118,350	133,999	177,534	114,651
Texas	694,165	798,277	345,725	503,624	380,087	339,322
All other states	103,935	86,089	23,122	37,695	75,374	52,796

*Includes no tons and 1,560 tons destroyed during 1944-45 and 1943-44, respectively, but not 118,256 and 90,336 tons on hand Aug. 1, 1944 and 1943, nor 33,896 and 28,217 tons reshipped during the seasons 1944-45 and 1943-44.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS PRODUCED, SHIPPED OUT, AND ON HAND

Product	Season	On hand at beginning of Season			
		Aug. 1	Nov. 30	Aug. 1-Nov. 30	Nov. 30
Crude oil (thousand pounds)	1944-45	29,759	484,804	425,432	1125,483
	1943-44	23,283	576,386	522,550	137,728
Refined oil (thousand pounds)	1944-45	223,534	347,403	123,869	1220,122
	1943-44	207,409	434,546	227,137	219,207
Cake and meal (tons)	1944-45	28,050	726,135	680,511	73,674
	1943-44	18,542	866,241	819,283	65,500
Hulls (tons)	1944-45	14,793	366,919	331,561	50,151
	1943-44	11,964	439,103	412,411	38,656
Linters (trucking bales)	1944-45	61,920	461,833	407,430	116,323
	1943-44	135,927	560,888	436,426	260,389
Hull fiber (500-lb. bales)	1944-45	476	9,798	8,991	1,288
	1943-44	555	10,515	9,477	1,594
Grainhulls, meals, &c. (500-lb. bales)	1944-45	10,025	16,260	13,440	12,845
	1943-44	44,106	20,454	18,725	15,835

*Includes 8,636,000 lbs. at oil mills, 18,480,000 lbs. at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 2,643,000 lbs. in transit.

†Includes 68,008,000 lbs. at oil mills, 37,908,000 lbs. at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 19,567,000 lbs. in transit.

‡Includes 235,924,000 lbs. at refining and manufacturing establishments, 1,937,000 lbs. held elsewhere, and 2,073,000 lbs. in transit.

§Produced from 372,910,000 lbs. of crude oil.

¶Includes 218,016,000 lbs. at refining and manufacturing establishments, 120,000 lbs. held elsewhere, and 1,986,000 lbs. in transit.

**Includes 89,662 bales first cut, 342,328 bales second cut, and 29,843 bales mill run. ††Includes 42,360 bales first cut, 65,279 bales second cut, and 8,684 bales mill run.

Imports and Exports of Cottonseed Products

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

Fairchild Retail Price Index Stable in November

During November the Fairchild Retail Price Index remained unchanged. At 113.4, the index has shown no change since the beginning of the year. Only a fractional gain over a year ago is indicated by the quotations of the staple items included in the index. Over the 1939-40 pre-war low, prices show a 27.6% advance, said the Fairchild Publications on Dec. 15, which further said:

"Not only is the composite unchanged but all of the major groupings also are at the same level that they were the previous month. A number of the groups, however, show gains in comparison with a year ago. This is particularly true in women's apparel where advances in hosiery, furs, and underwear have been quite apparent. Infants' wear and house furnishings have also risen above last year's mark, but in each of these categories the increase has not been as pronounced as in women's wear.

"Gains for individual items from the pre-war level have been very sharp. The greatest were recorded in furs, 60.7%; cotton piece goods, 39.3%; sheets, 39.2%; furniture, 37.4%; women's aprons and housedresses, 34.3%; silk and rayon piece goods, 33.2%; floor coverings, 32.6%; and blankets, 31.6%.

"The one item in the index which has reflected a change over the last month is furs. For the third consecutive month furs have declined slightly from the level that they had maintained from May through July of this year. While part of this decrease in the price of furs is attributable to promotional sales, it is nevertheless true that a large degree of the price decrease may be hidden in the better quality of materials and workmanship now going into the manufacture of these garments.

"In spite of the prospect that OPA will have to revise textile ceilings when textile workers receive wage increases, the government will still attempt to hold the line in retail prices, and keep the cost of living down. Consequently, only small changes in retail prices can be expected."

THE FAIRCHILD PUBLICATIONS RETAIL PRICE INDEX

	JAN. 3, 1931=100					
	May 1, 1933	Dec. 1, 1943	Sep. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1944	Nov. 1, 1944	Dec. 1, 1944
Composite Index	69.4	113.1	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4
Piece Goods	65.1	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2
Men's Apparel	70.7	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3
Women's Apparel	71.8	113.2	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7
Infants' Wear	76.4	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2
Home Furnishings	70.2	115.5	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6
Piece Goods						
Suits	57.4	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7
Woolens	69.2	108.0	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.1
Cotton Wash Goods	68.6	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8
Domestics	65.0	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8
Blankets & Comfortables	72.9	135.0	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9
Women's Apparel						
Hosiery	59.2	89.2	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
Aprons & House Dresses	75.5	140.5	140.5	140.5	140.5	140.5
Corsets & Brassieres	83.6	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2
Furs	66.8	143.0	145.1	144.9	144.5	144.5
Underwear	69.2	102.7	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Shoes	76.5	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4
Men's Apparel						
Hosiery	64.9	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.1
Underwear	69.6	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8
Shirts & Neckwear	74.3	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
Hats & Caps	69.7	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3
Clothing incl. Overalls	70.1	106.0	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.9
Shoes	76.3	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6
Infants' Wear						
Socks	74.0	114.6	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9
Underwear	74.3	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7
Shoes	80.9	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0
Furniture	69.4	129.2	129.4	129.4	129.4	129.4
Floor Coverings	79.7	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9
Radio	50.6	66.8	66.8	66.8	66.8	66.8
Luggage	60.1	94.7	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9
Electrical Household Appliances	72.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5
China	81.5	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6

Note—Composite index is a weighted aggregate. Major group indexes are arithmetic averages of subgroups.

Finished Steel Shipments by Subsidiaries of U. S. Steel Corp. Set Record for November

Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. in November were the highest for that month on record, and deliveries for the first 11 months of this year were the largest in the history of the corporation.

The total shipments for November were 1,743,753 net tons, a decrease of 31,216 net tons from the October shipments of 1,774,969 net tons, but an increase of 83,159 net tons over the 1,660,594 net tons delivered in November of last year. In November, 1942, they amounted to 1,665,545 net tons and in the same month of 1941 they were 1,624,186 net tons.

Shipments of the corporation for the first 11 months of this year totaled 19,383,188 net tons, compared with 18,525,206 net tons in the corresponding period of 1943, an increase of 857,982 net tons.

The following tabulation gives shipments by subsidiaries of United States Steel Corp. monthly since the beginning of 1939 (figures in net tons):

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
January	1,730,787	1,685,993	1,738,893	1,682,454	1,145,592	870,866
February	1,755,772	1,691,592	1,616,587	1,548,451	1,009,256	747,427
March	1,874,795	1,772,397	1,780,938	1,720,366	931,905	845,108
April	1,756,797	1,630,828	1,758,894	1,687,674	907,904	771,752
May	1,776,934	1,706,543	1,824,127	1,745,295	1,084,057	795,689
June	1,737,769	1,552,663	1,774,068	1,668,637	1,209,684	607,562
July	1,754,525	1,660,762	1,765,749	1,666,667	1,296,887	745,364
August	1,743,485	1,704,289	1,788,650	1,753,665	1,455,604	885,636
September	1,733,602	1,664,577	1,703,570	1,664,227	1,392,838	1,086,683
October	1,774,969	1,794,968	1,787,501	1,851,279	1,572,408	1,345,875
November	1,743,753	1,660,594	1,665,545	1,624,186	1,425,352	1,406,205
December	1,719,624	1,849,635	1,846,036	1,844,623	1,544,623	1,443,969
Total by mos.	20,244,830	21,064,157	20,458,937	14,976,110	11,752,116	8,448,865
Yearly adjust.	97,214	449,020	42,333	37,639		
Total	20,147,616	20,615,137	20,416,604	15,013,749	11,707,251	

*Decrease.

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

UNRRA Mission in Greece Withdrawn

Herbert H. Lehman, Director-General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, announced on Dec. 20 that most of the UNRRA mission in Greece had been withdrawn under a decision taken by the military authorities there because of the fighting in Greece. This is learned from a wireless message from London Dec. 19 to the New York "Times" by John MacCormac, from which we also quote:

"I deeply regret that the tragic situation in Greece has now compelled temporary evacuation of a substantial part of the UNRRA mission, which has been cooperating with the Anglo-American military relief authority in the distribution of relief supplies in that country," said Mr. Lehman.

"The decision to evacuate was taken by the military authorities in the light of the present situation, which made it impossible for the mission to carry out its objectives. This decision was taken only when several members of the staff had already been wounded in course of their duties.

"I sincerely trust that, as soon as present disturbances cease, the mission will return to Greece and that the Administration will be able to fulfill its task of providing relief for the entire Greek population, as trustee of all the united and associated nations.

"Lieut.-Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, British commander in Greece, is understood to have made the decision that UNRRA should suspend its work in the country. General Scobie is directing operations against the E.P.A. forces, military arm of the Eam or National Liberation Front, which opposes the British-supported Papandreou Government of Greece.

"Some American correspondents have quoted Laird Archer, head of UNRRA's mission at Athens, as formally dissociating it from liaison with the British military authorities there, declaring it impossible for UNRRA to feed the people while it was subordinated to General Scobie. It is understood that Mr. Archer has denied the authenticity of the statement attributed to him.

"UNRRA supporters here, however, believe that the organization could have done a better job if it had been able to act on its own initiative."

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Market Value of Bonds on New York Stock Exch.

The New York Stock Exchange announced on Dec. 12 that as of the close of business Nov. 30, there were 1,057 bond issues, aggregating \$100,449,974,298 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange with a total market value of \$101,377,604,946. This compares with 1,058 bond issues, aggregating \$101,088,301,686 par value; total market value, \$101,801,493,498; average price, 100.71, on Oct. 31.

In the following table listed bonds are classified by governmental and industrial groups with the aggregate market value and average price for each:

Group—	Nov. 30, 1944		Oct. 31, 1944	
	Market Value \$	Average Price	Market Value \$	Average Price
U. S. Government (incl. N. Y. State, Cities, etc.)	85,472,469,842	102.95	85,623,114,451	102.92
U. S. companies:				
Amusement	7,378,125	98.38	7,387,500	98.50
Automobile	5,945,000	102.50	5,945,000	102.50
Building	12,936,355	102.80	12,942,400	102.85
Business and office equipment	15,186,046	107.37	15,186,046	107.37
Chemical	42,631,500	104.49	44,447,500	103.85
Electrical equipment	20,400,000	102.00	20,400,000	102.00
Financial	43,071,503	103.13	40,088,142	102.84
Food	245,147,959	106.03	243,698,011	105.43
Land and realty	12,690,900	77.20	12,397,350	74.22
Machinery and metals	35,000,561	102.70	35,385,618	102.86
Mining (excluding iron)	98,678,817	77.19	95,237,573	74.50
Paper and publishing	32,111,566	104.29	32,076,089	104.17
Petroleum	639,377,913	104.07	640,388,809	104.17
Railroad	7,966,876,644	87.21	7,917,664,665	85.27
Retail merchandising	13,225,673	98.65	13,121,639	97.87
Rubber	69,643,778	105.75	69,578,273	104.65
Shipping services	20,351,380	95.63	20,027,873	94.11
Steel, iron and coke	339,612,951	104.51	369,484,753	103.82
Textiles	35,789,144	104.38	36,575,000	104.50
Tobacco	150,963,474	104.43	157,290,600	104.09
Utilities:				
Gas and electric (operating)	2,598,515,110	107.59	2,856,367,642	107.46
Gas and electric (holding)	60,890,360	108.89	60,850,360	108.82
Communications	1,137,917,473	112.15	1,143,834,029	112.12
Miscellaneous utilities	96,610,738	70.27	94,373,985	68.64
U. S. companies oper. abroad	153,055,201	87.13	151,118,025	85.98
Miscellaneous businesses	8,818,750	103.75	30,814,670	105.10
Total U. S. companies	13,860,826,921	95.02	14,132,681,372	92.93
Foreign government	1,386,013,505	70.39	1,396,101,458	70.78
Foreign companies	658,294,678	92.01	649,596,217	90.80
All listed bonds	101,377,604,946	100.92	101,801,493,498	100.71

The following table, compiled by us, gives a two-year comparison of the total market value and the total average price of bonds listed on the Exchange:

1942—	Market Value \$	Average Price	1943—	Market Value \$	Average Price
Nov. 30	64,543,971,299	96.11	Dec. 31	90,274,071,634	99.38
Dec. 31	70,583,644,622	96.70	1944—		
Jan. 30	71,038,674,932	97.47	Jan. 31	90,544,387,232	99.78
Feb. 27	71,346,452,852	97.79	Feb. 29	96,837,573,171	100.21
Mar. 31	71,575,483,604	98.24	Mar. 31	99,713,286,544	100.32
Apr. 30	71,857,596,488	98.69	Apr. 29	95,305,318,075	100.31
May 29	81,048,543,830	99.47	May 31	93,849,254,814	100.62
June 30	80,704,321,646	99.64	June 30	96,235,324,054	100.53
July 31	80,352,221,151	99.39	July 31	102,284,657,208	100.71
Aug. 31	80,109,269,964	99.23	Aug. 31	102,328,885,992	100.74
Sept. 30	80,149,558,292	99.37	Sept. 30	102,017,012,414	100.61
Oct. 30	90,501,768,934	99.45	Oct. 31	101,801,493,498	100.71
Nov. 30	90,076,888,558	99.02	Nov. 30	101,377,604,946	100.92

Civil Engineering Construction \$129,740,000 In November

Civil engineering construction volume in continental United States totals \$129,740,000 for November, an average of \$25,948,000 for each of the five weeks of the month. The November weekly average volume, not including the construction by military engineers abroad, American contracts outside the country, and shipbuilding, is 18% below the average for the four weeks of October, and is 49% below the average for the four weeks of November, 1943. The report issued on Dec. 13 added in part:

Private construction for November, 1944, on the weekly average basis, is 22% higher than a month ago, but 62% lower than a year ago. Public construction is 27 and 41% lower, respectively, than last month and last year. Federal construction declines 22% from October, and is 48% below November, 1943. State and municipal average volume is 45% under last month, but tops the 1943 month by 73%.

Civil engineering construction volumes for November, 1943, October, 1944, and November, 1944, are:

	Nov., 1943 (4 Weeks)	Oct., 1944 (4 Weeks)	Nov., 1944 (5 Weeks)
Total U. S. construction	\$203,632,000	\$127,195,000	\$129,740,000
Private construction	73,195,000	22,582,000	34,372,000
Public construction	130,437,000	104,613,000	95,368,000
State and municipal	7,373,000	23,277,000	15,978,000
Federal	123,064,000	81,336,000	79,390,000

The November engineering construction total brings 1944 volume to \$1,636,496,000 for the 11-month period (48 weeks), a total of 44% under the \$2,885,384,000 reported for the 11-month period in 1943 (47 weeks). Private construction, \$348,221,000, is 24% lower than last year, and public construction, \$1,288,275,000 is down 48% due to the 54% decrease in Federal work. State and municipal construction, \$230,405,000, is 22% higher than in the 1943 period.

New Capital

New capital for construction purposes for the month totals \$39,381,000, an increase of 44% over the weekly average volume for November, 1943. The current month's new financing is made up of \$25,631,000 in State and municipal bond sales, \$9,750,000 in corporate security issues, and \$4,000,000 in RFC loans for industrial construction.

New construction financing for the 48 weeks of 1944 totals, \$1,684,869,000, a volume of 46% below the \$3,065,104,000 reported for the 11-month (47-week) 1943 period. Private investment, \$276,129,000, is 86% higher than last year, but Federal funds for non-Federal work are 14% below the 1943 period, and Federal appropriations for military and departmental construction are 55% lower.

Cotton Ginned from Crop of 1944 Prior to Dec. 1

The census report issued on Dec. 8, compiled from the individual returns of the ginners show as follows the number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1944 prior to Dec. 1, 1944, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1943 and 1942:

State—	RUNNING BALES (Counting round as half bales and excluding linters)		
	1944	1943	1942
United States	*10,274,385	10,560,109	11,534,702
Alabama	552,299	921,354	885,162
Arizona	57,813	69,338	80,072
Arkansas	1,188,527	1,041,274	1,330,994
California	131,682	213,252	199,942
Florida	10,070	14,111	14,437
Georgia	768,774	827,629	840,460
Illinois	2,896	1,869	3,749
Kentucky	10,232	10,456	14,271
Louisiana	571,159	696,444	570,478
Mississippi	1,710,785	1,736,688	1,867,606
Missouri	356,276	271,743	381,089
New Mexico	69,611	78,831	79,224
North Carolina	620,599	585,658	673,291
Oklahoma	467,456	351,387	623,998
South Carolina	768,020	677,662	681,229
Tennessee	484,814	462,218	574,448
Texas	2,030,928	2,582,250	2,671,649
Virginia	22,444	17,959	23,503

*Includes 48,182 bales of the crop of 1944 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1943-44, compared with 107,953 and 48,620 bales of the crops of 1943 and 1942.

The statistics in this report include 4,673 bales of American-Egyptian for 1944, 40,511 for 1943, and 39,423 for 1942; also included are 11 bales of Sea-island for 1944, 269 for 1943, and 712 for 1942. The ginning of round bales has been discontinued since 1941.

The statistics for 1944 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to Nov. 14 is 9,490,384 bales.

Consumption and Stocks — United States

Cotton consumed during the month of October, 1944, amounted to 795,379 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Oct. 31, was 1,976,720 bales, and in public storage and at compresses 11,991,770 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 22,228,138.

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

World Statistics

Because of War conditions and the difficulties in obtaining dependable world statistics such data are being omitted from this report for the time being.

Non-Ferrous Metals—Consumption of Copper And Zinc to Increase—Quicksilver Higher

"E & M J Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of Dec. 21, stated: "The limitation order designed to regulate consumption of lead will be available shortly, and the industry looks for the business volume to moderate in so far as non-essential uses are concerned. Members of the industry were in Washington on Dec. 20 to review the situation and discuss allocation of foreign lead for next month. Consumption of copper and zinc will increase during January, owing chiefly to the enlarged brass program. The quicksilver market continued to boil, and producers and their agents raised prices almost hourly in what is generally regarded as a tight market in free metal. Late on Dec. 10 it was said that metal sold for more than \$135 per flask. Quicksilver quotations last week were largely nominal." The publication further went on to say in part as follows:

Copper

If labor conditions at fabricating plants improve, the call for copper might easily exceed 140,000 tons a month, according to producers. Schedules at brass mills have been raised, and it is stated in market circles that some steel mills have been asked to assist in rolling the copper-zinc alloy. The market situation in copper was unchanged last week. The stockpile is expected to drop moderately in the next month or so.

Leading Canadian copper producers have reached an agreement with the British Government on a plan for the orderly marketing of copper reserves and war scrap, it was learned in London, Dec. 15, the Associated Press reports. Production of copper bars in Chile has been reported as follows, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, figures in tons:

1942	525,648
1943	538,509
1944:	
January	41,345
February	39,944
March	39,132
April	46,851
May	48,840
June	44,241
July	48,147
August	48,271
September	44,354
Total	401,125

Besides the production of bar copper in Chile, smelters in the United States have received from that country an average of about 8,000 tons per year of copper in ore during the last three years. Production of copper in Canada in September amounted to 43,345,982 pounds, against 44,992,550 pounds in August this year and 42,540,896 pounds in September last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Production in the first nine months of 1944 totaled 417,706,264 pounds, against 431,083,755 pounds in the January-September period of 1943.

Output of refined copper in Canada for September amounted to 37,255,526 pounds, against 38,002,046 pounds in August this year, and 40,326,108 pounds in September last year. Secondary copper recovered in Canada in September amounted to 256,386 pounds, which compares with 303,258 pounds in August, and 322,595 pounds in September last year.

Lead

An order regulating end use of lead has been virtually completed and will be released shortly. Consumption of lead on war work and essential uses will not be interrupted in any way, but civilian consumption is expected to be cut to about 60% of a base period fixed by WPB. Members of the lead industry met with WPB officials Dec. 20, and it is believed that the subject of allocating foreign metal for next month was discussed in the light of the limitations that will be imposed to conserve supplies. Consumers asked for about 33,000 tons of foreign metal for January shipment, but it appears doubtful whether the lead section will release more than 15,000 tons.

Sales of lead for the week involved 10,290 tons, which compares with 8,058 tons in the week previous.

Stocks of lead at United States smelters and refineries, in tons, according to the American Bureau of Metal statistics:

	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
In ore, matte, and in process at smelters	83,956	82,287
In base bullion:		
Smelters and refineries	6,774	6,851
Transit to refineries	2,787	3,272
Process at refineries	14,821	13,176
Refined pig lead	18,658	18,671
Antimonial lead	5,937	5,240
Totals	135,933	129,497

Zinc

From present indications consumption of zinc early in 1945 will increase, both in the production of brass and in galvanizing. However, with the supply situation rather easy, the industry would welcome an upturn in use of the metal. Production of zinc may decrease over the winter period, owing chiefly to labor conditions, but this development would not embarrass the industry. Some operators in zinc believe that production and consumption in the current month will be in balance.

Aluminum

A shortage of manpower in plants fabricating aluminum threatens to create a tight situation in sheet and some extruded products. Rods, bars, rivets, tubing, forgings, castings, and aluminum powder remain in ample supply. Output of primary aluminum has been reduced from a peak for the current year of 169,600,000 pounds in January to 94,900,000 pounds in September. The curtailment in production of the metal that has taken place this year has been ordered by WPB. Surplus stocks of primary aluminum remain large.

Tin

There were no market developments in tin during the last week. Even though the government finally pays a higher price for Bolivian concentrates, the selling basis for tin in this country is not expected to change.

Production of tin-plate in the United States during the first 10 months of 1944 amounted to 2,185,383 tons, of which 1,648,315 tons was hot-dipped and 537,068 tons electrolytic.

Straits quality tin for shipment, in cents per pound, was as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	March
December 14	52.000	52.000	52.000
December 15	52.000	52.000	52.000
December 16	52.000	52.000	52.000
December 18	52.000	52.000	52.000
December 19	52.000	52.000	52.000
December 20	52.000	52.000	52.000

Chinese, or 90% tin, was unchanged last week at 51.125c. per pound.

Quicksilver

Holding to the view that the government's demands for oxide and other quicksilver products will be larger than first estimated, offerings of the metal in the open market were light and prices named during the last week covered an extremely wide range, from \$127 to \$135 per flask. Some sellers continued to take care of their regular customers under prevailing strained conditions, largely to maintain an orderly market in the metal. Most of the bullishness reflects strong views entertained by producers operating on the Pacific Coast. On Tuesday it was reported here that metal sold in San Francisco for January shipment on the basis of \$127 per flask, f.o.b. Coast.

Silver

The London market for silver was quiet and unchanged at 23½d. The New York Official for foreign silver continued at 44¼c, with domestic metal at 70½c.

Statutory Debt Limitation as of Nov. 30, 1944

The Treasury Department made public on Dec. 5 its monthly report showing the face amount of public debt obligations issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act (as amended), outstanding on Nov. 30, 1944, totaled \$222,951,548,222, thus leaving the face amount of obligations which may be issued, subject to the \$260,000,000,000 statutory debt limitation at \$37,048,451,778. In another table in the report, the Treasury indicates that from the total face amount of outstanding public debt obligations (\$222,951,548,222) should be deducted \$9,045,523,154 (the unearned discount on savings bonds), reducing the total to \$213,906,025,068, but to this figure should be added \$1,098,676,528 (the other public debt obligations outstanding but not subject to the statutory limitation). Thus, the total gross debt outstanding as of Nov. 30, 1944, was \$215,004,701,596.

The following is the Treasury's report for Nov. 30:

Section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, provides that the face amount of obligations issued under authority of that Act "shall not exceed in the aggregate \$260,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time."

The following table shows the face amount of obligations outstanding and the face amount which can still be issued under this limitation:

Total face amount that may be outstanding at any one time	\$260,000,000,000
Outstanding as of Nov. 30, 1944:	
Interest-bearing:	
Bonds—	
Treasury	\$81,101,610,350
Savings (maturity value)	47,353,742,056
Depository	494,334,250
Adjusted service	715,450,807
	\$129,665,137,457
Treasury notes	37,014,133,650
Certificates of indebtedness	36,549,110,000
Treasury bills (maturity value)	16,404,513,000
Prepayments	2,545,967,500
	92,504,724,150
	\$222,169,861,607
Matured obligations on which interest has ceased	171,004,950
Bearing no interest—	
U. S. Savings Stamps	180,586,652
Excess prof. tax refund bonds	430,095,013
	610,681,665
	222,951,548,222
Face amount of obligations issuable under above authority	\$37,048,451,778

RECONCILEMENT WITH DAILY STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY NOVEMBER 30, 1944

Total face amount of outstanding public debt obligations issued under authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act	\$222,951,548,222
Deduct: unearned discount on Savings Bonds (difference between current redemption value and maturity value)	9,045,523,154
	\$213,906,025,068
Add other public debt obligations outstanding but not subject to the statutory limitation:	
Interest-bearing (Postal-Savings, etc.)	\$195,917,549
Matured obligations on which interest has ceased	7,057,765
Bearing no interest	895,701,223
	1,098,676,528
Total gross debt outstanding as of Nov. 30, 1944	\$215,004,701,596

*Approximate maturity value, principal amount (current redemption value) according to preliminary public debt statement \$38,308,218,896.

Cottonseed Receipts to November 30

On Dec. 14 the Bureau of Census issued the following statement showing cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand, and exported for the month ended Nov. 30, 1944 and 1943.

State	*Received at mills		Crushed		On hand at mills	
	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44
United States	3,325,852	3,317,492	1,591,991	1,885,885	1,852,117	1,520,383
Alabama	239,059	221,285	132,347	141,459	113,849	82,011
Arizona	2,221	29,413	11,691	17,121	9,657	12,295
Arkansas	390,629	328,052	151,397	164,275	249,032	173,360
California	47,475	70,899	18,467	26,355	24,162	51,221
Georgia	287,735	286,909	174,263	186,851	133,324	102,296
Louisiana	136,361	175,950	83,766	105,207	54,570	71,286
Mississippi	597,890	640,066	256,465	294,730	363,491	356,816
North Carolina	210,778	185,284	95,299	104,798	122,846	81,551
Oklahoma	145,634	91,312	72,850	63,060	74,846	30,044
South Carolina	169,922	156,791	102,249	106,650	73,345	52,734
Tennessee	285,107	245,384	118,350	133,999	177,534	114,651
Texas	694,166	798,277	345,725	503,624	380,087	339,322
All other states	17,935	86,089	23,122	37,696	75,374	52,796

*Includes no tons and 1,560 tons destroyed during 1944-45 and 1943-44, respectively, but not 118,256 and 90,336 tons on hand Aug. 1, 1944 and 1943, nor 33,896 and 28,217 tons reshipped during the seasons 1944-45 and 1943-44.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS PRODUCED, SHIPPED OUT, AND ON HAND

Product	Season	On hand at beginning of Season		Produced	Shipped out		On hand Nov. 30
		Aug. 1	Aug. 1-Nov. 30		Aug. 1-Nov. 30	Nov. 30	
Crude oil (thousand pounds)	1944-45	29,759	484,804	425,432	1125,483		
Refined oil (thousand pounds)	1944-45	23,283	576,386	522,550	137,728		
Cake and meal (tons)	1944-45	223,934	347,403	104,798	1230,122		
Hulls (tons)	1944-45	207,409	434,545	680,511	219,207		
Linters (running bales)	1944-45	28,050	726,135	680,511	73,674		
Hull fiber (500-lb. bales)	1944-45	18,542	866,241	819,283	65,500		
Grain (500-lb. bales)	1944-45	14,793	366,919	331,561	50,151		
Grain (500-lb. bales)	1944-45	11,964	439,103	412,411	38,656		
Grain (500-lb. bales)	1944-45	61,920	461,833	407,430	116,323		
Grain (500-lb. bales)	1944-45	135,927	560,888	436,426	260,389		
Grain (500-lb. bales)	1944-45	476	9,798	8,991	1,283		
Grain (500-lb. bales)	1944-45	556	10,515	9,477	1,594		
Grain (500-lb. bales)	1944-45	10,025	16,260	13,440	12,845		
Grain (500-lb. bales)	1944-45	44,166	20,454	18,725	15,835		

*Includes 8,636,000 lbs. at oil mills, 18,480,000 lbs. at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 2,643,000 lbs. in transit.

†Includes 68,008,000 lbs. at oil mills, 37,908,000 lbs. at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 19,567,000 lbs. in transit.

‡Includes 235,924,000 lbs. at refining and manufacturing establishments, 1,937,000 lbs. held elsewhere, and 2,073,000 lbs. in transit.

§Produced from 372,910,000 lbs. of crude oil.

¶Includes 218,016,000 lbs. at refining and manufacturing establishments, 120,000 lbs. held elsewhere, and 1,986,000 lbs. in transit.

**Includes 89,662 bales first cut, 342,328 bales second cut, and 29,843 bales mill run.

††Includes 42,360 bales first cut, 65,279 bales second cut, and 8,684 bales mill run.

Imports and Exports of Cottonseed Products

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

Fairchild Retail Price Index Stable in November

During November the Fairchild Retail Price Index remained unchanged. At 113.4, the index has shown no change since the beginning of the year. Only a fractional gain over a year ago is indicated by the quotations of the staple items included in the index. Over the 1939-40 pre-war low, prices show a 27.6% advance, said the Fairchild Publications on Dec. 15, which further said:

"Not only is the composite unchanged but all of the major groupings also are at the same level that they were the previous month. A number of the groups, however, show gains in comparison with a year ago. This is particularly true in women's apparel where advances in hosiery, furs, and underwear have been quite apparent. Infants' wear and house furnishings have also risen above last year's mark, but in each of these categories the increase has not been as pronounced as in women's wear.

"Gains for individual items from the pre-war level have been very sharp. The greatest were recorded in furs, 60.7%; cotton piece goods, 39.3%; sheets, 39.2%; furniture, 37.4%; women's aprons and housedresses, 34.3%; silk and rayon piece goods, 33.2%; floor coverings, 32.6%, and blankets, 31.6%.

"The one item in the index which has reflected a change over the last month is furs. For the third consecutive month furs have declined slightly from the level that they had maintained from May through July of this year. While part of this decrease in the price of furs is attributable to promotional sales, it is nevertheless true that a large degree of the price decrease may be hidden in the better quality of materials and workmanship now going into the manufacture of these garments.

"In spite of the prospect that OPA will have to revise textile ceilings when textile workers receive wage increases, the government will still attempt to hold the line in retail prices, and keep the cost of living down. Consequently, only small changes in retail prices can be expected."

THE FAIRCHILD PUBLICATIONS RETAIL PRICE INDEX

	JAN. 3, 1931=100					
	May 1, 1933	Dec. 1, 1943	Sep. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1944	Nov. 1, 1944	Dec. 1, 1944
Composite Index	69.4	113.1	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4
Piece Goods	65.1	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2
Men's Apparel	76.7	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3
Women's Apparel	71.8	113.2	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7
Infants' Wear	76.4	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2
Home Furnishings	70.2	115.5	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6
Piece Goods						
Silks	57.4	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7	84.7
Woolens	69.2	108.0	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.1
Cotton Wash Goods	68.6	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8
Domestics						
Sheets	65.0	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8
Blankets & Comfortables	72.9	135.0	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9
Women's Apparel						
Hosiery	59.2	89.2	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
Aprons & House Dresses	75.5	140.5	140.5	140.5	140.5	140.5
Corsets & Brassieres	83.6	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2
Furs	66.8	143.0	145.1	144.9	144.5	144.5
Underwear	69.2	102.7	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Shoes	76.5	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4
Men's Apparel						
Hosiery	64.9	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.1
Underwear	69.6	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8
Shirts & Neckwear	74.3	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
Hats & Caps	69.7	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3
Clothing incl. Overalls	70.1	106.0	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.9
Shoes	76.3	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6
Infants' Wear						
Socks	74.0	114.6	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9
Underwear	74.3	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7
Shoes	80.9	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0
Furniture	69.4	129.2	129.4	129.4	129.4	129.4
Floor Coverings	79.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9
Radio	50.6	66.8	66.8	66.8	66.8	66.8
Luggage	60.1	94.7	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9
Electrical Household Appliances	72.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5
China	81.5	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6

Note—Composite index is a weighted aggregate. Major group indexes are arithmetic averages of subgroups.

Finished Steel Shipments by Subsidiaries of U. S. Steel Corp. Set Record for November

Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. in November were the highest for that month on record, and deliveries for the first 11 months of this year were the largest in the history of the corporation.

The total shipments for November were 1,743,753 net tons, a decrease of 31,216 net tons from the October shipments of 1,774,969 net tons, but an increase of 83,159 net tons over the 1,660,594 net tons delivered in November of last year. In November, 1942, they amounted to 1,665,545 net tons and in the same month of 1941 they were 1,624,186 net tons.

Shipments of the corporation for the first 11 months of this year totaled 19,383,188 net tons, compared with 18,525,206 net tons in the corresponding period of 1943, an increase of 857,982 net tons.

The following tabulation gives shipments by subsidiaries of United States Steel Corp. monthly since the beginning of 1939 (figures in net tons):

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
January	1,730,787	1,685,993	1,738,893	1,682,454	1,145,592	870,866
February	1,755,772	1,691,592	1,616,587	1,548,451	1,009,256	747,427
March	1,874,795	1,772,397	1,780,938	1,720,366	931,905	845,108
April	1,756,797	1,630,828	1,758,894	1,687,674	907,904	771,752
May	1,776,934	1,706,543	1,834,127	1,745,295	1,084,057	795,689
June	1,737,769	1,552,663	1,774,068	1,668,637	1,209,684	607,562
July	1,754,525	1,660,762	1,765,749	1,666,667	1,296,887	745,364
August	1,743,485	1,704,289	1,788,650	1,753,665	1,455,604	885,636
September	1,733,602	1,664,577	1,703,570	1,664,227	1,392,838	1,086,683
October	1,774,969	1,794,968	1,787,501	1,851,279	1,572,408	1,345,875
November	1,743,753	1,660,594	1,665,545	1,624,186	1,425,352	1,406,205
December	1,719,624	1,849,635	1,846,036	1,544,623	1,443,969	
Total by mos.	20,244,830	21,064,157	20,458,937	19,976,110	11,752,116	
Yearly adjust.	97,214	449,020	42,333	37,639	44,865	
Total	20,147,616	20,615,137	20,416,604	19,938,471	11,796,981	

*Decrease.

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

UNRRA Mission in Greece Withdrawn

Herbert H. Lehman, Director-General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, announced on Dec. 20 that most of the UNRRA mission in Greece had been withdrawn under a decision taken by the military authorities there because of the fighting in Greece. This is learned from a wireless message from London Dec. 19 to the New York "Times" by John MacCormac, from which we also quote:

"I deeply regret that the tragic situation in Greece has now compelled temporary evacuation of a substantial part of the UNRRA mission, which has been cooperating with the Anglo-American military relief authority in the distribution of relief supplies in that country," said Mr. Lehman.

"The decision to evacuate was taken by the military authorities in the light of the present situation, which made it impossible for the mission to carry out its objectives. This decision was taken only when several members of the staff had already been wounded in course of their duties.

"I sincerely trust that, as soon as present disturbances cease, the mission will return to Greece and that the Administration will be able to fulfill its task of providing relief for the entire Greek population, as trustee of all the united and associated nations.

"Lieut.-

Selected Income and Balance Sheet Items Class I Railways for September

The Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a statement showing the aggregate totals of selected income and balance sheet items for Class I steam railways in the United States for the month of September, 1944 and 1943, and for the nine months ending with September, 1944 and 1943.

These figures are subject to revision and were compiled from 131 reports representing 135 steam railways. The present statement excludes returns for Class A switching and terminal companies. The report is as follows:

Income Items—	All Class I Railways—			
	For the month of September 1944	For the month of September 1943	For the nine months of 1944	For the nine months of 1943
Net ry. operat. income	\$89,126,461	\$110,258,970	\$847,884,524	\$1,082,556,134
Other income	14,675,081	14,218,617	134,254,720	125,330,242
Total income	103,801,542	124,477,587	982,139,244	1,207,886,376
Miscellaneous deductions from income	2,518,738	2,745,790	29,774,073	22,363,757
Income available for fixed charges	101,282,804	121,731,797	952,365,171	1,185,522,619
Fixed charges:				
Rent for leased roads and equipment	14,588,697	14,405,079	120,532,041	131,044,449
*Interest deductions	28,304,692	35,291,972	302,995,892	323,683,438
Other deductions	122,903	130,126	1,162,411	1,113,903
Total fixed charges	43,016,292	49,827,177	424,690,344	455,840,890
Inc. after fixed charges	58,266,512	71,904,620	527,674,827	729,681,639
Contingent charges	2,721,683	2,351,222	24,743,859	21,425,741
†Net income	55,544,824	69,553,398	502,930,968	708,255,898
Depreciation (way and structures and equip.)	27,197,600	26,470,446	240,204,841	236,942,468
Amortization of defense projects	16,617,578	11,760,704	137,587,372	100,736,406
Federal income taxes	120,590,609	127,846,736	1,016,235,424	1,066,306,883
Dividend appropriations:				
On common stock	4,650,062	9,348,745	95,067,535	96,363,386
On preferred stock	1,073,187	697,908	21,003,474	20,407,175
†Ratio of income to fixed charges	2.35	2.44	2.24	2.60

Selected Asset Items—	All Class I Railways		**Class I Railways Not in Receivership or Trusteeship	
	Balance at end of September 1944	Balance at end of September 1943	Balance at end of September 1944	Balance at end of September 1943
Investments in stocks, bonds, etc., other than those of affiliated companies	\$589,193,681	\$585,673,262	\$564,518,921	\$560,331,046

Cash	1,138,289,669	1,046,327,293	900,894,201	824,711,675
Temporary cash investments	1,752,029,182	1,622,943,405	1,346,475,761	1,262,975,065
Special deposits	170,866,594	167,322,643	126,730,577	134,611,083
Loans and bills receivable	327,679	246,611	326,186	243,765
Traffic and car-service balances (Dr.)	42,683,670	35,920,462	27,944,737	27,930,677
Net balance receivable from agents and conductors	145,172,926	171,068,789	119,056,728	140,910,263
Miscellaneous accounts receivable	628,405,038	634,627,438	483,783,856	515,492,591
Materials and supplies	602,231,350	529,310,830	496,807,742	439,210,195
Interest and dividends receivable	28,143,667	23,139,684	23,867,650	21,673,023
Rents receivable	2,305,390	1,632,066	1,739,204	1,252,407
Other current assets	64,490,261	54,116,373	60,676,730	40,400,175
Total current assets	4,574,945,426	4,286,655,594	3,588,303,372	3,409,410,919

Selected Liability Items—				
Funded debt maturing within six months	267,469,901	81,151,595	250,200,869	62,387,158
Loans and bills payable—Traffic and car-service balances (Cr)	216,160,495	152,428,113	171,740,621	113,209,326
Audited accounts and wages payable	429,672,508	383,918,419	355,939,501	322,910,799
Miscellaneous accounts payable	128,586,948	113,837,356	94,202,616	88,851,580
Interest matured unpaid	59,974,307	55,950,042	54,188,320	50,878,748
Dividends matured unpaid	15,057,936	15,154,565	14,777,919	14,874,548
Unmatured interest accrued	65,180,932	65,026,143	60,543,158	59,513,118
Unmatured dividends declared	7,410,890	7,475,602	7,410,890	7,475,602
Unmatured rents accrued	24,584,625	23,778,272	21,894,601	20,117,557
Accrued tax liability	1,793,277,658	1,614,776,438	1,531,650,914	1,401,830,850
Other current liabilities	100,091,641	74,312,869	64,951,229	53,821,292
Total current liabilities	2,852,186,326	2,521,150,421	2,385,649,769	2,134,483,420

Analysis of accrued tax liability:				
U. S. Government taxes	1,633,048,271	1,453,422,089	1,398,810,362	1,268,530,159
Other than U. S. Government taxes	160,229,387	161,354,349	132,840,552	133,300,691

*Represents accruals, including the amount in default. †For railways not in receivership or trusteeship the net income was as follows: September, 1944, \$47,536,971; September, 1943, \$55,646,274; for the nine months ended September, 1944, \$430,736,791; nine months ended September, 1943, \$561,680,460. ‡Includes payments of principal of long-term debt (other than long-term debt in default) which will become due within six months after close of month of report. ††For railways in receivership and trusteeship the ratio was as follows: September, 1944, 1.62; September, 1943, 2.43; nine months, 1944, 1.81; nine months, 1943, 2.61. ‡‡Includes obligations which mature not more than one year after date of issue. **Figures include returns of the Minneapolis and St. Louis which emerged from receivership on Dec. 1, 1943; Chicago & North Western, June 1, 1944; Missouri-Illinois, June 1, 1944; Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie on Sept. 1, 1944 and the Akron, Canton & Youngstown which emerged from trusteeship on Feb. 1, 1944.

Moody's Common Stock Yields

Annual average yields for the years 1929 to 1941, inclusive, and monthly yields for 1941 are published in the "Chronicle" of June 11, 1942, page 2218. Yields for 1942 are on page 202, Jan. 14, 1943, issue, and for 1943, on page 1130, March 16, 1944 issue.

	MOODY'S WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD OF 200 COMMON STOCKS					
	Industrials (125)	Railroads (25)	Utilities (25)	Banks (15)	Insurance (10)	Average Yield (200)
January, 1944	4.6%	7.0%	5.5%	3.8%	3.9%	4.8%
February, 1944	4.6	6.7	5.5	3.7	4.0	4.8
March, 1944	4.6	6.9	5.5	3.8	3.7	4.8
April, 1944	4.6	7.0	5.6	3.8	3.8	4.9
May, 1944	4.7	6.7	5.4	3.6	3.7	4.8
June, 1944	4.4	6.6	5.2	3.5	3.7	4.6
July, 1944	4.5	6.6	5.3	3.6	3.7	4.7
August, 1944	4.5	6.7	5.2	3.5	3.7	4.7
September, 1944	4.5	6.7	5.3	3.5	3.7	4.7
October, 1944	4.5	7.0	5.3	3.5	3.6	4.7
November, 1944	4.6	6.8	5.3	3.3	3.6	4.8

Weekly Coal and Coke Production Statistics

The Solid Fuels Administration, U. S. Department of the Interior, in its latest report, states that the total production of soft coal in the week ended Dec. 16, 1944 declined sharply because of heavy snowstorms, and was estimated at approximately 10,000,000 net tons, as compared with 11,930,000 tons in the preceding week and 12,702,000 tons in the corresponding week of last year. During the calendar year through Dec. 16, 1944, production amounted to 598,695,000 tons, a gain of 5.1% over the output of 569,855,000 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

According to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, output of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended Dec. 16, 1944, was estimated at 1,169,000 tons, an increase of 29,000 tons (2.5%) over the preceding week. When compared with the production in the corresponding week of 1943 there was an increase of 34,000 tons, or 3.0%. The calendar year to date shows an increase of 6.3% when compared with the same period of 1943.

The estimated production of beehive coke in the United States for the week ended Dec. 16, 1944, showed a decrease of 12,100 tons when compared with the output for the week ended Dec. 9, 1944; and was 72,800 tons less than for the corresponding week of 1943.

Bituminous coal and lignite—	ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL, IN NET TONS			
	Week Ended Dec. 16, 1944	Week Ended Dec. 9, 1944	Dec. 18, 1943	Calendar Year to Date 1944
Total, incl. mine fuel	10,000,000	11,930,000	12,702,000	598,695,000
Daily average	1,667,000	1,988,000	2,117,000	2,013,000

Penn. anthracite—	ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND COKE			
	Week Ended Dec. 16, 1944	Week Ended Dec. 9, 1944	Dec. 18, 1943	Calendar Year to Date 1944
Total, incl. coll. fuel	1,169,000	1,140,000	1,135,000	62,533,000
Commercial prod.	1,122,000	1,094,000	1,090,000	60,032,000
Beehive coke—				
United States total	95,800	107,900	168,000	6,860,400

State—	ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES			
	Week Ended Dec. 9, 1944	Week Ended Dec. 2, 1944	Dec. 11, 1943	Dec. 11, 1937
Alabama	359,000	363,000	420,000	309,000
Alaska	7,000	7,000	7,000	3,000
Arkansas and Oklahoma	80,000	90,000	97,000	109,000
Colorado	165,000	163,000	211,000	204,000
Georgia and North Carolina		1,000	1,000	1,000
Illinois	1,500,000	1,478,000	1,674,000	1,525,000
Indiana	590,000	586,000	589,000	532,000
Iowa	48,000	50,000	58,000	105,000
Kansas and Missouri	188,000	190,000	190,000	207,000
Kentucky—Eastern	1,050,000	994,000	1,048,000	898,000
Kentucky—Western	362,000	380,000	323,000	329,000
Maryland	28,000	31,000	37,000	36,000
Michigan	3,000	2,000		19,000
Montana (bitum. & lignite)	96,000	115,000	99,000	72,000
New Mexico	35,000	32,000	39,000	33,000
North & South Dakota (lignite)	63,000	62,000	83,000	75,000
Ohio	672,000	682,000	707,000	631,000
Pennsylvania (bituminous)	2,762,000	2,690,000	3,259,000	2,089,000
Tennessee	138,000	127,000	174,000	136,000
Texas (bituminous & lignite)	4,000	3,000	5,000	18,000
Utah	152,000	143,000	115,000	93,000
Virginia	375,000	380,000	414,000	295,000
Washington	32,000	28,000	31,000	37,000
West Virginia—Southern	2,078,000	2,053,000	2,504,000	1,719,000
West Virginia—Northern	933,000	976,000	1,251,000	723,000
Wyoming	210,000	208,000	204,000	148,000
Other Western States		1,000		
Total bituminous & lignite	11,930,000	11,835,000	13,540,000	10,346,000
Pennsylvania anthracite	1,140,000	1,193,000	1,221,000	1,130,000
Total, all coal	13,070,000	13,028,000	14,761,000	11,476,000

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

*Includes washery and dredge coal and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. †Excludes colliery fuel. ‡Subject to revision. §Revised.

November War Costs Under October

United States war expenditures during November amounted to \$7,095,000,000, a decrease of \$352,000,000 compared to October expenditures, or 4.7% according to figures compiled by the Department of the Treasury and announced by the War Production Board on Dec. 14. November expenditures for war purposes were the lowest for any month this year, says the Board, which further reports:

"The rate of war expenditures per day averaged \$272,900,000 in November compared to \$286,400,000 in October. The daily rate is based on the number of days in each month upon which checks were cleared by the Treasury.

"The Government has expended \$236,700,000,000 for war purposes during the period July 1, 1940 through November 30, 1944. Expenditures during the period Jan. 1, 1941 through Nov. 30, 1944, totaled \$234,800,000,000.

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

Monthly expenditures and the average daily rate from January, 1941, through November, 1944, are shown in the following table:

1941—	Monthly Expenditures	Number of Days Checks Were Cleared	Daily Rate
1st quarter monthly average	\$684,000,000	25	\$27,400,000
2nd quarter monthly average	897,000,000	26	34,500,000
3rd quarter monthly average	1,253,000,000	26	48,200,000
4th quarter monthly average	1,797,000,000	25	71,900,000
1942—12 month total	52,406,000,000	310	169,100,000
1943—12 month total	85,135,000,000	312	272,900,000
1944—			
January	7,416,000,000	29	285,200,000
February	7,808,000,000	26	312,300,000
March	7,948,000,000	27	294,400,000
April	7,493,000,000	25	299,700,000
May	7,918,000,000	27	293,300,000
June	7,957,000,000	26	306,000,000
July	7,355,000,000	25	294,200,000
August	7,798,000,000	27	288,800,000
September	7,104,000,000	26	273,200,000
October	7,447,000,000	26	286,400,000
November	7,035,000,000	26	272,000,000

McCoy of Cleveland Named to Federal Advisory Council

Appointment of John H. McCoy, President and director of the City National Bank & Trust Co. of Columbus, O., as representative of the Fourth Federal Reserve District on the Federal Advisory Council was announced on Dec. 6, by George C. Brainard, Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. Mr. McCoy succeeds B. G. Huntington, President of the Huntington National Bank of Columbus and representative on the Council for the last five years. His appointment is for the calendar year 1945. Mr. McCoy, a native of Marietta, O., began his banking career in that city in 1903 at the age of 16 with the Peoples Banking & Trust Co. He rose to the Presidency of this institution, which office he held in 1935, when he became President of the City National Bank & Trust Co. He is President and director of the Akin Gasoline Co. and the Ohio Tank Car Co., both of Tulsa, Okla., and Secretary-Treasurer and director of the Crystal Dairy Products Co. and the Crystal Ice Co., both of Marietta. He is also a director of a number of companies, including the Buckeye Steel Castings Co. and Capital City Products Co., Columbus; Pure Oil Co., Chicago, and Follansbee Steel Corp., Pittsburgh. He is a trustee of Marietta College and a member of the advisory board of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., Cleveland.

Chicago Home Loan Bk. Declares Dividend

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 1% per annum has been declared by the directors of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, the 455 stockholding savings, building and loan associations were notified December 20. Payment, which will be made January 12, will be in the estimated total amount of \$104,393. A. R. Gardner, President, said. It will bring the regional bank's distribution of earnings for 1944 up to a total of \$256,949. Of the current dividend, the RFC, it is announced by the bank, will receive \$70,869.50, since it holds the stock originally subscribed by the Treasury to establish the regional reserve bank for thrift and home financing institutions in the Illinois-Wisconsin district. The member institutions holding stock on December 31 will share an estimated \$33,522.

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) Table with columns for Date, U.S. Govt. Bonds, Average Corporate Rate, Corporate by Ratings (Aaa, Aa, A, Baa), Corporate by Groups (R.R., P.U., Indus.), and various yield averages.

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES (Based on Individual Closing Prices) Table with columns for Date, U.S. Govt. Bonds, Average Corporate Rate, Corporate by Ratings, Corporate by Groups, and various yield averages.

*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.

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

Bankers' Dollar Acceptances Outstanding on Nov. 30 Increase to \$115,336,000

The volume of bankers' dollar acceptances outstanding on Nov. 30 amounted to \$115,336,000, an increase of \$383,000 from the Oct. 31 total, according to the monthly acceptance survey issued Dec. 14 by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

In the month-to-month comparison, dollar exchange, exports, domestic shipments, and those based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries were higher, and imports and domestic warehouse credits were lower, while in the yearly analysis all the items except domestic warehouse credits, dollar exchange, and those based on goods stored or shipped between foreign countries for November, 1944, are higher than a year ago.

The Reserve Bank's report follows:

BANKERS DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING—UNITED STATES BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS. Table with columns for Federal Reserve District, Nov. 30, '44, Oct. 31, '44, and Nov. 30, '43.

ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CREDIT Table with columns for Imports, Exports, Domestic shipments, Domestic warehouse credits, Dollar exchange, and Based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries.

BILLS HELD BY ACCEPTING BANKS Table with columns for Own bills, Bills of others, and Total.

CURRENT MARKET RATES ON PRIME BANKERS ACCEPTANCES DEC. 14, 1944. Table with columns for Days, Dealers' Buying Rates, and Dealers' Selling Rates.

The following table, compiled by us, furnishes a record of the volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding at the close of each month since Nov. 30, 1941:

Table showing volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding at the close of each month since Nov. 30, 1941, with columns for Date, 1941, 1942, and 1943.

Civil Engineering Construction \$20,225,000 for Week

Civil engineering construction volume in continental United States totals \$20,225,000 for the week. This volume, not including the construction by military engineers abroad, is 36% lower than in the preceding week, down 42% compared with the total reported to "Engineering News-Record" for the corresponding 1943 week, and 24% below the previous four-week moving average.

Private construction for the week tops last week by 56%, and is 40% above last year. Public construction, on the other hand, is 49% under a week ago and 54% under a year ago due to the decline in federal work.

The current week's construction brings 1944 volume to \$1,706,603,000 for the 51 weeks, a decrease of 44% from the \$3,033,664,000 reported for the period in 1943.

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

Table showing Civil engineering construction volumes for the 1943 week, last week, and the current week, with columns for Date and Total U.S. Construction.

In the classified construction groups, gains over last week are in waterworks, bridges, commercial buildings, and streets and roads. Increases over the 1943 week are in waterworks, bridges, industrial buildings, and streets and roads.

New capital for construction purposes for the week totals \$5,329,000. It is made up of \$2,130,000 in state and municipal bond sales, and \$3,199,000 in corporate security issues.

Blue Ration Tokens To Be Used by UNRRA

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is shipping blue ration tokens, no longer used by the Office of Price Administration, abroad to serve as a "medium of exchange" in liberated areas.

The tokens will be used in UNRRA camps in southern Italy and the Middle East, where Yugoslav refugees, operating through self-governing committees, are maintaining the camps, manufacturing their own clothing and agricultural implements to take back to their homes.

Since the refugees waived any form of payment for their work because members of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation receive no pay, a barter system has been in effect. Brick workers, for instance, get a quarter-ounce of tobacco a day as their pay.

The UNRRA found, however, that such a distribution plan was hard to administer—and an official here conceived the idea of using the discarded blue tokens, and each worker will receive a few tokens a day to exchange for the articles he needs.

The OPA glad to find a use for the discarded tokens, promised to supply the UNRRA with as many as were needed—and the first 1,000,000 are en route overseas.

Britain, Canada In Agreement on Copper

According to Associated Press advices from London Dec. 15, representatives of the leading copper producers in Canada have reached an agreement with the British Government on a plan for orderly marketing of copper reserves and war scrap copper.

"A four-man delegation, speaking for the most powerful copper interests in the Dominion, concluded talks today with Ministry of Supply officials after several conferences with Cabinet ministers, Treasury officials and other Government agencies.

"The last full-scale copper talks in Britain were in October, 1939, when producers in Canada and other parts of the Empire agreed not to increase their profit demand in sale of copper to Britain during wartime."

Extend Mail to Switzerland

Postmaster Albert Goldman announced on Dec. 16 that information has been received from the Post Office Department at Washington that effective Dec. 15, the limited mail service with Switzerland, which permitted the sending of letters not exceeding one ounce and postcards, will be extended so as to allow the acceptance for mailing of letters and packages prepaid at the letter rate of postage up to a weight limit of 4 pounds 6 ounces.

"Provision is likewise made for the resumption of registered and special delivery service at the usual international rate applicable thereto.

"It is emphasized that no merchandise of any kind may be included in such letters or letter-packages. The extension is granted to provide for bulky written communications and related papers.

"Money order, air mail and parcel post services are not available at this time. The limited mail service to Switzerland is applicable also to the Principality of Liechtenstein."

Moody's Daily Commodity Index

Moody's Daily Commodity Index Table with columns for Date and Index Value.

Table with columns for Date and Index Value, including Saturday, Dec. 23, Monday, Dec. 25, Tuesday, Dec. 26, Two weeks ago, Dec. 12, Month ago, Nov. 25, Year ago, Dec. 27, 1943, 1943 High, April 1, Low, Jan. 2, 1944 High, Dec. 21, Low, Nov. 1, and *Holiday.

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended Dec. 16, 1944 was 8,850 Barrels Lower

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Dec. 16, 1944 was 4,695,600 barrels, a decline of 8,850 barrels per day below the preceding week, and 26,500 barrels less than the daily average figure recommended by the Petroleum Administration for War for the month of December, 1944. The current figure, however, was 331,650 barrels per day in excess of the output for the week ended Dec. 18, 1943. Daily production for the four weeks ended Dec. 16, 1944 averaged 4,712,200 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 4,537,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 14,145,000 barrels of gasoline; 1,420,000 barrels of kerosine; 4,353,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 8,727,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week ended Dec. 16, 1944; and had in storage at the end of that week 82,747,000 barrels of gasoline; 12,400,000 barrels of kerosine; 42,413,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 59,280,000 barrels of residual fuel oil.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (FIGURES IN BARRELS)

	*P. A. W. Recommendations December	*State Allowables Dec. 1 1944	Actual Production		4 Weeks Ended Dec. 16, 1944	Week Ended Dec. 18, 1943
			Dec. 16, 1944	Change from Previous Week		
Oklahoma	350,000	356,000	1,358,200	- 2,150	358,950	325,800
Kansas	274,000	269,400	1,267,300	- 50	268,500	271,800
Nebraska	1,200	---	11,050	---	1,050	1,600
Panhandle Texas	---	---	88,750	---	91,450	94,400
North Texas	---	---	140,600	---	145,900	143,400
West Texas	---	---	471,350	---	472,650	354,400
East Central Texas	---	---	141,450	---	143,050	126,900
East Texas	---	---	371,000	---	369,450	364,300
Southwest Texas	---	---	345,450	---	346,250	290,800
Coastal Texas	---	---	552,950	---	553,150	520,500
Total Texas	2,153,000	2,134,978	2,111,550	---	2,121,900	1,894,700
North Louisiana	---	---	71,250	+ 100	71,750	78,550
Coastal Louisiana	---	---	289,600	---	290,450	275,500
Total Louisiana	350,000	395,000	360,850	+ 100	362,200	354,050
Arkansas	78,000	79,975	80,900	+ 200	80,500	78,200
Mississippi	53,000	---	52,100	+ 4,050	50,500	47,600
Alabama	---	---	250	---	250	---
Florida	---	---	50	---	50	---
Illinois	200,000	---	195,600	- 7,150	201,050	210,700
Indiana	13,000	---	11,550	- 2,200	12,900	11,850
Eastern (Not incl. Ill., Ind., Ky.)	69,400	---	59,000	- 3,200	63,600	67,500
Kentucky	30,000	---	29,350	- 600	30,100	21,000
Michigan	47,000	---	52,650	- 250	50,250	53,100
Wyoming	100,000	---	95,950	- 1,000	96,100	89,050
Montana	23,000	---	21,300	---	21,350	20,850
Colorado	9,500	---	8,850	- 50	8,800	6,550
New Mexico	106,000	106,000	103,200	- 1,650	104,450	112,900
Total East of Calif.	3,837,100	---	3,610,300	-13,950	3,832,450	3,566,750
California	885,000	885,000	885,300	+ 3,100	879,750	797,200
Total United States	4,722,100	---	4,695,600	- 8,850	4,712,200	4,363,950

*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. Dec. 14, 1944.

‡This is the net basic allowable as of Dec. 1 calculated on a 31-day basis and includes shutdowns and exemptions for the entire month. With the exception of several fields which were exempted entirely and of certain other fields for which shutdowns were ordered for from 2 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 DEC. 16, 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	Potential % Re-Porting	Crude Runs to Stills Daily Average	Gasoline Production at Refineries % Op-Natural Blended	Stocks of Gasoline	Stocks of Gas Oil	Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil	Stocks of Gasoline and Residual Fuel Oil
East Coast	729	100.0	695	95.3	1,684	12,536	11,556	8,196
Appalachian	130	83.9	100	76.9	295	2,577	512	361
District No. 1	47	87.2	43	102.1	167	1,687	220	185
District No. 2	83	85.2	57	92.5	2,783	17,110	6,682	3,358
Ind., Ill., Ky.	418	80.2	370	88.5	1,335	8,059	2,419	1,602
Okl., Kans., Mo.	278	66.9	222	79.9	862	2,808	388	643
Inland Texas	1,165	90.5	1,111	95.4	3,451	14,519	6,814	8,995
Texas Gulf Coast	242	95.5	238	100.6	880	4,507	1,933	1,115
Louisiana Gulf Coast	104	68.0	67	64.4	195	2,436	642	245
Rocky Mountain	13	17.0	12	92.3	38	68	19	31
District No. 3	141	58.3	107	75.9	347	1,611	338	508
District No. 4	817	89.9	785	96.1	2,108	14,829	10,890	34,041
Total U. S. B. of M. basis Dec. 16, 1944	4,908	87.2	4,537	92.4	14,145	82,747	42,413	59,280
Total U. S. B. of M. basis Dec. 9, 1944	4,908	87.2	4,552	92.7	14,611	80,880	44,436	60,458
U. S. Bur. of Mines basis Dec. 18, 1943	---	---	4,165	---	12,256	71,689	43,304	57,709

*Composed of 13,157,000 barrels of unfinished, 42,039,000 barrels civilian-grade automotive and 27,551,000 barrels aviation, military, solvents and naphthas, and gasoline blending stocks currently indeterminate as to ultimate use. Comparable week of 1943: 9,709,000; 39,620,000 and 22,360,000 respectively. †Stocks at refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines. ‡Not including 1,420,000 barrels of kerosine, 4,353,000 barrels of gas oil and distillate fuel oil and 8,727,000 barrels of residual fuel oil produced during the week ended Dec. 16, 1944, which compares with 1,454,000 barrels, 4,056,000 barrels and 8,223,000 barrels, respectively, in the preceding week and 1,441,000 barrels, 4,379,000 barrels and 8,347,000 barrels, respectively, in the week ended Dec. 18, 1943.

Note—Stocks of kerosine at Dec. 16, 1944, amounted to 12,400,000 barrels, as against 12,983,000 barrels a week earlier and 10,202,000 barrels a year before.

Trading on New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Dec. 20 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 Dec. 2, 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 Dec. 2 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 1,870,631 shares, which amount was 16.28% of the total transactions on the Exchange of 5,746,980 shares. This compares with member trading during the week ended Nov. 25 of 1,150,588 shares, or 16.20% of the total trading of 3,552,200 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended Dec. 2 amounted to 462,215 shares, or 13.83% of the total volume on that exchange of 1,670,955 shares; during the Nov. 25 week trading for the account of Curb members of 365,820 shares was 15% of total trading of 1,219,655 shares.

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

WEEK ENDED DEC. 2, 1944		
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:	Total for week	%
Short sales	159,320	
†Other sales	5,587,660	
Total sales	5,746,980	
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 stock in which they are registered—		
Total purchases	455,990	
Short sales	54,910	
†Other sales	368,240	
Total sales	423,150	7.65
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	263,490	
Short sales	11,100	
†Other sales	212,460	
Total sales	223,560	4.24
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	229,190	
Short sales	33,400	
†Other sales	241,851	
Total sales	275,251	4.39
4. Total—		
Total purchases	948,670	
Short sales	99,410	
†Other sales	822,551	
Total sales	921,961	16.28

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

WEEK ENDED DEC. 2, 1944		
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:	Total for week	%
Short sales	20,840	
†Other sales	1,650,115	
Total sales	1,670,955	
B. Round-Lot Transaction for Account of Members:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—		
Total purchases	132,210	
Short sales	11,350	
†Other sales	128,325	
Total sales	139,675	8.13
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	57,010	
Short sales	5,200	
†Other sales	44,950	
Total sales	50,150	3.21
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	36,890	
Short sales	1,200	
†Other sales	45,080	
Total sales	46,280	2.49
4. Total—		
Total purchases	226,110	
Short sales	17,750	
†Other sales	218,355	
Total sales	236,105	13.83
C. Odd-Lot Transactions for Account of Specialists—		
Customers' short sales	0	
†Customers' other sales	63,113	
Total purchases	63,113	
Total sales	42,594	

*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."

Bank Debits for Month of November

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued on Dec. 11 its usual monthly summary of "bank debits," which we give below:

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS (In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	3 Months Ended—			
	Nov. 1944	Nov. 1943	Nov. 1944	Nov. 1943
Boston	3,734	3,356	10,240	10,679
New York	32,439	25,585	92,455	82,098
Philadelphia	3,973	2,923	10,180	9,397
Cleveland	5,136	4,328	14,669	14,105
Richmond	2,890	2,549	8,339	8,149
Atlanta	2,566	2,340	7,542	7,211
Chicago	11,887	10,295	34,583	33,071
St. Louis	2,249	2,036	6,397	6,440
Minneapolis	1,517	1,387	4,468	4,474
Kansas City	2,511	2,224	7,283	6,974
Dallas	2,124	1,919	6,310	5,978
San Francisco	6,679	6,084	19,473	18,473
Total, 34 centers	77,706	65,025	221,960	207,050
*New York City	30,016	23,327	85,434	75,230
†140 other centers	40,312	35,215	115,386	111,281
‡193 other centers	7,378	6,483	21,138	20,539

*Included in the national series covering 141 centers, available beginning in 1919.

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Dec. 20 a summary for the week ended Dec. 9 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 Dec. 9, 1944	
Odd-Lot Sales by Dealers (Customers' purchases)	Total for Week
Number of orders	25,297
Number of shares	758,710
Dollar value	\$31,796,819
Odd-Lot Purchases by Dealers (Customers' Sales)	
Number of orders	239
Customers' short sales	28,017
Customers' other sales	23,306
Customers' total sales	51,323
Number of Shares:	
Customers' short sales	9,951
Customers' other sales	755,739
Customers' total sales	765,690
Dollar value	\$26,024,866
Round-Lot Sales by Dealers	
Number of Shares:	
Short sales	50
†Other sales	224,840
Total sales	224,890
Round-Lot Purchases by Dealers:	
Number of Shares	232,830
*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."	

Cotton Spinning for Nov.

The Bureau of the Census announced on Dec. 19 that, according to preliminary figures, 23,127,334 cotton-spinning spindles were in place in the United States on Nov. 30, 1944, of which 22,257,040 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 22,228,138 for October, 22,279,574 for September, 22,240,676 for August, 22,291,072 for July and 22,615,732 for November, 1943. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 9,706,627,504, an average of 420 per spindle in place, compared with 9,486,971,017, an average of 410 per spindle in place, for last month, and 10,179,441,061, an average of 436 per spindle in place for November, 1943. Based on an activity of 80 hours per week, cotton spindles in the United States were operated during November, 1944, at 120.6% capacity. This percentage compares, on the same basis, with 117.4 for October, 122.3 for September, 116.3 for August, 115.4 for July and 125.3 for November, 1942.

Lumber Movement—Week Ended December 16, 1944

According to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, lumber shipments of 439 mills reporting to the National Lumber Trade Barometer were 1.0% below production for the week Dec. 16, 1944. In the same week new orders of these mills were 6.8% less than production. Unfilled order files of the reporting mills amounted to 87% of stocks. For reporting softwood mills, unfilled orders are equivalent to 34 days' production at the current rate, and gross stocks are equivalent to 36 days' production.

For the year-to-date, shipments of reporting identical mills exceeded production by 2.7%; orders by 3.6%.

Compared to the average corresponding week of 1936-39, production of reporting mills was 23.5% greater; shipments were 32.0% greater; and orders were 0.7% greater.