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The Financial Situation

The February issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin carries an address recently delivered on post-war problems and policies. Certain of the doctrines outlined in this address and in the discussion which followed are worthy of special attention for two reasons. First, they are typical of so much that is being said today and, second, they are here given expression and strong endorsement not by one of the so-called economists drawn to Washington by the New Deal managers precisely because they hold and are ready to defend at any time highly unorthodox opinions, but by E. A. Goldenweiser, at the time Director of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and more recently made Economic Adviser to the Board. Dr. Goldenweiser joined the staff of the Board in the Wilson Administration, and continued to serve it through three conservative administrations as well as during the 12 years since the Roosevelt regime occupied Washington.

What He Suggests

Now what does this erstwhile more or less orthodox economist recommend that we do when this war is over? Let him speak for himself:

"Government should guarantee to every American a minimum standard. . . . There should be established a standard of living below which no person in this country needs to fall under any circumstances; a minimum of food, a minimum of clothing, a minimum of shelter, education, and medical care, and even of money. . . . The other thing that I think the Government ought to guarantee is some kind of job to every person who can work."

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From Washington Ahead of the News

By CARLISLE BARGERON

The Bretton Woods agreements, now embodied in a bill before the House Banking and Currency Committee, may or may not be a device to save all humankind, or at least, to improve upon it. About that we do not know. But assuming it is in the positive, there may be one of the darndest manifestations of how evil-doers frequently kill off what humankind lovers are trying to do in the interest of humankind, that you ever saw.



Carlisle Bargeron

The facts are that the Administration is trying to push through these and other agreements which it arrives at with foreign governments, by a majority vote of Congress, instead of the two-thirds vote of the Senate, which is the way which the Constitution says all treaties must be ratified. The admitted purpose of this is because it is the easiest way. You would think that an Administration that had a sound proposition would not be afraid of the Constitutional way, but that isn't the way that politics goes, and the Administration is quite right in thinking that politics might kill off its lofty ideas and therefore, would quite naturally try to outwit its fellow politicians on Capitol Hill, those who make up the legislative branch. The only thought one

could get out of this is that the whole business is the bunk in the first instance, just a case of one set of politicians trying to outdo another set, trying to outwit them.

There has been a tremendous agitation by the New Deal press that the treaty making arrangement should be changed so that the majority of both Houses would prevail rather than a two-thirds vote of the Senate as is now the case. Notwithstanding all this agitation, there has been no serious movement to so amend the Constitution which is what is entailed. No State has so petitioned Congress and it is one way by which the Constitution can be amended that three-fourths of the States so petition. The plain fact is that if any sizeable number of them did so, there would likely be action in Congress. Those fellows are quite responsive to what is going on in this country, at least.

The obvious purpose of the Administration propagandists is that all of these plans of the Administration may be full of holes. They contend that we did not go in the last League of Nations and did not ratify the Versailles peace treaty because of the influence of a group of wilful men. Their point is, and they have been doing very

(Continued on page 1296)

"The Failure of the White Man's Civilization"

An Indictment of World Events and Consequences

By ALEXANDER WILSON*

Writer Diagnoses Causes of the Failure of the White Man's Civilization After Nineteen Hundred Years of Christianity. Bases His Indictment of Man's War-Like Barbarisms and Inhumanity on the Perversion of Religion, Education, Science and Culture. Holds That World Wars I and II Are an Irrefutable Arraignment of the White Man's Civilization. Avers That the Humanizing Force and Influence of the Man of Nazareth Could Draw All People of the Earth Together in the Restoration of Civilized Ideals and Pursuits. Implores the Allied Nations to Outlaw Airplane Bombings, Submarine Sinkings and Robots in Future Wars.

It must be candidly acknowledged that the human family, numbering, it is said, 2,169,868,000 souls of all races and nationalities, has not by any means reached the frontiers of civilization despite mankind's proud boast of his advances in science, law, culture, industry, and other fields of human endeavor.



Alexander Wilson

The much vaunted "White Man's Civilization" has more to answer for than World War I and World War II which was caused by the curse of imperialism and in both of these wars our country was obliged to participate in self-defense.

Proofs of the White Man's Failure

These two global wars constitute an indictment of "The White

*Writer of "Why a New League of Nations Will Not Insure Permanent Peace." in "The Chronicle," March 9, 1944 (p. 1017), and a "Reply to Critics" of this article, March 30, 1944 (p. 1330) and "Peace by Force in an Uncivilized World," Nov. 16, 1944 (p. 2130), and "Are Americans Isolationists?" Jan. 11, 1945 p. 154.)

The casualties totaled 37,494,186 men, or 57½% of the total mobilization. There is no telling what the final total mobilization of both sides will be in World War II, but we do know that it will be as much or more than the first World War. We do know that our country's mobilization of 12,000,000 is more than the 4,500,000 men

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Man's Civilization" which has no parallel in all history. For World War I, the United States War Department records show a mobilization of 65,038,010 men on both sides, of which 8,538,315 were killed, 21,110,452 wounded, 7,750,010 made prisoners or missing.

A Champion of Common Sense

"There is one thing we shall certainly not do. We shall not bid for votes or popularity by promising what we cannot perform, nor shall we compete with others in electioneering baits and lures. It would be very easy for us all to promise, or even to give each other, presents, bonuses and gratuities in a most enthusiastic manner; but if we woke up in the morning and found that the pound sterling only bought five shillings' worth of goods or services, we should have committed a great crime.



Winston Churchill

"We should have committed the crime of cheating, of cheating soldiers and workers in this country of a nest egg, very often amounting to 200 or 300 pounds, which millions of people acquired by their faithful discharge of duty and their thrift and self-denial during the war.

"Let there be no mistake about it. It is no easy cheapjack Utopia of airy phrases that lies before us. This is no time for windy platitudes. The Conservative Party had far better go down telling the truth and acting in accordance with the verities of our position than gain a span of shabbily bought office by easy, fickle froth chatter.

"If we are to recover from the measureless exertions of the war, it can only be by a large release from the necessary bonds and controls which war conditions have imposed upon us. No restriction upon the well-established liberties that is not proved indispensable to the prosecution of the war and the transition from war to peace can be tolerated.

"Control for control's sake is senseless. Controls under the pretext of war or its aftermath which are, in fact, designed to favor the accomplishment of totalitarian systems, however innocently designed or whatever guise they take, whatever liveries they wear, whatever slogans they mouth, are fraud which should be mercilessly exposed to the British public. . . ."—Winston Churchill.

If common sense only had such a champion in this country!

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ABA Proposals Would Wreck Program White Declares, Defending Bretton Woods

The view that the proposals of the American Bankers Association for the revision of the Bretton Woods Monetary Agreement "would wreck the entire program" was expressed on March 15 by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harry D. White in addressing the House Banking and Currency Committee during its consideration of the Bretton Woods plan for world economic stabilization through an International Bank for reconstruction and world money stabilization fund.

The ABA, in a statement, approved the idea of a \$10,000,000,000 bank but described the proposed \$8,800,000,000 fund as "novel and contrary to accepted credit principles." It was noted in Associated Press advices from Washington March 15, which said:

However, the bankers' report recognized a need for some form of world currency stabilization and recommended that the world bank be given the "responsibility" for arranging agreements, removal of exchange controls and general rules of procedure.

Relegation of the fund's functions to the bank, Mr. White said, would be "a vital blow to stabilization."

The changes, he told the Committee, would give no assurance that the world currencies would be stabilized and, moreover, would necessitate another meeting of the 44 nations that drew up the Bretton Woods plan last summer.

In response to a question at the hearing on March 15 by Representative Wright Patman of Texas, as to whether he could explain the bankers' objections, Dr. White went through the ABA report, quoting from it and giving his attitude on its various proposals. This is learned from special Washington advices to the New York "Times," from which we also quote:

Dr. White said that there was no objection to the bankers' proposal that the capital of the Export-Import Bank be expanded or to repeal of the Johnson Act and any other statute "now standing in the way of private loans to certain foreign countries."

Discussing the bankers' proposal to scrap the proposed International Monetary Fund, Dr. White said the fund was an essential counterpart of the proposed Bank for Reconstruction and Development, since its existence would make some of the member countries better risks for the bank's operations.

To drop the requirement that membership in the bank be predicated upon membership in the fund, as the ABA proposes, would be "a very serious mistake," Dr. White declared.

Coming to the ABA proposal to give to the governors and directors of the bank power to make agreements with a view to stabilization of currencies in lieu of the activities of the fund, which the bankers would abolish, Dr. White said:

"Adoption of the article (this ABA proposal) would obviously give us no assurance that any such agreements would be made. What, in effect, this does is to say:

"Let not Congress act on the very agreement which is before us in the form of the international monetary fund, but let us turn over to this international organization, the bank, the authority to make agreements of this character which 'we,' the committee of the American Bankers Association, object to."

"In other words, let this group do it instead of Congress?" Mr. Patman asked.

"If the monetary fund and the arrangements which it contains are sound," said Dr. White, "then this is the place to adopt it. If they are not sound, what do you gain by relegating the authority to make such arrangements to the bank?"

Dr. White said further that, assuming all of the functions of the fund were incorporated in the bank, the only gain would be the

elimination of one board of governors which, he added, "would not be a gain, but a definite loss."

On March 12, Dr. White told the committee that of the two world institutions contemplated by the proposals, there would be more chance of loss to the United States from operations of the Bank for Reconstruction and Development than from the Monetary Fund. In the account of his views before the committee on that day, the "Times" reported as follows from Washington:

The \$9,100,000,000 bank, which can make no loans or guarantees in excess of 100% of its capital, reserves and surplus, has met with virtually no opposition, while the fund has been attacked by the ABA as "novel" and probably unworkable.

Dr. White said that while the pool of gold and currencies constituting the fund would always have the same value in terms of gold because of requirements that members keep putting up enough gold or currency to maintain their quotas, and because of the requirement that they keep buying back their own currencies when they have swapped them for the currencies of other members, the bank would make and guarantee some risky long-term loans.

Dr. White explained the relative soundness of the fund in answer to a question by Representative Paul Browne, Democrat, of Georgia, whether it was true that the United States would have to keep putting up dollars in addition to its quota of \$2,750,000,000 if the fund were to function over a long period of years.

In the first place, Dr. White replied, the legislation before the committee required Congressional approval before the United States put any resources into the fund over and above its presently established quota.

While doubting that the fund would run short of dollars, as some critics predict, Dr. White said that, assuming such a shortage occurred and the United States refused to put up additional resources, the fund would simply go on functioning using other currencies.

The only way the United States could lose in the fund would be through a war in which some of the members became belligerents or if some member simply refused to abide by its obligations. The latter eventuality, he said, seemed remote.

In either case, he added, the loss would be small since the United States would bear only about a third of the total loss. Such countries as might conceivably forsake their international financial commitments were among the smaller nations, he said.

"You can lose substantial sums in the bank which makes risky loans," said Dr. White, "but in the fund the risk is much less. The fund always has the same amount of gold value of currencies."

Dr. White disputed the criticism that members had access to the fund's resources as an unqualified right. He said that the right was specifically conditioned on living up to certain standards and, moreover, was subject to regulation, restriction and penalty by the fund's authorities.

He denied that the fund would break down in an emergency like that expected in the immediate post-war period, stating that it was designed to be most useful in precisely that kind of a situation.

House Passes Bill Extending Life Of CCC

The bill providing for the extension for two years from June 30 of the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation was passed by the House on March 12 by a vote of 358 to 8, the legislation also increasing the borrowing power of the Corporation from \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000—the latter, it is stated, being \$500,000,000 million more than that set in the bill passed by the Senate. The bill now goes to conference. In Associated Press accounts from Washington March 12, it was stated:

A Republican effort, led by Representative Jesse P. Wolcott, Republican, of Michigan, to cut in half the Administration request for a \$2,000,000,000 increase from CCC's present borrowing power of \$3,000,000,000 was defeated on a virtually party line vote, 153 to 125.

Another Republican amendment, to limit the extension to only one year, was defeated, 119 to 101.

The eight voting against the measure, all Republicans, were Representatives Ellisworth B. Buck, New York; Cliff Clevenger, Ohio; Clare E. Hoffman, Michigan; Robert Jones, Ohio; Robert W. Kean, New Jersey; Robert F. Rich, Pennsylvania; Frederick C. Smith, Ohio, and Thomas D. Winter, Kansas.

From the Washington advices March 12 to the New York "Times" we take the following:

Regarding alleged irregularities, on Friday Representative Frank B. Keefe, Republican, of Wisconsin, told the House that he had heard reports that speculators with "inside information" of CCC operations had made millions of dollars in the grain market.

"I want to assure you and through you the members of Congress," Marvin Jones, head of CCC, said in a letter to Representative Brent Spence of Kentucky, Chairman of the Banking Committee, "that we are going to the bottom of these charges, secure the facts and if any evidence is found of criminality or improper conduct on the part of any officials or employees I shall promptly remove them and ask that proceedings be instituted to punish them if the facts justify such action."

"Frank Hancock, the President of the corporation, joins me in this assurance."

Market Transactions In Govts. in February

During the month of February, 1945, market transactions in direct and guaranteed securities of the Government for Treasury investment and other accounts resulted in net sales of \$48,131,000, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on March 15.

The following tabulation shows the Treasury's transactions in Government securities for the last two years:—

1943—		
February	\$90,300,000	sold
March	72,927,750	sold
April	400,000	purchased
May	35,200,000	sold
June	145,768,000	sold
July	47,757,200	sold
August	15,800,000	sold
September	2,651,600	sold
October	No sales or	purchases
November	\$5,000,000	sold
December	4,800,000	purchased
1944—		
January	\$9,924,000	sold
February	105,100,000	sold
March	11,500,000	sold
April	16,511,300	sold
May	9,965,000	sold
June	20,500,000	purchased
July	18,484,000	sold
August	18,992,500	sold
September	28,100,000	sold
October		
November	5,900,000	sold
December	12,000,000	sold
1945—		
January	\$67,475,000	sold
February	48,131,000	sold
*Less than \$50,000 sold.		

Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks Called "Two Pillars" in Post-War Construction

Loans to be extended by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to permit the restoration of minimum working inventories will be limited to countries which have been occupied by enemy forces, it was disclosed on March 13 by Harry D. White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in submitting to the House Banking and Currency Committee an outline of the scope of the inventory loan provision which the framers of the Bretton Woods agreements had in mind.

Making this known, advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce," from its Washington bureau on March 13, went on to say:

In the first detailed exposition given to the committee on the manner in which the International Bank will extend inventory loans, the Treasury expert emphasized that such credits would probably be made available by the bank only where the deprivations resulting from enemy occupation have reduced a country's inventory of raw materials to a point where it no longer is at a practicable minimum level.

No credits are likely to be extended by the bank, he added, merely for normal inventory purchases.

Mr. White told the committee that the original plans for the Reconstruction Bank contemplated restricting the use of its facilities entirely to long-term capital needs. The inventory credit provision was finally included, however, at the insistence of Czechoslovakia, whose delegates emphasized the prospect that some of the occupied countries will require long-term credits to restore their inventory of raw materials.

Discussion of this feature of the Reconstruction Bank highlighted a session otherwise devoted to renewed explanation by Mr. White, in response to committee questioning, of the purposes of the Bretton Woods agreements and of the reasons for the Administration's efforts to get speedy Congressional action.

Noting that the economic prob-

lems which the Bretton Woods agreements are designed to tackle will face this country "the moment the war ends," Mr. White pointed to the time-consuming steps which will have to be taken to set up both the fund and the bank even after this country's participation has been approved by Congress. Setting up of the organization, establishment of currency exchange rates, and other preliminary steps will necessarily involve such lengthy negotiations, he said, that "with the greatest possible expedition, it might not be possible for the Bretton Woods agreements to begin to operate for many months, possibly not a year or two, until after the end of the war."

In the course of his testimony, Mr. White put great stress upon the psychological effect which acceptance by this country of the Bretton Woods agreements would have upon American investors. Establishment of the bank and the stabilization fund, he said, would foster a degree of confidence in the economic stability of foreign countries that would encourage private investment by Americans, thereby reducing the scope of operations of the Reconstruction Bank.

Pressed by committee members to give his opinion as to the relationship between the Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods agreements, Mr. White declared that they represent "two pillars" in the construction of the post-war world. He added, however, that the question of agreement on the Bretton Woods proposals is the more urgent of the two.

President Stresses Need of Tightening Belts to Help Feed Foreign Peoples

In declaring on March 16 that the people of the United States will have to further tighten their belts before Germany and Japan are beaten, President Roosevelt added that he thought the country would back up that policy. Saying that it is a matter of common decency for the United States to help feed foreign peoples who might otherwise starve, the President vigorously defended the Administration's policy of extending such help. And he flatly rejected the idea that such a policy would lead to a starvation diet for this country. United Press advices from Washington March 16, from which we quote, also stated:

He told his news conference he was aware of some opposition to reducing American consumption of certain items so that people of less fortunate nations do not starve. Such an attitude is not decent, he said, and actually the American people are a decent people.

He said that he could not bring himself to think that this country had suffered greatly or was going to, when the American standard of living is compared with that of other countries.

He added that he thought his feelings not only reflected the Administration's attitude, but that of a large majority of the people.

His discussion was touched off by reference to the recent creation of a Government Committee that will examine and control the export of items other than actual military and lend-lease shipments. He said this had aroused criticism in some quarters and charges that the United States would be starved to feed other nations. He respected this idea.

The Associated Press, in noting that the President apparently sided with those in his Administration who have opposed a War Food Administration proposal that some commitments made for Lend-Lease and foreign relief be reduced drastically and that mili-

tary demands also be trimmed for the April-June quarter to allow civilian supplies to be maintained near present levels, added:

Representatives of the War Department and agencies representing Lend-Lease and foreign relief have resisted the WFA idea. A week ago War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes turned the whole matter over to a seven-man Government Committee headed by Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator.

The President had Byrnes' announcement before him today when he began his food discussion. He said the reason for the Committee was largely food, but not entirely so. The group, he added, will act as a clearing house.

Taking issue with critics, the President used sugar as an example. Suppose this commodity was short—although he said it isn't—and American consumption was cut 10%. He contended the people here would still live, while sharing with those who need it more abroad.

Some need it more than we do, he said, citing what he called malnutrition in Holland.

Sugar, meat, butter and other fats are among the commodities for which demand exceeds prospective supply. War food officials have warned that civilians here may have to get along with less meat, lard, cheese and evaporated milk, and probably less poultry and eggs.

Vinson Pledges Aid For Post-War Jobs

Fred M. Vinson, Federal Loan Administrator, at his first news conference in Washington March 15 with more than 50 correspondents since assuming his new office, said that when peace came he would make every effort to see that "the resources of our lending agencies are made available to assist American business in the task of providing full employment and attaining the President's goal of 60,000,000 jobs."

A special dispatch from Washington on March 15 to the New York "Times" reporting this further indicated him as saying:

Mr. Vinson stressed the point that he would follow the law closely and take his policies from Congress. Sitting with him were several members of the Board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, senior corporation in the agencies under Mr. Vinson, all of them "Jones men."

In answer to a question, Mr. Vinson said that he had removed no personnel and did not contemplate any sweeping personnel changes at this time.

Informed of criticism that the RFC was not liberal enough in its loans to small business, Mr. Vinson replied by asking his questioner whether he assumed that the RFC small-loan policy had not been broad enough. He added:

"Any one acquainted with my background knows that I have never been unfriendly to business, large or small. Naturally, I would not be a party to any discrimination to what might be called small business."

Mr. Vinson declared that in the post-war period he was for a higher national income than we ever had in peacetime, with "higher prices for agricultural products, higher wages for workers and high profits for business."

A reporter asked, in view of the controversy between Henry A. Wallace and Mr. Jones as to how the RFC should be run, whether he would follow the Jones or Wallace philosophies. He replied:

"Oldtimer, if you get me into that Jones-Wallace scrap you're a good one."

Told that some critics had been apprehensive about RFC competition with business, Mr. Vinson replied that business "might be critical one day and knocking on the door the next."

"I'd like to see the situation come when there will be no need for Government assistance at all."

Mr. Vinson said in a prepared statement that he could not lay down any program now because "there is a lot to learn and I propose to be a good student."

From the New York "Journal of Commerce" from its Washington bureau March 15, we take other remarks of Mr. Vinson as follows:

High farm prices, profits and

wages would result from a post-war national income higher than prewar years, Mr. Vinson said.

"It is my considered judgment that the national income must be at a higher level than we were accustomed to in prewar years and with a higher level of national income there must necessarily be high prices for agricultural products, high wages for the worker, high profits for industry," Mr. Vinson told news reporters.

"If we have substantial purchasing power we will tend toward capacity production which will utilize those who want to work and thereby tend toward full employment."

In answer to questions asked him, Mr. Vinson indicated the following as to his plans:

1. The surplus property problem is recognized as one of the first needing attention. A series of conferences is already scheduled.

2. Full canvass of the Government plant problem is to be made. This will involve a study of the particular plant, how it fits into the industry, affects its locality. No decision affecting these plants can be made without the "full picture" which such a survey would give.

3. Mr. Vinson promised to carry through RFC support to credit pool plans, enunciated by the RFC before he took office. Under the plan the RFC would take up as much as 75% of loans made by private banking credit pools.

RFC announced its willingness to join in the arrangements after the American Banking Association disclosed plans for regional credit pools which would make funds available to small business.

No specific policy on small business was enunciated by the Federal Loan Administrator beyond saying that he would "not be a party to any discrimination against what may be termed small business."

However, he indicated that a study of small business assistance will be made. "In some future time we may have some information on what has been done on loans to small business," Mr. Vinson said.

4. The various directors of the RFC corporations have all been asked for full statements of their operations.

The State of Trade

Reconversion talk has again come to the fore with the call on Saturday of last week by Ira Mosher, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, for a prompt lifting of the ban on reconversion "just as fast as the military situation and supplies improve."

Industry prior to December of 1944 was preparing the way for an early return to partial peacetime production following the collapse of Germany. Cutbacks and cancellation of war contracts totaling 40%, upon the recommendation of War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes, were scheduled to go into effect with the termination of the European campaign.

Automotive officials at that time stated such a course would throw thousands out of jobs without creating new ones. They further pointed out that manpower would be released without benefit of enabling manufacturers to produce a single car insofar as the automotive industry was concerned, since the unused machinery would not be adaptable to car-making.

With the break-through occasioned by the German counter-offensive, in December of last year, all talk of a return to peacetime production was discouraged. The American people were warned that the struggle ahead would be a long and a hard one. They were urged to put plans for reconversion out of their minds and concentrate all their efforts on winning the war.

The progress of the United Nations in Europe has brightened perceptibly since the collapse of the Belgian Bulge on the Western Front, and to all appearances the Allied armies of liberation are now poised on the threshold of victory awaiting the decisive blow that will spell complete defeat for the enemy. Awaiting that hour, war production must be maintained at full capacity to meet any contingency, but this does not mean that plans to cope with a gigantic post-war employment problem should not be given due consideration now.

Emphasizing the necessity for such action, Mr. Mosher charged that failure to plan now for full employment is responsible "more than any other single fact" for the exodus from war plants of hundreds of thousands of workers in Detroit and other critical areas who desire security of position and are greatly concerned over what is to happen when war production ends. Administration spokesmen have exhibited unusual reticence with regard to their former plans for post-war prosperity and jobs for all, and by such a policy have aggravated the manpower situation at present confronting essential war industries.

Business men are greatly concerned as to just what the Government's plans encompass with respect to the curtailment of war production, the release of men and materials for other uses, the course of wage rates, pricing policies, and a multiplicity of other problems that will develop when the European campaign closes. They want to provide for the transition period from war to peace with a minimum of dislocation to themselves, their employees and the nation's economy as a whole.

In driving home the urgency of preparing the way now for peace, Mr. Mosher made the point that, "To say that we may not think or talk of reconversion now is to sentence us to a post-war default in our responsibilities which might put the whole peacetime economic system in the hands of Government."

Steel Industry—Substantial improvement is looked for during March in steel operations over that of recent periods, but the betterment will not alter the present tight steel delivery situation. Some signs have already

shown that steel ingot output has had to a gauged closer to restricted finishing mill operations as a result of a dearth of manpower.

The manpower shortage in the steel industry is not just a matter of numbers, but of certain types of skilled and unskilled labor at spots where the lack of such help cuts down output, states "The Iron Age" in its current report, "This Industrial Week." While ingot production has improved recently, the processing of steel into finished products has slowed down, thus causing raw steel in some cases to be in excess of finishing mill needs. Inroads of the draft into steel mill forces, together with present manpower in skilled jobs close to exhaustion after three years of record-breaking activity, the immediate outlook for significant increases in steel output is not promising.

Satisfied to see the end of severe weather conditions, but still struggling with manpower deficiencies, the steel industry continues to be confronted with a heavy volume of steel orders and directives such as to confound even the best efforts to solve the problem of better distribution. Carryovers this week were still heavy, and for the month of February generally ran as high as 33% to 40% of total order commitments.

An analysis of some delayed shipments, the magazine observes, shows that from 10% to 15% of the total carryovers recently involved material for which January or earlier delivery had been indicated. Despite pleas by WPB that customers cancel advance orders for which authorization was nullified by severe cuts in second quarter CMP allotments, mills report cancellations the lowest in months. Further complicating the steel delivery situation is the heavy demand for shell steel.

The WPB is still having difficulty in placing steel sheet tonnages. WPB is currently attempting to place 240,000 tons of drum sheets for France on already jammed second quarter schedules. The new Navy ship program is not expected to have too much of an effect upon flat rolled schedules, mainly because it will be completed over a long period.

The irresistible action of the military in demanding the front seat in the steel supply picture, plus manpower difficulties in the steel industry, holds out little hope for satisfying restricted civilian requirements for the next two quarters, at least, the magazine states. Estimated military cutbacks following Germany's defeat run all the way from 10% to 35%. It is expected, "The Iron Age" points out, that the tenacious hold of the armed forces on the distribution of steel supplies can only be unloosened after considerable discussion and exertion on the part of those who believe in the necessity for rapid reconversion.

Electric furnace steel output in February showed the best gain on a percentage of operation basis since last May, though considerable capacity is still idle. Some steel users are ordering carbon steel made in electric furnaces because deliveries are easier than those involving open hearth steel. Such consumers are willing to pay the electric furnace differential in order to obtain the steel more quickly. Tonnages involved in such practice constitute only a small proportion of total steel production.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced last Tuesday that the operating rate of steel companies (including 94% of the industry) will be 96.9% of capacity for the week beginning March 19, compared with 94.5% one week ago. This week's operating rate represents a rise of 2.4 points from last week's rate, and is equivalent to 1,774,900 net tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,730,900 net tons last week and 1,777,000 tons one year ago.

Steel production on a tonnage basis for the current week is at the highest level of any week since May 15, 1944, and on the basis of capacity employed has established a new 1945 high, the Institute disclosed.

Electric Production—The Edison Electric Institute reports that the output of electricity decreased to approximately 4,446,136,000 kwh. in the week ended March 10, 1945, from 4,472,110,000 kwh. in the preceding week. Output for the week ended March 10, 1945, was 0.5% above that for the corresponding weekly period one year ago.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York reports system output of 176,500,000 kwh. in the week ended March 11, 1945, comparing with 212,200,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of 1944, or a decrease of 15.9%.

Local distribution of electricity amounted to 173,100,000 kwh., compared with 204,400,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of last year, a decrease of 15.3%.

Railroad Freight Loading—Carloadings of revenue freight for the week ended March 10, 1945, totaled 766,290 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced. This was a decrease of 18,974 cars, or 2.4% below the preceding week this year, and a decrease of 13,975 cars, or 1.8% below the corresponding week of 1944. Compared with a similar period of 1943, a decrease of 2,755 cars, or 0.4%, is shown.

Coal Industry—The Solid Fuels Administrator, U. S. Department of the Interior, in its latest report places total production of soft coal in the week ended March 10, 1945, at 11,025,000 net tons, a decrease of 255,000 tons, or 2.3% from the week previous. Production in the corresponding week of 1944 amounted to 12,300,000 tons.

According to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, output of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended March 10, 1945, was estimated at 1,107,000 tons, a decrease of 9,000 tons, or 0.8% from the preceding week. When compared with the corresponding week in 1944, a decrease of 143,000 tons, or 11.4%, is reflected.

Beehive coke for the week ended March 10, 1945, showed a decrease of 4,400 tons below the previous week, and was 21,100 tons less than for the similar week of 1944.

Crude Oil Production—Daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended March 10, as estimated by the American Petroleum Institute, was 4,768,015 barrels. This represented an increase of 2,895 barrels per day over the preceding week, but was, however, 25,335 barrels less than the daily average figure recommended by the Petroleum Administration for War for the month of March, 1945. When compared with the corresponding week last year, crude oil production was 386,840 barrels per day higher. For the four weeks ended March 10, 1945, daily output averaged 4,772,950 barrels.

Reports from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills (on a Bureau of Mines basis) approximately 4,777,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 14,557,000 barrels of gasoline. Kerosene output totaled 1,666,000 barrels, with

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State Dept. Declares Big Powers' Unity Vital

The importance of unity among the great powers was emphasized by the State Department on March 16, in replying to a question from newspaper correspondents concerning the voting formula reached at Yalta for the Dumbarton Oaks peace plan, according to a special dispatch to the New York "Times" on March 16 in which it was further stated:

The question was in several parts, as follows:

"Apparently under the Yalta voting formula each great power not only has a veto on the forceful settlement of disputes to which it is a party, but also a veto on the peaceful settlement of disputes to which it is not a party. If the department agrees this is so, will it explain why in official explanations the first veto power has been emphasized and the second minimized? Does this complete veto that each power has in some form over every dispute that arises express America's official desire?"

In reply, the Department said: "The Department has never attempted to emphasize or minimize any aspect of the voting procedure."

"In cases brought before the Council, under Chapter VIII-A (for investigation of disputes) and the second sentence of Paragraph I of Chapter VIII-C (concerning regional adjustments) of

the Dumbarton Oaks proposal, decisions of the Council require unanimity of the permanent members as well as a total majority of seven members, with the proviso that no party to the dispute will be entitled to vote.

"Such recommendations and other decisions of the Council are bound to have the greatest weight when they are made by a unanimous vote of the permanent members of the Council not party to the dispute and the concurrence of the required number of other members necessary for the majority of seven."

"The Department feels that in particular the unity of policy and attitude among the permanent members on matters concerning the organization would be one of the strongest means of making the organization effective in its operation."

The Financial Situation

(Continued from first page)

When the meeting was thrown open for discussion, this question came up from the floor:

"Do you think it is possible to institute the social guarantee of minimum wages and the minimum standard of living, and so on, without sacrificing our free, competitive enterprise system?"

Here is Dr. Goldenweiser's reply:

"I am convinced that if we fail to do so we will certainly sacrifice our free competitive system. If we permit nature to take its course, the way we did after the last war, we will invite the loss of free enterprise and all of our liberties. Our one chance to maintain a free enterprise system is to make it produce the standard of living a wealthy and self-respecting country should provide for its population. I believe it is desirable to do this with a minimum of sacrifice of independence and, if I did not believe there was chance of doing it, I would not advocate it. I would be a defeatist and say that we might just as well embrace communism or fascism, or some other "ism." We know from observation, that totalitarianism can eliminate unemployment, and we know from experience that war can do the same. We do not want totalitarianism, because we know that while it accomplishes certain results it does so in a way that sacrifices things that are more sacred. We do not want war. It is my firm conviction that full employment of democratic institutions and economic free enterprise, even as other economically and socially necessary objectives have been achieved. I think what I am proposing is consistent with free enterprise and consistent with democracy, so much so that I am convinced it is the only condition under which free enterprise and democracy will survive—even as long as those of us who haven't very many more years to live will be here to enjoy it."

Apparently in the supposition that it would bolster his argument at some point, although we can not imagine how, Dr. Goldenweiser added an account of what a "wealthy Australian" once told him:

"He said that by the time he had paid the local taxes he had paid 103% of his income in income tax. Well, he didn't get any crocodile tears out of me, because his story proved that living on his principal wouldn't do him much damage."

He Really Believes It

Little wonder that someone rose from the floor at one point and inquired: "Does Mr. Goldenweiser really believe

what he has told us?" The speaker assured the audience that he did. We have no reason to doubt his veracity or his candor in the matter—and that is what troubles us.

It is disturbing when smooth New Deal economists follow facile political orators, day after day pronouncing and constantly repeating such folly. When it is constantly echoed, as is happening day by day, and has been for a long while past, by others who heretofore have not generally been associated with the day-dreaming revolutionaries infesting the nation's capital for the past dozen years, the situation becomes very much more conducive to uneasiness on the part of thoughtful citizens who have insisted upon doing their own thinking.

What Dr. Goldenweiser seems to be saying here is in essence about this: Unless under our traditional system of free enterprise we can do better by ourselves in the years immediately ahead, then we shall (perhaps ought to) scrap our American traditions and adopt Fascism, Nazism, Communism, or some other similar form of social and economic organization under which we know we can provide a more abundant life for ourselves.

Merely to state the proposition in these plain unvarnished terms, seems almost to make any refutation a work of supererogation. What a denial of our every day war experience with the operation of a central government which has undertaken to do but a relatively small part of the managing that would be necessary under totalitarianism, especially in peacetimes! What has happened to our cigarettes, our clothing, our food, and all the rest? Apparently the government which, according to Dr. Goldenweiser and the others, would take care of us all handsomely if directed to do so, can not itself find any clear answer to these questions—or any reasonably effective way of correcting or ameliorating the situation.

History Flouted

What a flouting of history! Where is the nation which under any form of totalitarianism has come even near to providing a standard of living equal to ours under our own system of free enterprise? Where is the country which has improved the standard of living over any substantial period of time at a rate even approximating the progress made in this country over the past half century—yes, even counting the early thirties? We speak of what the war has "taught" us! Let

Treasury Explains Status Of Invasion Currency

Says Invasion Currencies, Other Than the Hawaii and North African Dollars, Are Not Issued by and Are Not Redeemable by the United States, Though Issued and Made Legal Tender Under Authority of the Allied Military Commander in Invaded Areas. Cities Supreme Court Decision Upholding Right to Issue This Currency Under International Law. Asserts Invasion Currency Issued to Armies Is Charged to Appropriations.

In a memorandum released by the Treasury Department on March 14, an explanation is given of the principal currency measures which have been carried out during the war to protect the nation against the effects of the looting of American dollars by the enemy, and to provide the invaded areas and the armies operating in them with a circulating medium and a means of making payments.

The full text of the Treasury's statement follows:

The wide geographical scope of military operations in this war and the great development of techniques of economic warfare have made money an important offensive and defensive weapon of war. Providing this weapon in its most efficient form has required careful and detailed planning far in advance of military operations. Just as we need many varieties of military weapons, of ships and of planes, so we have found that the effective conduct of war on the financial side requires a variety of currency measures designed to meet varied and changeable situations. This memorandum explains some of the principal currency measures which have been carried out during this war.

1. Keeping Dollars from the Axis

Even before we entered the war, this Government, through the Foreign Funds Control of the Treasury Department, took steps to prevent the Axis from using American currency which it looted when it overran the countries of Western Europe and other territories. If we had taken no protective measures, the Germans would have been enabled to use freely the dollars they looted in Holland, in Belgium, in France, and elsewhere, to buy critical war materials in the United States or in other markets, to finance propaganda and espionage, and for a host of other activities constituting an important part of the Axis total war. The strength of the dollar and its universal acceptability throughout the world made it of particular importance that we take steps to prevent use of this currency by the Axis. What we did in substance was to say that no one would be permitted to import dollars into the United States unless he could prove that

we remember that, by and large, this war economy of ours is free enterprise in operation. It is free enterprise under handicaps—some of them quite unnecessary—but free enterprise and individual initiative nevertheless. Where is there a record to match our war production? Let Dr. Goldenweiser find the answer—or some of the others who are forever talking as if it were an established fact that totalitarianism is more able to provide for its people than they are able to provide for themselves.

Free enterprise, if given any reasonable opportunity, will prove itself after this war as it has done repeatedly in the past, but it is not "on trial" unless the American people have become more befuddled than we believe they have.

the dollars were not looted by the Axis. We could not stop trading in dollars in foreign countries entirely, but we did serve notice on anyone who bought the dollar bill anywhere in the world that before he or anyone to whom he might pass the dollar note could bring it into the United States and use it for purchases here, he would have to prove that the dollar did not pass through Axis hands. These measures went a long way in accomplishing their purpose. The Axis realized far less from the dollars they stole than otherwise.

When the Japanese descended upon the Philippines, we were able to take even more effective measures. While the Japanese were still marching toward Manila, we invited people to deposit all dollar and Philippine peso currency they had with the American authorities, against receipt. Careful records were made of the currency so received, and the records are in Washington today. When the defense of the Philippines became hopeless, we burned the currency to make sure that the Japanese would not get it.

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii became a danger spot in our defenses, and we could not be blind to the possibility that the Japanese might attempt to invade the Islands, as, indeed, they evidently intended to do when we stopped them at Midway. As a defensive measure, we introduced the Hawaiian dollar, which is simply regular United States currency with the word "Hawaii" overprinted in large letters. We exchanged all regular dollar currency in Hawaii for Hawaiian dollars, and we were then ready for the Japanese from the point of view of money. Had the Japanese conquered Hawaii, the distinctive Hawaiian currency would have made it possible to take appropriate measures to prevent the enemy from using this currency to any advantage. In 1943 and early 1944, the Hawaiian dollar was put to further use in the occupation of certain Japanese-held islands in the Pacific, for the convenience of our naval personnel, since they operated out of Pearl Harbor. More recently, since our successes in the Pacific have removed all danger of an invasion of Hawaii, we have discontinued issuing Hawaiian dollars and are gradually withdrawing these dollars from circulation by replacing them with regular currency as they are turned in to banks.

2. U. S. Military Disbursements in the United Kingdom

Large American forces have been in Great Britain at all times since the early days of our participation in the war. These men had to be paid, and the Army and Navy had to make incidental expenditures for their maintenance and for other military purposes not covered by reverse lend-lease. The British Government did not want American dollars paid to our troops, and thus put into circulation on a large scale in Britain. British exchange control laws forbid the circulation of foreign currencies, and the use of American dollars for troop pay and other purposes would have broken down the British domestic and foreign exchange controls. Moreover, dollar payments would have been inconvenient for the men as

well, since everything they might want to spend the money for was priced in terms of British currency. For these reasons, it was obviously undesirable to pay our men in dollars. In the United Kingdom we followed the usual practice, and the one that we followed in the last war; we bought British pounds from Britain and paid for them in American dollars. Then the British money was disbursed as net troop pay in Britain and for other purposes. No special problems arose because Britain was not an invaded country, the government was functioning normally, and banking facilities were readily available for this kind of exchange transaction.

It must be pointed out that in Great Britain as well as in all other parts of the world, whatever the currency arrangement may be, the soldier gets local currency only to the extent that he wants cash for local expenditures. Much the greater part of the soldier's pay is not drawn in cash at all. It is allotted to dependents of the soldier, it goes to pay premiums on insurance policies, it is sent to people in the United States in the form of personal remittances, it is deposited through Army facilities in American banks, and it is used to purchase war bonds. All of these transactions are carried out wholly in dollars. It is only the minor percentage of pay which the soldier wants in cash for expenditures in the foreign country which is paid to him in foreign currency. If at any time a soldier finds that he has not spent all the foreign currency he drew, he can exchange what he has left, through Army facilities, for dollars to be sent to the United States as a remittance or for saving.

The same pattern has been followed in other lands, not occupied by the enemy, where our troops have gone in the course of the war. Thus, in Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, Iran, Iceland and other far-flung places where our troops have gone to man the supply lines, we buy the local currency we need for dollars in the traditional manner.

3. Invasion Currency

When we prepared to invade enemy countries, and countries occupied by the enemy, we could not plan to use the procedure followed in Britain and other countries which have not been battlefields of the war. From the outside, we could not know with certainty what we would encounter in enemy-held territory. In Tunisia, the Germans flooded the territory with French francs, paid out with a lavish hand, in the hope of setting loose an uncontrollable inflation, as they did so much more thoroughly in Greece. In Sicily, the Germans ordered the banks to burn Italian currency before our forces arrived. We had to be ready to meet both these tactics, as well as others which have been used against us. We needed to assure our troops of necessary currency, without depending on local banks (because we might find banks destroyed, or unusable because their management's loyalty was questionable), without knowing whether civilian government would be in condition to permit normal business transactions, and without the opportunity (in the case of enemy and French territory) of making arrangements in advance with a recognized government. We had to anticipate the possibility that we would be required to provide currency for civilian needs, before local self-government could be re-established in liberated areas. Our assault forces would precede even a recognized government. We might find that the mayor of the first town liberated needed money urgently to keep his police force on the job, to hire laborers to clear the streets, or for a host of other work needed in the immediate wake of battle.

Our supply officers needed an acceptable currency so they might purchase quickly and readily supplies and services which the Army might require of local civilians. It is obviously easier to hire a crew of laborers to unload ships if we pay them in cash at the end of each day, rather than give them receipts and tell them to submit their claims for future collection.

In our first invasion operation, North Africa, we used yellow seal dollars. Yellow seal dollars, like Hawaiian dollars, are regular American currency, with a distinguishing mark to permit segregation if the situation so requires. We simply substituted yellow ink for blue in printing the seal on regular silver certificates of the United States. We did not know whether we would be welcomed as allies or resisted as invaders; we could not be certain that we would not incur reverses. The yellow seal gave us the opportunity to segregate the currency if we should be driven from North Africa. The yellow seal also gave us the opportunity to distinguish this currency from regular United States currency which we found in circulation in North Africa on our arrival there. In administering our controls designed to keep the Axis from realizing on looted dollars, we were able to permit the yellow seal currency to be imported into the United States with less necessity of control than regular currency, which might have been looted by our enemies.

We stopped issuing yellow seal dollars in North Africa within a few months after our arrival there, and have succeeded in withdrawing almost all from circulation. When we planned to change over to the use of regular North African banknotes, we found that the French in North Africa had neither the paper, ink, nor printing facilities to supply the demand for local currency. Thus the French currency finally put to use in place of the yellow seal dollar was actually printed by a private firm in the United States, for the North African issuing banks. If General Eisenhower's invading forces had not carried a supply of currency, there would have been an actual physical shortage of money for the circulation required in North Africa. The new North African currency made possible a prompt currency conversion by the French authorities after the Nazis were expelled from Tunisia, thus stemming the inflation the Germans tried to create.

In planning for the invasion of Italy, we had another important consideration in mind. We did not want to pay our men in dollar currency, and thus turn dollar claims against the United States into general circulation in an enemy country. After the last war, our Army of Occupation made gross disbursements of almost \$300,000,000 in Germany, most of it by cashing dollar checks for marks at German banks, and by paying out actual dollars to our troops. These dollars were never recovered. We filed a claim for our net costs of occupation, and we have been no more successful in collecting than have the European reparation claimants against Germany. By using an invasion currency assimilated to the currency of the occupied territory, we can keep the dollars pending final settlement rather than give them to the enemy.

In the first few weeks of the Sicilian operation, we used yellow seal dollars, as in North Africa. While preparations were under way for months in advance to use the Allied Military lira, we did not want to print the word "Italy" or the word "lire" until the world knew where the Allied armies would strike. We discontinued issuing yellow seal dollars in Sicily within a short time, and, as in North Africa, have since succeeded in withdrawing the bulk of this currency from circulation.

The AM lira, which has been ever since in Italy, is not a currency of the United States in any sense. It is an Italian currency, originally declared legal tender in Italy by the occupying Allied armies acting as the military government of occupied Italy. Under settled international law, the military governor of occupied enemy territory can make laws for the territory, with the full governmental authority. Thus, the Supreme Court of the United States has said:

"The right of one belligerent to occupy and govern the territory of the enemy while in its military possession, is one of the incidents of war, and flows directly from the right to conquer. We, therefore, do not look to the Constitution or political institutions of the conqueror, for authority to establish a government for the territory of the enemy in his possession, during its military occupation, nor for the rules by which the powers of such government are regulated and limited. Such authority and such rules are derived directly from the laws of war, as established by the usage of the world, and confirmed by the writings of publicists and decisions of courts—in fine from the law of nations. . . . The municipal laws of a conquered territory, or the laws which regulate private rights, continue in force during military occupation, except so far as they are suspended or changed by the acts of the conqueror. . . . He, nevertheless, has all the powers of a de facto government, and can at his pleasure either change the existing laws or make new ones." *Dooley v. United States*, 182 U. S. 222 (1901).

The military governor declared AM lira to be legal tender in Italy, and thereby made the currency equivalent to and assimilated with the previously issued regular Italian lira. AM lira contains no promise of redemption on the part of the Allied forces, and the currency has in every way been made part of the currency issue of Italy. The Italian Government made the AM lira legal tender as one of its first official acts after its arrival in liberated territory in September, 1943.

The Allied Military lira, while printed in the United States, was not issued by the United States. It was issued by the Allied Military Commander of the Mediterranean Theater, acting for the armies under his command, British and American, with contingents of other countries. The printing could just as well have been done in Brazil or India; we did it here because we had the printing facilities.

Our preparations for D-Day, for the invasion of Western Europe, were simpler in two respects. First, we had legally recognized governments-in-exile with which we could deal, in the case of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Second, plans for an invasion of Western Europe were publicly announced, and the currencies for all of the occupied Western European countries were produced simultaneously.

The allied forces landed on the Normandy beaches with "supplemental francs." This currency was printed in the United States, because printing facilities were available here, in agreement with the British Government and after consultation with the French Committee of National Liberation. Subsequently, the French Committee, which was successfully recognized as the de facto authority in France and as the Provisional Government of the French Republic, assumed responsibility for the issue of all the supplemental francs used since D-Day. Our arrangements with the French authorities thus are the same as the arrangements with

Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, made before D-Day.

The Belgian Government in London had prepared a new issue of Belgian currency which was printed at its order in England. The Belgians were asked to advance to General Eisenhower as much of this new Belgian money as might be needed by the liberating armies. We undertook to pay the Belgian Government in dollars for any expenditures made by the American forces for net troop pay or for certain other strictly military purposes not covered by reverse lend-lease. Any advances made toward the conduct of normal civilian affairs in Belgium would be for the account of the Belgian Government, and we would not be expected to reimburse the Belgians.

Netherlands currency was printed privately in Canada at the order of the Netherlands Government-in-Exile, and similarly was supplied to General Eisenhower. The new Luxembourg currency was printed both in Britain and in the United States.

The availability of a new currency for each of these liberated countries provided a necessary monetary instrument, necessary both for the military forces of liberation and for the government of the liberated country. Thus, the Belgian Government, after its re-establishment in Brussels, called in all old high denomination Belgian currency circulating, and made the new notes the only legal tender. This was done as part of a financial program designed to reduce the inflated currency circulation imposed on the Belgians by the Germans and to help stabilize the Belgian economy.

In the Pacific theater, we followed the same procedure in our arrangements with the Dutch Government for military operations in the Netherlands Indies. The forces of General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz were armed with Netherlands Indies guilders prepared upon the order of and issued by the Netherlands Government supplied to General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz and paid for in dollars to the extent that they were used for net troop pay and other strictly military expenditures not covered by reverse lend-lease.

United States Army and Navy forces in the Philippines are using a new "Victory Series" of Philippine currency and a new 1944 series of Philippine coins prepared in anticipation of our return. The currency, as in pre-war days, was produced by the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the coins were manufactured by the United States Mint, at the request of the Philippine Commonwealth Government. As in pre-war days, every two pesos of the new Philippine Treasury certificates is backed by one United States dollar on deposit in the United States, and in addition the Commonwealth maintains an exchange stabilization fund amounting to between 15 and 25% of the currency in circulation.

In each of the Allied countries, the invasion currency used was not in any sense a currency of the United States. It was provided by the local government of the liberated country itself, and such government or its central bank is solely responsible for the redemption of the currency. We pay in U. S. dollars for the foreign currency we use for net troop pay and certain other strictly military expenditures not covered by reverse lend-lease. The moment any such disbursements are made by Army Finance officers, Washington is notified and the dollar amount is taken from the Army appropriation and set up in a special account in the Treasury. A similar procedure is followed with Navy expenditures. Thus, Congressional control over the size of Army and Navy appropriations is strictly maintained,

Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz are supplied with ample local currency of the country in which they are operating and the Allied government is paid later when the accounts are balanced up.

As the picture changed in Italy, and Italy became a co-belligerent in our war against Germany, the AM lira demonstrated its usefulness. It was decided to make available to the Italian Government, for vital rehabilitation, the dollar equivalent of net American troop pay disbursements made in AM lira, thus following, in part, the pattern of our arrangement with our Allies. This action, taken in such a way as not to prejudice any ultimate financial settlement with Italy, is helping Italy today to share in the struggle to liberate Northern Italy.

The Allied Military mark has now been introduced in occupied areas of Germany by the Allied armies. It is being issued under the same conditions as provided the basis for the original issuance of AM lire.

4. Who Will Redeem These Currencies

When invasion currencies were first put to use by the Allied forces the question was frequently raised, "Who will redeem these currencies?" Writers in various popular periodicals, as well as financial journals, speculated from time to time as to whether the United States did or did not intend to redeem invasion currencies, or whether some other government or agency did or did not intend to do so.

All of this speculation about whether or not the United States will "redeem" such currencies arises from a fundamental misconception of their nature. The United States Government did not issue any of this invasion currency (except, of course, yellow seal and Hawaiian dollars, which, as pointed out above, are in every respect United States money), and therefore is under no obligation to "redeem" such currencies. No promise of redemption was ever made. No invasion currency carries any legend suggesting redemption by the United States. In fact the words "United States" do not appear on any of the invasion currencies at all. These currencies serve the same purpose of providing local means of payment as is served by the British sterling used to pay our troops in Britain and our obligation of redemption no more exists in the former case than in the latter.

Every local currency used by the Allied forces is issued by the authority of the lawful government of the country in which the currency is disbursed. Belgian, French and Dutch currencies used by our troops are issued by the lawful Belgian, French and Dutch Governments, just as the British pounds we use are issued by the British Government. AM lire and AM marks are issued by the lawful governments of the portions of Italy and Germany occupied by the Allied forces; under international law the military commander of these areas is the lawful government. Due to the destruction of Italian facilities, it has been necessary for the Allied Financial Agency to continue to make available AM lire, which has been made legal tender by the Italian Government in territory controlled by it, both for the needs of the Italian Government and the Allied forces.

Thus, it is perfectly clear that the United States has not obligated itself in any way to "redeem" any invasion currency issued in a foreign land, and we have no "secret understandings" that we will ever do so.

We have arranged to pay the Allied governments dollars equivalent to the net amount of invasion currency disbursed to our troops as pay and allowances in these foreign lands, as we pay dollars to the British when we

buy sterling with which to meet our Army and Navy payrolls in the United Kingdom. Similarly, other strictly military expenditures originally effected in invasion currency in these Allied countries are also compensated in dollars to the Allied country whose currency we use, if they do not come within the scope of reverse lend-lease.

The local currency, which is paid to our troops in foreign territories, is furnished to the military forces by the governmental authority concerned. When the U. S. forces obtain a foreign currency for military expenditures, the relevant military appropriation is charged for the dollar equivalent thereof in the United States. In this manner the control of Congress over the expenditures of the U. S. military forces is maintained. The amounts of the dollar equivalent of the net troop pay and other strictly military expenditures not covered by reverse lend-lease which have been certified to the Treasury by the War and Navy Departments are paid to the Allied government concerned. In the case of Italy, we held the money in a suspense account until recently, when it was decided, in view of Italy's status as a co-belligerent, to make the net troop pay dollars available to the Italian Government for the purchase of necessary rehabilitation supplies in the United States, as pointed out above.

When our troops are paid in new Belgian francs supplied by the Belgian Government, they are getting the lawful currency of Belgium. Similarly, when they are paid in AM lire, they are getting a currency which is a lawful currency of Italy.

It is the same in each of the countries into which our armies have moved. Invasion currency is not something separate and apart from the currency of the country. It becomes, immediately upon issue, part of the currency of the country in which it is issued. We use the currency system we find for the needs of our troops, because that is the quickest and most efficient way of providing our armies with the money they need for carrying on their operations.

Our allies have followed similar procedures in providing currency for their military forces in foreign lands. The British used a British Military Authority note, denominated in pounds in their early operations in Africa; again, side by side with our yellow seal dollar, in North Africa and in the early weeks of the Sicilian operations; and, only a few months ago, in the operations in Greece. The British joined us in the use of AM lire in Italy. British arrangements with the Western European countries for currency are much the same as ours. Canada is being supplied with francs and guilders in the same way. The Russian forces introduced a military lei in their invasion of Rumania, and are today using the same AM mark in eastern Germany as we are using on the Western Front. We have planned with our Allies for the use of money as well as for the use of other weapons of war.

Venezuela, Russia In Pact

Caracas, Venezuela, Associated Press advices March 13 said:

"Venezuela and the Soviet Union have agreed to establish diplomatic and consular relations, a Government communique announced tonight."

"The Failure of the White Man's Civilization"

(Continued from first page)

in all our services in the first World War and that our casualties in this war alone will total over 1,000,000.

A Kill or Be Killed Age

Who will deny that this lovable old world of ours has again become a virtual Slaughter House of human beings. Or who will say that the White Man's Civilization is not a confessed failure in the light of recent events as we eagerly search through the daily grist of news to see how many thousands of our enemies have met death at our hands either by bombings, ship sinkings, clashes with tanks or infantry attack.

Verily, we are living in a KILL or BE KILLED age until it almost seems that the KILLING of our fellow beings is the highest order of the day.

Perhaps it is satirical to suggest to this college bred, sophisticated generation that instead of the holocaust of war, it would be much more sensible and even more decisive for the so-called civilized nations to hold a fistic Olympia, wherein each nation—Germany, Japan, Italy, Russia, France, China, Great Britain and the United States—would put on say 100 pugilistic bouts with the best prize fighters of each country represented, the final issue of the WAR to be determined by the nation whose pugilists won the most bouts. What a saving of human material and property to both sides of the controversy!!!

There is a precedent for this procedure back in Biblical times when Goliath, a giant, who, the Good Book says, stood six cubits and a span in height, was slain by a stone from David's sling in a single combat which automatically decided the battle between the Israelites and the Philistines, who stood by to watch the proceedings. Surely this was a convincing example of pre-arranged warfare in which two solitary individuals fought a battle to the finish to determine the issue for two contending nations. They did those things so much better in ancient days.

A Look at the World Picture

Viewing national and international scenes as a whole, moral and spiritual values seem to be a thing of the past if they were ever taken very seriously by the majority of dwellers on this earth.

The world picture as the writer views it over the past 60 years is not exactly an inspiring one.

True, a few wars have been fought for laudable principles, but more often, wars are actuated by selfishness and hate on one side or the other.

The impartial student of history will wince when he reviews the happenings of these times whether he is appraising the inefficiency of our government "politicos" and bureaus, the conduct of some of the world's leaders or the paganism of the so-called civilized countries or some of the present day social or political manifestations.

One should not be classed as an iconoclast when he asseverates that "The White Man's Civilization" in spite of Man's vain boasts and proud achievements in various fields, is a flat failure.

To corroborate the arraignment of Civilization, we need not summarize the course and conduct of Britain, France, Spain, Netherlands, Germany, Russia, Italy and other so-called Christian countries during the last 100 or 200 years, to accomplish their selfish territorial, trade and racial aims by force, conquest and aggression.

The historic record of their savage wars, one against the other

and against our country, is too long to narrate here and the details are familiar to every student of history.

The great World War in Europe 1914-1918 and the present Global War are in themselves irrefutable indictments of the White Man's Civilization and furnish sufficient proof that the civilizations represented by these enlightened countries are failures.

The pages of history are drenched with the blood of misguided human beings of powerful so-called civilized nations whose peoples are considered followers of Christ browbeating small or weaker but sometimes gallant nations into abject submission by force of arms. Without being sardonic, I do not see how the so-called civilized Christian nations can ever again approach the "heathen" (?) in other lands and expect to sell them civilization, or its complement Christianity as we know it, when such nations are among the leading exponents of Mass Murder in the present conflict.

In all seriousness may I ask—would it be fair to the "heathen" or to the believers in other religions, to substitute ours for theirs before we civilize Civilization or christianize Christianity?

Is Mankind Progressing?

In our business, political, personal and social relationships the attainment of higher altruistic standards and higher humanitarian levels are, if anything, far short of the ideal and often rank failures measured by ethical standards.

Judged by the record of the last one hundred years, mankind seems to be retrograding and a person would have to be an optimistic optimist to conclude that civilization with all its backward movements is moving on to a better day and a better world.

What is the matter with humanity, what is the matter with the "White Man's Civilization" what ails the Christian Church? Why has the Church universal, for instance, made such a poor mess of redeeming the world?

Surely the civilizing process prompted and aided by the Church and the Christian religion should have been a potential, refining, regenerative force which would cause pagan and Christian, whether white, black, yellow, or brown, to live and work together on this earth for the betterment of all mankind.

What the World Needs

What the world needs to learn now more than ever, are the religious concepts of the greatest Jew of all time, the humble carpenter of Galilee—the spiritual and moral leader of Mankind—Jesus Christ.

Who will say that the beneficent religion of the Saviour is not the greatest need in this desolate war-torn world of ours today and who will say that there even was a time when the transforming and humanizing force and influence of the Christian principles of the Man of Nazareth could do more to draw all people of the earth together in the restoration of civilized ideals and pursuits. But is religion, as individuals and nations profess and practice it today, the religion of the Great Moral Leader of mankind who taught and exemplified the acme of unselfishness epitomized in "Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends"?

Are the religious concepts of Protestants, Catholics or Jews the disinterested, uncommercialized, simon-pure kind, which were preached by the lowly Nazarene? Perhaps this is "The Answer"

why civilization in the light of today's events is a failure, why the Christian Church has made such a poor job of religion and why the Church is such a weak and ineffective moral force in the affairs of nations and individuals after nineteen hundred years of trial.

So it might be well to give up the search for the perfect man in either business, politics, society or in other fields of human activity for if it is perfection we are seeking it is a conservative statement to declare that we will not find the "perfect man" or the perfect nation this side of heaven. The endeavor will prove as fruitless as Herr Hitler's effort to put the Germans on the map as the Master Race.

Other Causes of Failure

In appraising the other causes for the "Failure of the White Man's Civilization" the most disappointing include: education, science, culture and the arts.

We had every reason to expect that the transforming and humanizing effect of education and cultural training would uplift the White Man from ignorance and his savage instincts, that education and knowledge would endow him with enough reason and ethics to rise above the common level and lead the world to better and higher aspirations and achievements.

Yet it is militaristic leaders like Hitler, Himmler and ex-Mussolini, who, dominating their own nations, have plunged the world into agony, chaos and ruin. Why is it that the educated men and women in advanced countries like Germany, Italy and Japan are dominated by human gorillas like Hitler, Himmler, ex-Mussolini and Hirohito?

Why is it that the common people and the intelligentsia of so many countries in different periods of the world's history permit themselves to be pawns in the mad, wasteful, bloody game of conquest and imperialism. Is it a case of mob psychology?

In their recently published book, "The Problems of Lasting Peace," Herbert Hoover and Hugh Gibson have listed the following men as the "apotheoses of militarism and aggression": Alexander the Great, Ghengis Khan, Julius Caesar, Charlemagne, Gustavus Adolphus, Napoleon, Kaiser Wilhelm. To this list should be added Hitler, Himmler, ex-Mussolini and Hirohito.

The Survival of the Fittest

Whatever we think about the tendencies of our times, our minds gravitate with regretfulness to the fratricidal world tragedy which is now, let us hope, entering its last phases.

The grim facts of this bloody era seem to add up to this: That wars are the inevitable evolution of human events in history where in the offender and the offending nation suffer alike and the weak as well as the strong must inevitably fight for the right to exist.

There seems to be no escape for the small and weaker nations from the law of the jungle or from the aggressor or transgressor.

The survival of the fittest is not by any means predicated on right or fair dealing but on might and fighting power.

Dollars and pounds sterling win wars. The country or countries with the most dollars, the most army, the most navy, airplanes, tanks and other death dealing equipment will be acclaimed victors when they succeed in wearing down their opponents by sheer numbers and staying power.

Germany in the Family of Nations

It is almost axiomatic to say that the world cannot do without Germany in the family of nations nor can Germany exist without the other nations of the world. This, of course, brings to mind the German complex for war, Germany's record of militarism since

1864 and the endorsement her nationals have always given Pan-Germanism and their brutal wars for conquest and imperialism.

The perplexing question is what will the Allied nations do with Germany after the war is fought and won. What will the Allied nations do to offset or stamp out the German militaristic objective and Nazism with which the younger generation particularly have been indoctrinated?

A ruthless "Answer" that might be made to this question is viz: The only way to civilize misguided nations with barbaric propensities like Germany and Japan, is for the "civilized" nations of the world to address themselves to the decent elements in the offending nations' population and failing in that there remains no other recourse except to treat international lawlessness and contempt in much the same manner as we would treat a murderer or an insane person or a mad dog.

There is no more patent proof needed to prove "The Failure of the White Man's Civilization" than the low point to which international morality has fallen than the wanton persecution of the Jewish people and other faiths by the Germans and the merciless death of non-combatant women and children and the destruction of their homes by bombing in all the countries at war in Europe.

Imperialism the Principal Cause of World Wars

The humanitarian looks in vain for a world peace organization which will ensure permanent peace or which will prevent a third World War of the Great Powers within the next quarter of a century.

If we do not close our eyes to actualities, we cannot avoid the inevitable conclusion that wars will continue until the end of time unless the Great Powers abandon Imperialism.

Objectively speaking, there can be no effective enforcement of world peace nor can a real League of Nations function under present conditions while Imperialism is the avowed policy of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal.

The Least That Humanity Can Hope for When Peace is Concluded

Out of the welter of this horrible, senseless War, mankind can move a long way from the savagery of modern warfare if the Allied and Axis Powers will solemnly pledge themselves that in the event of another war they will outlaw robots, submarines, indiscriminate airplane bombing of cities and other populated centers, poisonous gas and chemicals and also the coming use of germs in warfare.

It goes without saying that the future bombing of non-combatant men, women and children in civilian centers of population should not be permitted under any circumstances. Airplanes—the "eyes of the Army and Navy"—should be reserved for scouting and reconnaissance purposes only.

If such humane reforms as these are instituted and faithfully adhered to as a result of the coming Peace Settlements and were the only gains to arise from World War II, mankind will have advanced nearer to the goal of a civilized world both in war and in peace. That, I think, is the least that humanity can hope for in a world sorely beset with racial, social and political fanaticisms and international hatreds.

Bella Horrida Bella

There are worse things in life than death for I cannot imagine anything which equals the suffering and agonized existence endured by the peoples of Europe during the ceaseless bombing and devastation of their homes and the ravishing of their bodies and souls in this fratricidal war. I

cannot conceive of any lot worse than the ruthless treatment of our nationals at German and Japanese concentration camps, the heartless treatment and extermination of the Jewish race, the raping of women and children, the break-up of families, the enslavement of their menfolk in German mills and factories. Nature in its most catastrophic manifestations, whether it be flood, earthquake, tornado, fire, volcanic eruptions, or what not, does not begin to compare with the fiendish cruelty and savagery which civilized man has devised for the killing and destruction of the human race and this by those who claim to be followers of Jesus Christ and believers in the principles of Christianity. This being so, who can conscientiously deny that we are not witnessing the failure of the white man's civilization? "Sic transit gloria mundi."

In conclusion, I would like to quote some fateful words taken from a philosophical monograph entitled "The Key to Life," written by my friend, Mike M. Rinn, of Boulder, Colorado, viz:

*"Out of the darkness—light,
Out of the substance—breath,
Out of the sunlight—night,
Out of the living—death,
Out of the peaceful—strife,
Out of the struggle—calm,
Out of the rotting—life,
Out of the painful—balm,
Evolving throughout the ages
Progressing through ether and sod,
Man writes his history in pages,
But the final chapter is God."*

Feb. Steel Output Drops

Although calculated weekly production of steel ingots during February was almost back to the December level, total ingot production for February was approximately 500,000 tons lower than in January, according to a report by the American Iron and Steel Institute on March 10. Fewer working days in February, manpower difficulties and the storms that interfered with transportation were factors tending to hold down production.

The February production was 6,657,703 tons, against a revised total of 7,204,303 tons made in January and 7,188,317 tons made in February, 1944.

Operations averaged 90.9% of capacity in February, compared with 88.8% in January and 96.9% in February, 1944.

The calculated weekly production in February was 1,664,426 tons, against 1,626,253 tons in January and 1,736,308 tons in February, 1944.

Mail Service To France

Postmaster Albert Goldman on March 13 directed attention to the following announcement issued by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker that effective immediately the limited mail service to France is extended to include printed matter not exceeding one pound in weight. The postage rate is 1½ cents for each two ounces.

"The service is restricted to periodicals and newspapers mailed directly by a publisher in this country to a publisher, an agent, or a subscriber in France; and to other types of printed matter mailed directly by a commercial firm or publisher.

"Forwarding or remaining any article of printed matter for France is prohibited. Publications containing technical data must comply with the licensing requirements of the Foreign Economic Administration.

"Previously, mail service with France has been restricted to non-illustrated post cards, letters, and letter packages. The limited mail service is available to the whole of continental France with the exception of the department of Moselle, Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin, and the territory of Belfort."

Representatives of 100 Groups Discuss Bretton Woods Agreement With Morgenthau

At the invitation of Americans United for World Organization, 104 national organizations met in Washington on Feb. 28 with Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and members of his staff to discuss the Bretton Woods Agreement and the relation of the proposals to the larger picture of international cooperation. Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, Chairman of Americans United, in requesting the Treasury Department officials to meet with these organization representatives, said he would be glad to invite these organizations to such a meeting with the understanding that they came for information and guidance and without commitments. Secretary Morgenthau replied to Dr. Hopkins that he would be happy to accept this offer to assist in engendering a fuller public understanding of Bretton Woods. The meeting was held at the Commerce Department auditorium. Hugh Moore, President of Americans United, presided.

Mr. Morgenthau, opening the conference, said: "In all the 11 years I've been in the Treasury, we've never had anything as difficult to explain as these proposals." The Associated Press advices from Washington indicating this on Feb. 28, also said in part: Archibald MacLeish, Assistant

Secretary of State, emphasized the importance of public understanding of all the various international proposals. He told the gathering that the days between now and the April 25 United Nations conference at San Francisco are "perhaps the most critical in the history of the country."

He said that if the people of the world don't understand and accept the idea of international collaboration, "it makes no difference what's done at San Francisco—we won't have an organization for peace."

Dean Acheson, another Assistant Secretary of State, said that if the United States rejects the Bretton Woods agreements after taking the lead in preparing them, enthusiasm of other nations for the Dumbarton Oaks security agreement will be "chilled."

Newspaper Declared a Private Business—Publisher Free to Deal With Whom He Pleases

The right of a newspaper to edit or refuse advertising which it considers discriminatory has been upheld in the New York State Supreme Court by Justice Wm. H. Murray, according to Associated Press advices from Troy, N. Y., March 2 published in the New York "Sun," which reports the Court's conclusions as follows:

Dismissing an injunction suit in which Camp-of-the-Pines, Inc., sought to restrain the New York "Times" from refusing to accept advertising as submitted, Justice Murray held yesterday that the use of the words "selected clientele" was "an indirect means to hide discrimination."

Attorneys for the camp on Lake Champlain, near Williston, said that the newspaper had refused to print the two words in an advertisement submitted in 1943.

"As a practical matter, such words as 'selected clientele' connote in the public mind that col-

ored persons, Jews and others need not apply to plaintiff for accommodation," Justice Murray's opinion said. "The duty of the courts is ever to be watchful and alert against open, as well as covert and stealthy, attacks and encroachments against the social, as well as the political and economic, rights of persons."

He added that a publisher had a right to deal with whom he pleased, since a newspaper "is essentially a private business."

Send Economic Mission to Balkan Countries Stettinius Urged by Commerce & Ind. Ass'n

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. has been urged to send an economic mission to Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Hungary and Poland by Neal Dow Becker as President of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., according to a letter released by the Association on March 20. Mr. Becker wrote that it is the belief of the Association that prompt action by the State Department would have an important bearing on future international commerce of the United States. In his letter Mr. Becker said:

"Accomplishments of the recent Special Economic Mission to French North Africa, the Middle East and Italy under the sponsorship of the State Department have been widely recognized in governmental and trade circles as illustrating the effectiveness of such a selected group in paving the way for improved commercial relations and for the reestablishment of private trade with those areas. The situation prevailing in the Balkan countries and adjacent areas closely parallels those in the Middle East.

"In connection with our future international commerce it is of interest to note that the value of American-owned property in the countries named above amounts to \$555,000,000, according to Table C, pages 224 and 225, of the Report on Hearings before the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations on the Treasury Department appropriation bill for 1943. In the main these figures represent the value of fixed assets, but as in most instances these are going concerns, their real values are much greater. Of even greater importance with

respect to the need for an economic mission at this time, these figures represent a potentiality for two-way trade of tremendous value to this country."

18 Nations Sign Food Pact

Ratification by only two more nations is needed to put into operation the food and agriculture organization of the United Nations, L. B. Pearson, Canadian Ambassador, revealed on March 11, it is learned from Associated Press advices from Washington, in which it was also stated:

Mr. Pearson, who is Chairman of the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, which was formed at the Hot Springs, Va., International Food Conference in 1943 and authorized to draw up a constitution and tentative program for the new organization, said that 18 nations had officially agreed to accept the plan.

Twenty acceptances are needed to put the constitution into force. Nations which have accepted are:

Australia, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway,

Senator Tobey Questions Eccles Speculation Tax As Inflationary

The heavy tax suggested by Chairman Marriner S. Eccles, of the Federal Reserve System, on gains from war-time speculation was under fire in the Senate Banking Committee on March 7 by Senator Charles W. Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire. Associated Press accounts from Washington March 7, reporting this added:

"With Mr. Eccles in the witness chair, Senator Tobey asked whether such a tax would not tend to increase inflation of stock prices.

"It seemed to him, the Senator said, that it would deter sellers and thus leave a smaller volume of stocks in the market on which buyers could bid.

"Mr. Eccles argued that it would not deter sellers who had held their stocks a long time but would deter buyers who wanted to make a quick turnover. He has proposed a tax of 90% on profits realized from sale of capital assets held for less than two years after a fixed date, perhaps Jan. 1, 1945. The tax would be reduced 10% for each year longer than two that the capital assets were held.

"The Federal Reserve Chairman told the Senators he had read in

a magazine that one man had run an initial \$2,000 up to \$250,000 by trading in low-price stocks since 1942.

"He also read a letter from George H. Pannell, of Los Angeles, a real estate appraiser, who said houses he had sold in 1943 for \$6,000 were now on the market for \$12,000.

"Mr. Eccles was drawn into the tax discussion in the course of testimony on a bill to reduce the minimum required gold reserve of Federal Reserve banks to 25% of their deposits and notes in circulation. It is now 40% on notes and 35% on deposits.

Mr. Eccles' proposal for a tax on speculation gains was referred to in our issue of March 1, page 963.

Finland Declares War On Germany—Treasury Removes From Category of "Enemy Country"

Finland formally declared war on Germany on March 3, joining the list of former Axis satellites that have turned against the Reich, said United Press advices from London, which also had the following to say:

In a declaration dated March 1 and released at 11.30 p.m. today, the Government announced that Finland had been at war with Germany since Sept. 15, 1944.

When German troops attacked the island of Hogland [Suursaari] in the Gulf of Finland. The declaration added that military operations against the Germans in northern Finland were continuing.

The Finns have actually been fighting the Germans since last Sept. 19, when Finland reached an armistice with Russia, but it had been almost entirely an effort to clear German troops from the country and there had been no formal declaration of war.

A notice issued by the Treasury Department (Foreign Funds Con-

trol) was issued as follows on March 8:

Revocation of Public Interpretation No. 16 under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, Executive Order No. 9193, Sections 3(a) and 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended by the First War Powers Act, 1941, relating to Foreign Funds Control.

Public Interpretation No. 16 is hereby revoked in view of the amendment to General Ruling No. 11, dated Feb. 16, 1945, deleting Finland from the category of "enemy territory."

IBA Members Differ on Paid Mgr. and D. C. Office

Members of the Investment Bankers Association are reported as differing in opinion over the policy of having a paid manager and moving the Association's office to Washington, D. C., it was disclosed in San Francisco on March 15, and a study of four confidential letters sent to members during the past two months indicates little chance of any early agreement, it was said in a special dispatch from San Francisco on March 15 to the New

York "World-Telegram," from which we also take the following:

The faction now in control, headed by John Clifford Folger, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Albert H. Gordon, Chairman of the Conference Committee, would move the Association's headquarters from Chicago to Washington and create a paid staff to represent the interests of the bankers in the capital.

The second faction, while willing to engage a "competent man to represent the Association in Washington," is opposed to a change in the headquarters ad-

dress, objects to a paid staff to manage the IBA, and sees no reason for increasing annual operating costs from \$95,000 to \$155,000. This group is headed by former Presidents of the Association and includes Jean C. Witter, Trowbridge Galloway, Frank M. Gordon, Edward B. Hall, Roy C. Osgood, John A. Prescott and Allan M. Pope.

The Folger faction, with the establishment of a Washington headquarters, would get a policy patterned after that of trade associations and would maintain a staff to keep in close contact with all Government departments, new legislation, work in close cooperation with U. S. Chamber of Commerce and similar organizations, and issue supplemental bulletins to keep members posted on information of current importance to business.

The plan has not yet been submitted to Congress for approval, although President Roosevelt indicated in his message of Feb. 2 on the Bretton Woods proposals that it soon will be.

All 44 nations participating in the Hot Springs conference a year and a half ago have been represented on Mr. Pearson's interim commission.

The proposed constitution provides for FAO to "become a part of any general world organization which may be established," Mr. Pearson declared.

Jan. War Bond Sales Of Home Loan System

During January, member thrift institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System accounted for a total of \$78,000,000 in sales of war bonds and purchases of Government securities for their own investment, James Twohy, Governor of the System, announced on March 10. This consisted of \$31,000,000 in sales to the public and \$47,000,000 in member institutions' purchases of government bonds, he reported. "The \$78,000,000 total of war financing by these institutions in January—the month following the Sixth War Loan—is almost three times the \$27,000,000 reached in August, the month following the Fifth War Loan," said Mr. Twohy. As an indication that savings and loan associations and other member institutions of the System are not relaxing in their efforts between war loan drives, these comparative figures are highly pleasing, he said, to savings and home financing institutions throughout the country which have placed their "thrift education" facilities at the service of the U. S. Treasury since 1941.

Homer Hilton Resumes Activities With Argus

Homer Hilton, Sales Manager of Argus, Incorporated, has resigned as Director of the General Products Division of the Office of Surplus Property, U. S. Treasury, after serving for a period of eight months, during which time he has organized policies and distribution channels for surplus war stocks. Mr. Hilton's services were loaned to the Treasury Department by Argus last July when he was first named a dollar-a-year man and Consultant to the Treasury Department in the disposal of photographic equipment and later as Director of the General Products Division. At the request of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Hilton will continue to serve the Treasury Department in the capacity of Consultant, says "Argus" which states:

"Having established policies and procedure for disposing of surplus war goods, it will now be possible for Mr. Hilton to assist with this important work for the Treasury Department, and to devote more time to the problems that face Argus, who are operating 100% on war production at this time.

more than mortgage recordings for the same month in 1944. The FHLB Administration adds:

The January volume for savings and loan associations, insurance companies and mutual savings banks was seasonally less than for December. Other groups of lenders reported increases for the month of up to 4%.

A recent rising trend in the proportion of mortgage activity by individual lenders continued into January, when their participation in all non-farm mortgage recordings climbed to the record ratio of 28%. Recordings by savings and loan associations for the month, reaching \$111,480,000, were the highest January total for that group of lending institutions since this statistical record was established in 1939.

These estimates are based on compilations of mortgage recordings of \$20,000 or less. The number and amount of such mortgages recorded in January, by type of lender, are as follows:

Jan. Mtge. Financing

The expanding volume of mortgage financing last year showed evidence of continuing in 1945, with a January total estimated at \$355,000,000, the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration reported on March 10. This is 17%

	Number	Amount	Per Cent
Savings and loan associations.....	34,007	\$111,480,000	31%
Insurance companies.....	3,473	17,882,000	3
Banks and trust companies.....	17,829	65,109,000	18
Mutual savings banks.....	2,980	12,500,000	4
Individuals.....	35,669	99,200,000	28
Others.....	11,936	48,407,000	14
Total.....	105,894	\$354,578,000	100%

The State of Trade

(Continued from page 1291)

distillate fuel oil placed at 4,887,000 barrels and residual fuel oil at 9,752,000 barrels during the week ended March 10, 1945. Storage supplies at the week-end totaled 52,290,000 barrels of civilian grade gasoline, 44,586,000 barrels of military and other gasoline; 6,976,000 barrels of kerosene; 27,001,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil, and 44,150,000 barrels of residual fuel oil.

Lumber Shipments—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reports that lumber shipments of 473 reporting mills were 6.9% above production for the week ended March 10, 1945, while new orders for these mills were 4.5% more than production. Unfilled order files amounted to 102% of stocks.

For the year to date, shipments of reporting identical mills exceeded production by 8.8% and orders ran 14.0% above output.

Compared to the average corresponding week of 1935-39, production of reporting mills was 29.7% greater, shipments 29.2% greater, and orders 23.0% greater.

Paper Production—Paper production at present is greater than it was in 1942, notwithstanding the fact that the mills are operating with 10% fewer employees than heretofore. Output for the week ended March 10, 1945, was 87.7% of capacity, as against 87.8% of capacity for the preceding week, the American Paper and Pulp Association's index of mill activity disclosed. As for paperboard, production for the same period was reported at 94% of capacity, against 96% in the preceding week.

Silver—The London market was quiet and unchanged at 25½d. per fine ounce for silver. The New York Official for foreign silver continued at 44¼c. and 70¼c. for domestic silver.

Commodity Price Index—The general commodity price level turned slightly downward the past week. The index closed at 176.46 on March 13, the daily wholesale commodity price index compiled by Dun & Bradstreet revealed, comparing with 176.49 a week previous and with 172.64 on March 14, 1944.

Trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade increased to almost 165,000,000 bushels. This was the heaviest volume for some time and represented a daily average of 27,500,000 bushels, against 16,500,000 for the preceding week and 8,000,000 a year ago. Cash markets generally held strong throughout the period, but future prices were erratic and were marked by extremely nervous fluctuations. Wheat dropped sharply on news of the Rhine crossing by American troops, but recovered toward the close on active buying, spurred by the scarcity of box cars.

Hog ceilings were firmly maintained as market receipts dropped to near-record lows, and choice steers and lambs closed strong to higher.

Cotton prices showed little net change, although movements during the week were highly irregular. After a strong start values declined on the favorable war news from Europe and the continued uncertainty regarding farm legislation, but aggressive mill buying plus a good foreign demand resulted in a strong finish. Belgium was reported to be in the open market for additional large quantities of cotton.

The Boston wool market reported some sales of domestic grease wools, but on the whole inquiries were limited and total volume was small. Bidding for scoured woolen wools was active and medium scoured woolen wools was active and medium scoured pulled wools remained in

demand for Army socks and blankets.

Foreign wools continued in brisk demand, but sales were slower as most dealers have already sold all wools on which nearby deliveries could be assured. The 1944 production of domestic wool, as estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was 418,094,000 pounds, grease basis, of which 347,094,000 pounds was shorn wool and 71,000,000 pounds were pulled wool.

Wholesale Food Price Index—Continued firmness characterized the Dun & Bradstreet index, which continued unchanged at \$4.10 for the fourth successive week. This compared with \$4.03 for the comparative date a year ago, or a rise of 1.7%. Individual price changes for the week showed advances for steers, sheep and lambs, with declines in rye, oats and potatoes.

The index represents the sum total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use.

Retail and Wholesale Trade—Retail volume registered further increases during the past week. The outstanding feature was the heavy buying of yard goods and women's apparel, although other commodities such as costume jewelry, accessory lines, and food contributed to the heavy turnover. In other lines distribution was spotty and transactions were limited by scarcity of merchandise. Retail inventories were described as far from satisfactory. Dun & Bradstreet reports, the type of merchandise usually sought is not available and total volume has been affected.

Sportswear sales were excellent in women's apparel departments. Dressmaker suits, short top coats, and matching wool skirts and jackets were leading items. Blouse sales were described as tremendous. Hosiery volume has continued heavy and stocks are reduced as replacements are scarce. Interest in women's hats mounted during the week. Men's apparel moved more rapidly the past week, although inventories were somewhat lower than a year ago. Volume exceeds 1944 by about 20%.

Furniture sales have been retarded by comparatively low inventories and decreased quality. Housefurnishing volume was holding about even with a year ago.

Food distribution remained unchanged this week. Volume was firm and compared well with a year ago. Some food products, especially meats and poultry, are still short of requirements. Food inventories were described as holding even with previous weeks but down slightly from a year ago.

Retail dollar volume for the country was estimated from 15% to 18% over last year. Regional percentage increases were: New England and the East, 15 to 20; Middle West, 20 to 24; Northwest, 10 to 14; South and Southwest, 14 to 18; Pacific Coast, 11 to 15.

Wholesale trading was heavier this week as buyers from all parts of the country were at markets to fill in stocks depleted by the very heavy consumer buying of the past two months. Available merchandise in most lines remains inadequate to cover orders which were partly filled on a quota basis. Numerous inquiries concerned previously ordered goods scheduled for delivery prior to Easter.

Department store sales on a country-wide basis, as taken from the Federal Reserve Board's index, were 28% ahead of a year ago for the week ended March 10, 1945. This compared with 19% in the preceding week. For the four weeks ended March 10, 1945, sales increased 23%, and for the year to date 17%.

retail trade here in New York

Yalta Charter Reported Invoked By U. S. In Recent Developments In Rumania

In an effort to prevent Rumania from falling completely into the hands of a Communist minority, the United States on March 15 invoked the Crimean charter. This is learned from an Associated Press dispatch from Washington on March 15 published in the New York "Herald Tribune" which went on to say:

Under apparent Russian pressure, the Rumanian government of Premier Nicolai Radescu was overthrown on the last day of February and succeeded March 6 by the administration of Premier Petru Groza, of the Communist-controlled National Democratic front.

The United States action was disclosed in an official but incomplete announcement from a State Department spokesman:

"The American representatives in Rumania have, of course, kept the Department informed of recent developments in that country. We think that some aspects of the political situation require consultation among the three principal Allies, and we are discussing this situation with the British and Soviet governments."

The statement was issued in response to inquiries. Elsewhere it was learned that the call for consultation is based on the agreements to protect the political integrity of liberated and former Axis-satellite countries which President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill made at the Crimean Conference little more than a month ago. That agreement provides for joint action whenever the Allies find it necessary to inject themselves into a country's politics.

It was considered entirely possible that as a result of the discussions the Big Three might decide to create a joint commission to deal with Rumanian affairs.

The first application of the Crimean principles was made to Poland, under comparable circumstances, when the Big Three leaders agreed that they would jointly seek to broaden the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw provisional government.

The United States has two principal officials in Rumania, Burton Y. Berry, with the rank of Minister, is the top American diplomatic representative, although not formally accredited to King Mihai. The American member of the Allied Control Commission, which is responsible for enforcement of armistice terms on the former Axis-satellite country, is Brigadier General Courtland Van Rensselaer Schuyler.

At the moment American diplomatic officials are by no means certain that the Yalta agreement will come through unscathed. On the other hand, none here really expects it to break down. The expectation is that some sort of acceptable, if not generally satisfactory, agreement can be reached.

The British Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden, publicly told the House of Commons this week what had been commonly talked of in secret by Allied diplomats for many days—that it was the Moscow Government, acting without consultation with the United

States and Britain, which ousted the Radescu administration and helped set up the present regime.

Events in Rumania

Here is what happened in Rumania:

The Crimea Conference ended Feb. 11. About that time there was increasing criticism in the Soviet press of the Radescu administration. It was blamed for failing to eliminate Nazi-Fascist elements and for inability to maintain order. Those criticisms were generally rejected here. Washington considered the Radescu Government bungling but about the best that could be done in the circumstances.

On Feb. 27, the Russian Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Vishinsky, arrived in Bucharest. He had an immediate audience with King Mihai.

On Feb. 28 Radescu was dismissed. An aristocrat, Prince Stirbey, was asked to form a government but after a brief try, gave up.

On March 6, Groza succeeded in forming a government.

The leaders of the two largest parties, Iuliu Maniu, National Peasant Party, and Dinu Bratianu, National Liberal Party, refused to join the Groza administration on the ground that they would not submit to minority control.

The transfer of Transylvania to the Groza regime in Rumania by the Soviet Government was reported as endorsed on March 12 by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State in special advices March 12 from Washington the New York "Times," which also had the following to say:

He declared, however, that the settlement would be subject to confirmation at the final peace settlement.

Asked if this action could be reconciled with the United States Government's frequently announced policy of deferring territorial settlements until after peace had been made, Secretary Stettinius said that the transfer was provided in the armistice terms with Rumania last September.

The turning over to Rumanian authorities of administration in this area, the Secretary said, was the natural implementation of Article XIX of the armistice, whereby it was provided that Transylvania or the greater part thereof should be returned to Rumania subject to confirmation at the peace settlement.

Under the armistice Rumania was obliged to return to her frontiers of 1940 and was to be compensated by the acquisition of Transylvania, which was handed to Hungary in the Vienna award under German auspices. The armistice pronounced the Vienna award non-existent and provided that Soviet troops would take part with Rumanian forces in military operations against Germany and Hungary.

Lubin To Represent U. S.

The appointment of Dr. Isador Lubin as United States representative on a three-power reparations commission to be established in Moscow was announced on March 12 by Secretary of State Stettinius. The Associated Press, reporting this from Washington, said:

"The Commission, composed of representatives of the Soviet Union and Britain as well as the United States, will determine the amount and kind of reparations to be exacted from Germany for devastation wrought by the Wermacht.

From Washington Ahead of The News

(Continued from first page)

good in selling it, that is what was responsible for this Global War, as distinguished from only a World War we had before. It would seem to be an unchallengeable fact that Woodrow Wilson could not sell his proposition for the uplifting of all mankind to the American people. Had he been able to do so, the Senate would undoubtedly have gone along with him. No man, or no group of men in the Senate, regardless of how influential can stop something which the country really wants. To contend to the contrary is nonsense.

This Administration, feeling fairly confident of what it can do in the House and not so certain of how far it can hold the members of the Senate, has been seeking a by-pass of the traditional procedure. In view of the way in which we have seen directives issued, directives which had no authority in law, the question naturally arises as to whether this by-passing should not be watched very closely.

On the question of international arrangements, by whatever name, the Senate seems to be inclined to do just that. It so happened, not that it is likely to have any influence on the lives of people, anywhere, that the Senate is prepared to ratify a league or a commission or something "which will insure the peace of the future." That is looked upon as progress on the part of an enlightened people. Roosevelt, even with the prevailing Senate attitude, is nervous about what might be the situation when VE day comes. He is a student of history and he realizes the terrible wave of isolationism, so-called, that swept over the country when the boys returned from the last "Global" war. But he seems to be able to do nothing about that. The Senate today, having got quite broad-minded, is with him.

But what is probably more vital is the "agreements" that he is now sending up to Congress, which he will not admit are treaties, and which he wants to get through by a majority vote of both houses. He has not put the Senate in a good mood by doing this and thereby may lay the pitfall of his grandiose plans.

There is grumbling in the Senate already about his aviation agreement negotiated at Chicago, which he insists is an agreement and which the Senators are insisting is a treaty. They have talked about this with Secretary of State Stettinius and they have gotten a very short answer from Under Secretary of the Treasury Grew. They have taken the attitude that they are good fellows and want to cooperate and there is no reason why things should not be done in the old traditional way. In turn, they have been asked what they did to the international oil pact which the Senate Foreign Relations Committee ditched, and which for the life of us, we don't see why it should not have ditched.

Anyway, it is in this atmosphere that the Bretton Woods agreements approach Congress. There seems not the slightest doubt that the bill embodying both of them will pass the House. The House, ordinarily, is quite easy on things like this, first because it is held under a whirlwind, has no opportunity under the rules to debate and make its position clear, no opportunity to develop defects.

But when the bill comes into the Senate it is going to run into, regardless of its merits, the feeling of Senators who might even feel favorably inclined to it, but who are nevertheless resentful of their being by-passed. It is such a shame that the Congress is not a judicial body, and also one that neither is the Administration.

President Sends Aviation Pact to Senate— Justice Dept. Opposed to Single U. S. Air Line

On March 12, President Roosevelt sent to the Senate for ratification, a copy of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, concluded at the International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago on Dec. 7 last. The convention was sent to the Foreign Relations Committee on March 12, Associated Press advices from Washington on that day stating:

Senator White of Maine, the Republican leader, said he may ask the committee to act Wednesday [March 14] on his motion requesting the State Department to halt its attempt to put into effect interim agreements signed, along with the treaty, at a world aviation conference in Chicago last year.

Led by Senator Brewster (Rep., Me.), a conference delegate, Republicans have contended that the temporary agreements are in fact treaties and could not be put into effect by executive action alone.

Mr. Brewster said he was opposed to some of the policies in the temporary agreements. He contended that if they are put into effect, 54 nations would be entitled to fly planes into this country, discharge and pick up passengers, without having to obtain certificates of necessity and convenience from the Civil Aeronautics Board.

On March 14 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee named a sub-committee to start hearings on the International Aviation Treaty. An Associated Press account from Washington, March 14 in the New York "Journal of Commerce," also had the following to say in the matter:

And the Senate Commerce Committee acceded, in a closed session, to the demands of Senator McCarran (Dem., Nev.) that he be heard on his bill which would set up a single United States aviation company to carry all overseas traffic. Mr. McCarran will be heard on Monday and will present further witnesses on Thursday.

Both hearings will bring up controversies which have been simmering here for a year.

The aviation treaty names, among other purposes of the international aviation organization, the prevention of "economic waste caused by unreasonable competition." American aviation men fear the phrase skirts very close to the cartelized form of European business which parcels out markets to business enterprises, and then limits them to those fields.

Mr. McCarran's proposal for a single overseas company has the emphatic opposition of 15 independent aviation companies. And both the State and Commerce departments have declared against the idea in preference for open competition both among American companies, and between American and foreign companies.

The hearings will follow close on the heels of the British Government's announcement, made yesterday, that it proposes to permit three British companies to handle all overseas traffic, rigidly dividing the field among them.

The subcommittee which will hold open hearings on the international treaty will include Senator George (Dem., Ga.), Chairman, and Senators Thomas (Dem., Utah), Pepper (Dem., Fla.), La Follette (Prog., Wis.) and White (Rep., Me.).

Senator White, in taking the Committee assignment, announced he would abandon his intention of pressing for a committee resolution demanding that the State Department hold up approval of the temporary agreement on international aviation, reached at Chicago. Mr. White told reporters he had determined he didn't have enough votes to carry the resolution.

Senator Connally (Dem., Tex.), Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, requested the subcommittee to "proceed as rapidly as possible," saying there was

a possibility the hearings could be completed before the United Nations Conference opens in San Francisco on April 25.

The President's request addressed to the Senate for ratification of the convention on international civil aviation read as follows:

"To the Senate of the United States:

"With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a certified copy of a convention on international civil aviation, concluded at the International Civil Aviation Conference on December 7, 1944, and signed in the English language by the respective plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the United States of America, the Philippine Commonwealth and certain other countries as explained more fully in the report by the Acting Secretary of State, which report I transmit herewith for the information of the Senate.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
"The White House,
"March 12, 1945."

From Washington March 12 the Associated Press observed:

Ratification of the convention would make this country a member of an international civil aviation organization the functions of which are primarily ministerial and advisory but which can be used to arbitrate disputes and enforce them by suspending a non-conforming State. Twenty-six nations must ratify the treaty before it becomes effective.

This country already has accepted as executive agreements the provisions of the Chicago conference calling for a temporary world body and for a mutual exchange of certain air carrier privileges set out in the convention's so-called "freedoms" documents.

The "freedoms" documents already accepted call for a mutual exchange of the rights of aircraft transit and operational stop, and for carrying passengers to and from the homeland and between intermediate points.

Opposition to a single-company operation of American international air transportation has been registered by the Department of Justice, which has also voiced opposition to surface carriers, such as steamship companies, owning or controlling international airline companies.

Under date of March 5 the Associated Press (Washington) indicated this said:

A 105-page report by Attorney General Biddle on what the Justice Department believes should be America's international air transportation policy recommended:

1—That this country adopt a policy of controlled competition.

2—That it seek an understanding with other countries to define and limit the amount of governmental financial assistance to be given international airlines.

3—That an international organization be formed to analyze information on air carrier operations, laws, regulations, traffic and safety rules, and to serve as a medium for solving world air line problems.

4—That economic and legal conditions be of a nature to encourage continued private operation of America's international air carriers. The Department added, however, that government operation of an international airline might be advisable when absence of profit opportunities made

Senate Passes Manpower Bill Differing Widely From House Measure

A manpower control bill, differing radically from that passed by the House on Feb. 1, was passed by the Senate on March 8 by a vote of 63 to 16; 39 Democrats, 23 Republicans and a Progressive voted for the measure, while 7 Democrats and 9 Republicans were aligned against it.

Two items regarding the bill as accepted by the House, its adoption and the summary of its provisions, appeared in our issue of Feb. 15, page 749.

In Associated Press advices from Washington on March 8 it was stated that the House is expected to refuse to take the Senate substitute, sending the legislation to conference with instructions to hold out for the work-or-jail bill the Representatives approved. The Associated Press March 8 also said:

The theories of the Senate and House bill are almost squarely opposed. The House voted to empower local draft boards to order men from 18 to 45 to take war jobs, or stay on their present jobs if necessary to the war effort. Men who refused to do so would be subject to draft-dodging penalties—up to five years' imprisonment or \$10,000 fine.

The core of the Senate bill is a provision authorizing the WMC Chairman to set employment ceilings and to forbid hiring of new workers.

While there is no direct penalty on employes, it has been pointed out that men and women forced out of work by such a ceiling might not be able to get other jobs.

Under each bill, persons taking war work assignments at Government request away from their home locality would be compensated for their travel and would have reemployment rights to their jobs when their war plant service was ended.

From the same advices we likewise quote:

Shortly before the final vote, the Senate reversed a decision taken Tuesday [March 6] and wrote back into the bill a penalty of a year in jail or \$10,000 fine for employers convicted of violating employment ceilings which the War Manpower Commission Chairman would be authorized to establish for any and every place of business in the nation.

The vote in favor of the penalty today [March 8] was 40 to 36. Tuesday a similar clause was knocked out, 44 to 35. A significant and contributing factor in the reversal was a heavy switch of Republican votes. Twenty-three Republicans voted Tuesday to remove the penalty; only nine were recorded today against putting it back in.

The Senate also adopted an amendment by Senator Wayne Morse (R.-Ore), a former member of the War Labor Board, which would give the Director of War Mobilization (James F. Byrnes) authority to set up tribunals for appeal of challenged regulations. The bill had provided that the WMC Chairman (Paul V. McNutt) could set up the appeal boards.

Mr. Morse argued that it would be unfair to let "the very man whose regulations may be challenged by a citizen have power to set up a tribunal to determine if the regulation was unjust."

Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic leader, conferred with President Roosevelt just before today's session, and came back bearing word that the Administration wants the best manpower control bill it can get, as soon as possible.

Senator Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) said he didn't think very highly of the Senate bill, characterizing it as "no more effective than a resolution passed by the

private-company operation impossible.

The report is the first of a number of Justice Department surveys to be submitted to Congress.

ladies' sewing circle of Squeedunk." The Georgian pleaded for rejection of the bill and passage of a work-or-jail measure approved by the House Feb. 1.

Senator W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas offered a couple of amendments he said would improve the bill a lot. One would have banned the closed shop, the other forbidden premium pay for overtime work. His colleagues shouted them down.

OPA Freezes Retail Markups as of Mar. 19

A new retail pricing order, which will replace the general maximum price regulation in determining ceilings for clothing, textiles, furniture and home furnishings, was announced on March 19 by the Office of Price Administration, it was stated in a special dispatch from the Washington bureau of the New York "Herald Tribune," which added:

The order freezes retail markups as of March 19 for 300,000 retail stores.

One of the most important purposes of the order is to force retailers to pass on to consumers their savings under the low-cost clothing program sponsored jointly by the OPA and War Production Board. This will be accomplished by making retailers tie their ceiling prices directly to invoice costs.

Other major features of the plan, which Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, hailed as "one of the most important events in retail price control" since the general maximum price regulation was issued in May, 1942, include:

1. Although it will not automatically cut present price levels or recapture price increases, the order will reduce some prices by freezing markups and compelling retailers to pass on any reductions in their own costs. Such lower prices will be felt by apparel shoppers as soon as the low-cost clothing program becomes effective at the manufacturing level.

2. The order will fix a single day, March 19, 1945, as the base-day for prices of goods covered instead of the base period of one month provided under GMPR.

3. Retailers will have to prepare and file with OPA pricing charts showing both their retail prices and costs. Prices will be those for which goods were offered for sale today rather than actually sold.

The order covers virtually all clothing, textiles and home furnishings, including such items as shoes, hats, gloves, handbags, yard goods, sheets, towels, curtains, floor coverings, lamps, bedding and furniture. The OPA has been studying and discussing with the trade for more than a year the changes involved.

Mr. Bowles declared that the new order, by substituting more precise pricing methods for the looser controls under GMPR and other previous regulations, would benefit retailers and consumers alike.

The order exempts only very small retailers having an annual dollar volume of less than \$2,500. These merchants may continue present pricing methods.

Every retailer covered by the order is required to prepare a pricing chart listing the net invoice costs and retail prices for all merchandise he offered for sale today. Costs and prices must

be listed separately for each category of goods.

For different articles having the same cost but more than one price, the retailer must calculate his average markup in the category. He then adds this markup to the cost and selects the actual price nearest the price thus calculated. This becomes the maximum price for the line.

Two copies of the pricing chart must be filed with OPA by April 20. After April 30 the retailer is required to list his selling price on the invoice received from his supplier. The price is determined by adding the markup taken on March 19 to the cost. The OPA will accept this as the maximum price.

The new regulation replaces four orders in addition to GMPR. The others are maximum price regulations 142, 177, 210 and 332, dealing, respectively, with summer seasonal commodities, men's and boys' tailored clothing, fall and winter seasonal commodities, and men's and boys' shirts and pajamas.

The categories established in the order are men's and boys' apparel, women's and girls' apparel, infants' apparel, masculine and feminine apparel (costumes, athletic clothing, etc.), footwear, household textiles, yard goods, household furniture, bedding, floor coverings, lamps and shades.

A few items such as work clothing, boys' wash clothing, women's knitted outerwear and women's hosiery remain subject to special pricing procedures now in effect.

Results of Treasury Bill Offering

The Secretary of the Treasury announced on March 19 that the tenders of \$1,300,000,000 or thereabouts of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated March 22 and to mature June 21, 1945, which were offered on March 16, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on March 19.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for \$2,075,162,000. Total accepted \$1,302,532,000 (includes \$68,580,000 entered on a fixed price basis at 99.905 and accepted in full).

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

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High, 99.908, equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.364% per annum.

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

(56% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

There was a maturity of a similar issue of bills on March 22 in the amount of \$1,217,168,000.

Roosevelt Receives New Belgian Ambassador

Letters of credence were accepted by President Roosevelt on March 8 from the new Belgian Ambassador to the United States, Baron Robert Silvercruys, former Ambassador to Canada. In addressing the new envoy the President said:

"I know how sorely depleted are the resources of Belgium, which she has so unselfishly pledged to the continuation of the struggle against our common enemy. Allow me to assure you that every effort consistent with the military situation is being and will continue to be made to facilitate delivery of the supplies so vitally needed for the Belgian people."

The Ambassador evinced his country's gratitude for the part taken by "the gallant American Army" in its deliverance.

Vandenberg Would Amend Dumbarton Agreements to Provide for Wartime Decisions Review

Proposals to amend the Dumbarton Oaks agreements to provide, among other things, for review of wartime political decisions threatening future peace were filed on March 18 with the State Department at Washington by Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, one of the Republican members of the United States delegation to the United Nations Security Conference which will open at San Francisco on April 25. Senator Vandenberg declined to discuss the proposed amendments, but he declared on March 18, according to the Associated Press, that the San Francisco conference faces "the tremendous responsibility" of deciding if the projected international organization will be limited in its operations to enforcement of peace-table decisions without change. The Senator was further indicated in the Washington Associated Press accounts as saying: "Peace-making and peace-keeping are two totally different functions. The San Francisco conference will deal only with peace-keeping. It must be followed by another conference which does the actual peace-making. "But there is this collateral relationship. The San Francisco conference will have the tremendous responsibility of deciding whether peace-keeping is to be confined to the status quo which the peace-makers dictate or whether the new peace league shall have jurisdiction broad enough to explore and recommend correction of errors and injustices in the peace itself which could again threaten ultimate war." The Associated Press added: Senator Vandenberg said he expects the proposals which he has filed with the State Department to be laid before the American delegation in advance of the international meeting. It is his understanding that the delegation will decide whether they and any amendments proposed by others of the American group are to be laid formally before the United Nations delegates. There is, no provision, he added, for individual action in the conference if the Americans as a unit

decide against submitting any proposal. Supporters have contended the Dumbarton Oaks agreements leave the way open for the proposed league to review such political decisions as European boundary definitions if they threaten to provoke aggression. But it is Senator Vandenberg's position that, under the tentative agreements reached here last summer, the organization could not act until some specific threat of aggression is cited to it. He fears that even if it becomes obvious a year or two afterward that some decision of the peace-makers is going to cause conflict a decade later, the Security League may find itself unable to start its review machinery in time to prevent another war. It is understood Senator Vandenberg hopes to clothe the proposed League, as he said when he accepted appointment as a delegate, with "a constant, conscious mandate to seek and to maintain 'justice' as the basis of peace." He pointed out then that the Dumbarton Oaks formula, except for its brief world-court chapter, "does not once mention 'justice' as a guiding objective or a rule of conduct." Tom Connally (Dem. Texas), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, another of the eight American delegates, said he expected the group to meet again within a week or two. Thus far, in meetings with Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and President Roosevelt, the delegates have discussed largely the mechanics of conference operations, leaving until later the real work of trying to get together on an American program.

Post-War Industrial Plan for China

The preparation of a \$1,000,000,000 post-war industrialization plan for China has been completed by officials of the Foreign Economic Administration, it was stated in Associated Press accounts from Washington on March 10, which said that the 5-year program is in the hands of the Chinese Government after more than a year's work by 40 FEA engineers and technicians who have been aided by engineers and manufacturers. From Washington the Associated Press further reported: FEA officials said the plan was developed with the objective of "making the tools of industry with which China can mold her own future." They emphasized that "it is not our official program for China. They asked us to help them work out a guide to the industrialization of China. And this is the result of our efforts." The program calls for the construction of 953 industrial plants. Recommendations for an internal transportation system would involve the expenditure of an additional \$1,000,000,000. The plan covers mining and metallurgy; chemicals and basic processing; the production, manufacture, transportation, processing and distribution of food; river control and irrigation and construction methods; industrial training and industrial hygiene; industrial research and the establishment of libraries of technical books. Estimates are that the plan will provide employment for 700,000 Chinese. The plan is designed strictly for the post-war period, in contrast with the project to increase China's war production proposed by Donald M. Nelson. No recommendations are made for financing the plan. "That's entirely up to the Chinese Government," FEA officials said.

Recommend Nat'l Ass'n Of Wholesalers

Formation of a National Association of Wholesalers, similar in scope to the National Association of Manufacturers, was recommended to the Council of Wholesalers, representing 23 wholesale associations, at a meeting on March 7 at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York. The associations involved represent an annual sales volume of more than 90 billion dollars, according to Dr. E. L. Newcomb, Executive Vice President of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, who presided. The plan for setting up a national organization in addition to the present informal Council of National Wholesale Associations was put forward by B. W. Ruark, of Chicago, executive manager of the Motor and Equipment Wholesale Association. The meeting also recommended that the member organizations develop plans for research projects on distribution and consider setting up fellowships in research at leading universities. New officers elected by the Council were: Chairman, Henry Matter, Wholesale Dry Goods Institute; Vice Chairman, Joseph Kolodny, National Association of Tobacco Distributors; Secretary, Guy Henry, Optical Wholesalers National Association; Treasurer, M. L. Toulme, National-American Wholesale Grocers Association.

post-war rehabilitation or post-war reconstruction" except for items specifically intended for defense or combat.

Davis Succeeds Vinson as Director of Economic Stabilization-Taylor Becomes WLB Chairman

The appointment of William H. Davis as Director of Economic Stabilization, was announced by President Roosevelt on March 7. Mr. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, was named to the new post to succeed Fred M. Vinson who has become Federal Loan Administrator succeeding Jesse H. Jones. Mr. Vinson's appointment to that post by President Roosevelt on March 5 was reported in our issue of March 8, page 1083, wherein it was indicated that Mr. Vinson's nomination was confirmed by the Senate on March 6. The President has designated Dr. George W. Taylor, Vice-Chairman of the WLB as successor to Mr. Davis as Chairman. Regarding the appointment the Associated Press accounts from Washington on March 7 said: The President thus cleared the way for an early settlement of the dispute over "fringe" wage adjustments, a dispute which had locked Messrs. Vinson and Davis in a tight policy sparl. Both Mr. Davis and Mr. Taylor had submitted their resignations last fall but were persuaded by Mr. Roosevelt to remain with the WLB through the war emergency. Mr. Davis, who was 65 years old last August, pleaded that he wanted a rest, and Mr. Taylor urged the President to release him so he could return to the University of Pennsylvania where he is on leave as Professor of Industry. "I think perhaps it is jumping out of the frying pan into the fire," Mr. Davis said today when informed of his new job. "All I can say is that I will do the best I can." The choice of Mr. Taylor as WLB Chairman evoked no immediate comment from Philip Murray or William Green, Presidents, respectively, of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. Mr. Murray at last November's convention of the C. I. O. demanded that Mr. Taylor resign from the Board in a bitter attack on what he called "the machinations" of the then vice-chairman. Mr. Murray did not make it clear what he meant by "machinations," but Mr. Taylor, as the Board's expert on wages, had insisted on adherence to the formula which he wrote in the "Little Steel" decision of July, 1942. From the Associated Press we also quote: Mr. Vinson ruled that there could be no so-called fringe increases if they necessitated any price increase. The WLB, particularly Mr. Davis, contended that it could issue directives for fringe increases and that Mr. Vinson then could approve them even if price increases were necessary. Mr. Davis as Economic Stabilization Director will be the overall, co-ordinating official charged with supervision of the Office of Price Administration, the War Food Administration, the WLB and other agencies concerned with maintaining a stable economy. He will be responsible directly to War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes. It is reported that Senate confirmation of the appointments of Messrs. Davis and Taylor was not required.

Full Employment Is Essential for Healthy Society, McNutt Declares

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the Manpower Commission, speaking at a dinner on March 8 of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York, maintained that "full employment is the difference between a healthy society and an ailing society open to the virus of a new fascism and a new war." He was thus quoted in the New York "Times" of March 9, which indicated his further remarks as follows: Mr. McNutt declared that all Americans must be protected against unemployment as Americans today are protected against robbery, fire and violence at home. He said that protection against unemployment "is a double protection that will also guard our society against such psychological phobias as Jew-baiting, Negro-baiting and fascism." "Full employment is a principle that can be accepted by all of us," Mr. McNutt said. "By the majority who oppose socialism and communism. By the small minority who favor socialism. By those Americans who desire Government to assume a larger role in the life of the nation. And by those Americans who would prefer to see Government play a minor role in the life of the nation. Whatever our differences—and they are many in a democracy—we can all unite in common responsibility to achieve a 60,000,000-job America." Mr. McNutt said that the agencies in the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York were confronted with four "must" programs: emergency relief, rescue and rehabilitation for Jews in the liberated and occupied areas; settlement and upbuilding in Palestine; aid to the needy among America's refugees and support for the welfare program on behalf of Jewish fighting men and women. "The question has been asked whether the United Jewish Appeal will duplicate the work of UNRRA [the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration], Mr. McNutt continued. "The answer is: No. UNRRA's rehabilitation assignment is a gigantic one. It will need not only the resources of its 44 associated governments, but the support also of public and private organizations, such as the United Jewish Appeal. Your organization, I understand, has already pledged its full support to UNRRA."

More Freight Cars And Less Locomotives On Order Mar. 1

The Class I railroads on March 1, 1945, had 37,166 new freight cars on order, the Association of American Railroads announced on March 20. This included 5,985 hopper, 5,463 gondolas, 1,301 flat, 20,143 plain box, 1,568 automobile, 2,621 refrigerator, and 85 stock freight cars. On Feb. 1, last, the roads had 36,734 cars on order and on March 1, 1944, the total was 33,012. They also had 546 locomotives on order on March 1, this year, which included 138 steam, two electric, and 406 Diesel locomotives. Total on March 1, 1944, was 779, which included 264 steam, two electric and 513 Diesel. The Class I railroads put 8,384 freight cars in service in the first two months this year, compared with 5,174 in the same period last year. Those installed in the past two months included 2,930 hopper, 1,061 gondola, 45 flat, 154 stock, 69 refrigerator, 408 automobile box, 3,717 plain box freight cars. They also put 80 new locomotives in service in the first two months of which five were steam, and 74 were Diesel. New locomotives installed in the same period last year totaled 180, of which there were 75 steam, one electric and 104 Diesel.

Extend Lend-Lease for Another Year- Program Barred for Post-War Period

The bill extending the Lend-Lease Act for another year after the present date (June 30) of its expiration was passed by the House on March 13 by a vote of 354 to 28. The House Foreign Affairs Committee on March 6, in approving the bill almost unanimously, moved apparently, said the Associated Press, to offset Republican fears that the program might become a vehicle of post-war reconstruction in Europe. The committee's report said: "When the war has been won, lend-lease should end and be liquidated as promptly and efficiently as possible." The Associated Press said further: The statement was attached to Committee approved legislation extending lend-lease one year beyond its present June 30 expiration date and validating contracts made under the act until June 30, 1949. Although the Committee beat Republican attempts to shorten the contract period and to write in a specific declaration that lend-lease is a war weapon only, it approved this report to accompany the bill on its journey through Congress: "Post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation problems abroad, with which the lend-lease act does not deal, require separate consideration by the Congress." On March 5, Leo T. Crowley, head of the Foreign Economic Administration, emphasized to a Congressional committee that lend lease "will not be used for the purpose of post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction." Mr. Crowley, who handles the lend lease program, testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee as it reopened hearings on the lend-lease legislation. The post-war reconstruction problem abroad,

Moody's Bond Prices And Bond Yield Averages

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

1945— Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Avg. Corp- rate*	Corporate by Ratings*				Corporate by Groups*		
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	R. R.	P. U.	Indus.
Mar. 20	122.20	115.04	120.84	118.60	114.85	106.21	111.25	114.46	119.41
19	122.20	115.04	120.84	118.60	114.85	106.39	111.25	114.46	119.41
17	122.25	115.04	120.84	118.80	114.66	106.39	111.07	114.46	119.61
16	122.25	115.04	120.84	118.80	114.66	106.39	111.07	114.46	119.61
15	122.28	114.85	120.63	118.60	114.66	106.21	110.88	114.46	119.41
14	122.36	114.85	120.63	118.60	114.85	106.39	110.88	114.46	119.61
13	122.39	114.85	120.63	118.40	114.66	106.21	110.88	114.46	119.41
12	122.42	114.85	120.63	118.60	114.66	106.21	110.88	114.46	119.41
10	122.47	114.85	120.63	118.60	114.66	106.21	110.88	114.46	119.41
8	122.47	114.85	120.63	118.60	114.66	106.21	110.88	114.46	119.41
7	122.50	114.85	120.63	118.60	114.46	106.21	110.88	114.27	119.41
6	122.42	114.85	120.63	118.60	114.66	106.21	110.70	114.27	119.61
5	122.28	114.85	120.63	118.60	114.66	106.21	110.70	114.27	119.61
3	122.11	114.85	120.63	118.60	114.66	106.21	110.70	114.27	119.61
2	122.05	114.66	120.43	118.60	114.46	106.21	110.70	114.27	119.61
1	122.03	114.85	120.63	118.60	114.66	106.21	110.70	114.27	119.61
Feb. 23	121.92	114.66	120.02	118.60	114.46	106.04	110.52	114.08	119.41
16	121.97	114.46	120.02	118.60	114.27	105.69	110.15	114.08	119.41
9	121.58	114.27	119.82	118.40	114.08	105.69	109.97	114.08	119.20
2	121.33	114.08	119.82	118.00	113.89	105.34	109.60	114.08	118.80
Jan. 26	120.88	113.89	119.41	118.00	113.70	105.17	109.24	113.89	118.60
19	121.09	113.70	119.20	118.00	113.70	105.00	108.88	113.70	118.60
12	121.25	113.70	119.00	118.00	113.50	104.83	109.06	113.70	118.40
5	120.66	113.50	119.00	117.80	113.50	104.66	108.70	113.89	118.20
High 1945	122.53	115.04	120.84	118.80	114.85	106.39	111.25	114.46	119.61
Low 1945	120.55	113.50	118.80	117.80	113.31	104.48	108.52	113.70	118.20
1 Year Ago									
March 20, 1944	119.93	111.44	118.40	116.61	111.44	100.81	104.48	113.89	116.41
2 Years Ago									
March 20, 1943	116.86	109.42	117.80	115.43	110.52	95.92	100.32	113.12	115.63

1945— Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Avg. Corp- rate*	Corporate by Ratings*				Corporate by Groups*		
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	R. R.	P. U.	Indus.
Mar. 20	1.65	2.90	2.61	2.72	2.91	3.38	3.10	2.93	2.68
19	1.65	2.90	2.61	2.72	2.91	3.37	3.10	2.93	2.68
17	1.65	2.90	2.61	2.71	2.92	3.37	3.11	2.93	2.67
16	1.65	2.90	2.61	2.71	2.92	3.37	3.11	2.93	2.68
15	1.64	2.91	2.62	2.72	2.92	3.38	3.12	2.93	2.68
14	1.66	2.91	2.62	2.72	2.91	3.37	3.12	2.93	2.67
13	1.66	2.91	2.62	2.73	2.92	3.38	3.12	2.93	2.68
12	1.66	2.91	2.62	2.72	2.92	3.38	3.12	2.93	2.68
10	1.66	2.91	2.62	2.72	2.92	3.38	3.12	2.93	2.68
8	1.66	2.91	2.62	2.72	2.92	3.38	3.12	2.93	2.68
7	1.65	2.91	2.62	2.72	2.93	3.38	3.12	2.94	2.68
6	1.65	2.91	2.62	2.72	2.93	3.38	3.12	2.94	2.67
5	1.67	2.91	2.62	2.72	2.92	3.38	3.13	2.94	2.68
3	1.68	2.91	2.62	2.72	2.92	3.38	3.13	2.94	2.68
2	1.69	2.92	2.63	2.72	2.93	3.38	3.13	2.94	2.67
1	1.69	2.91	2.62	2.72	2.92	3.38	3.13	2.94	2.67
Feb. 23	1.69	2.92	2.65	2.72	2.93	3.39	3.14	2.95	2.68
16	1.69	2.93	2.65	2.72	2.94	3.41	3.16	2.95	2.68
9	1.72	2.94	2.66	2.73	2.95	3.41	3.17	2.95	2.69
2	1.73	2.95	2.66	2.75	2.96	3.43	3.19	2.95	2.71
Jan. 26	1.77	2.96	2.68	2.75	2.97	3.44	3.21	2.96	2.72
19	1.75	2.97	2.69	2.75	2.97	3.45	3.23	2.97	2.72
12	1.74	2.97	2.70	2.75	2.98	3.46	3.22	2.97	2.73
5	1.79	2.98	2.70	2.76	2.98	3.47	3.24	2.96	2.74
High 1945	1.80	2.98	2.71	2.76	2.99	3.48	3.25	2.97	2.74
Low 1945	1.64	2.90	2.61	2.71	2.91	3.37	3.10	2.93	2.67
1 Year Ago									
March 20, 1944	1.82	3.09	2.73	2.82	3.09	3.70	3.48	2.96	2.83
2 Years Ago									
March 20, 1943	2.07	3.20	2.76	2.88	3.14	4.01	3.73	3.00	2.87

*These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond (3 3/4% coupon, maturing in 25 years) and do not purport to show either the average level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement of yield averages, the latter being the true picture of the bond market.

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

Steel Operations Higher—War Needs Still Exceed Mills' Efforts—Carryovers Expand

"The heavy influx of steel orders, apparent for some time, has not abated so far this month," states "The Iron Age" in its issue of today (March 22), which further says in part:

"Some steel producers find that new business in the first half of March was running almost twice the volume of shipments. The consequence has been a further increase in product carryovers.

"Carryovers have expanded to such an extent that those involving galvanized sheets constitute almost a full month's production. To further complicate the steel distribution picture, cancellations this past week were at the lowest point in many months. Galvanized sheet deliveries are now being promised for February and March of 1946. Cold rolled sheets, which exhibit heavy carryovers, are not available before September of this year. Because of unplaced tonnage these deliveries may soon be extended further into the future.

"An analysis of some mill books show sheet capacity so overloaded that schedules calling for April production are as much as 145% of theoretical maximum output. Additional sheet tonnage, much of it for landing mats, may raise the overload another 20% unless corrective measures are taken in May and June. Sheet deliveries are now so far advanced that mills report a reluctance on the part of customers to place orders. WPB is reported to be cooperating in an effort to prevent bookings being placed too far into the future by withholding allotments for the fourth quarter of 1945 and the first quarter of 1946.

"Structural steel demand is exceptionally heavy and the volume of new business for this product is mounting. Currently, structural steel carryovers in many cases are running almost as heavy as a half a month's output.

"Reinforcing bar allocations for the second quarter are exceptionally low as WPB has cut back sharply on allotments for this type of steel. Although bar producers are permitted to use 'off heat' steel for concrete bars, little of this is available because many customers prefer to take the 'off grade' steel for their orders rather than wait a long time for a new heat to be made.

"During this past week it was apparent that future production of rails, alloy bars, reinforcing bars and possibly some structural steel might be affected somewhat by an increase in April shell steel production. On the other hand, however, J. A. Krug, WPB head, told "The Iron Age" that Army and Navy requirements for the

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 March 10, 1945, is estimated at 11,025,000 net tons, a decrease of 255,000 tons, or 2.3%, from the preceding week. Output in the corresponding week of 1944 amounted to 12,300,000 tons. For the calendar year to March 10, 1945, soft coal production totaled 115,750,000 net tons, a decrease of 9.0% when compared with the 127,265,000 tons produced in the calendar year to March 11, 1944.

According to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended March 10, 1945 was estimated at 1,107,000 tons, a decrease of 9,000 tons (0.8%) from the preceding week. When compared with the output in the corresponding week of 1944 there was a decrease of 143,000 tons, or 11.4%. The calendar year to date shows a decrease of 20.6% when compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The Bureau also reported that the estimated production of beehive coke in the United States for the week ended March 10, 1945 showed a decrease of 4,400 tons when compared with the output for the week ended March 3, 1945; and was 21,100 tons less than for the corresponding week of 1944.

	Week Ended			Jan. 1 to Date	
	Mar. 10, 1945	Mar. 3, 1945	Mar. 11, 1944	1945	1944
Bituminous coal & lignite—	11,025,000	11,280,000	12,300,000	115,750,000	127,265,000
Total including mine fuel—	11,025,000	11,280,000	12,300,000	115,750,000	127,265,000
Daily average—	1,838,000	1,880,000	2,050,000	1,942,000	2,097,000

*Revised. †Subject to current adjustment.

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date	
	Mar. 10, 1945	Mar. 3, 1945	Mar. 11, 1944	1945	1944
Penn. anthracite—	1,107,000	1,116,000	1,250,000	10,279,000	12,944,000
*Total incl. coll. fuel	1,107,000	1,116,000	1,250,000	10,279,000	12,944,000
†Commercial prod.	1,063,000	1,071,000	1,200,000	9,868,000	12,426,000
Beehive coke—	127,500	131,900	148,600	1,094,500	1,589,900
United States total	127,500	131,900	148,600	1,094,500	1,589,900

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

State—	Week Ended		
	Mar. 3, 1945	Feb. 24, 1945	Mar. 4, 1944
Alabama	365,000	350,000	368,000
Alaska	7,000	7,000	7,000
Arkansas and Oklahoma	63,000	85,000	90,000
Colorado	165,000	170,000	178,000
Georgia and North Carolina	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illinois	1,503,000	1,565,000	1,597,000
Indiana	520,000	554,000	553,000
Iowa	58,000	54,000	64,000
Kansas and Missouri	173,000	155,000	170,000
Kentucky—Eastern	1,002,000	1,095,000	908,000
Kentucky—Western	325,000	345,000	336,000
Maryland	33,000	35,000	40,000
Michigan	4,000	3,000	2,000
Montana (Lignite and lignite)	104,000	95,000	109,000
New Mexico	32,000	32,000	35,000
North & South Dakota (lignite)	60,000	60,000	50,000
Ohio	577,000	595,000	643,000
Pennsylvania (bituminous)	2,540,000	2,690,000	2,980,000
Tennessee	137,000	148,000	150,000
Texas (bituminous & lignite)	4,000	4,000	3,000
Utah	141,000	153,000	150,000
Virginia	366,000	415,000	383,000
Washington	31,000	32,000	26,000
West Virginia—Southern	2,002,000	2,248,000	2,142,000
West Virginia—Northern	880,000	845,000	946,000
Wyoming	187,000	190,000	185,000
Other Western States	—	—	—
Total bituminous & lignite	11,280,000	11,925,000	12,115,000

†Includes operations on the N. & W. C. & O.; Virginian; K. & M.; B. C. & G.; and on the B. & O. in Kanawha, Mason, and Clay counties. ‡Rest of State, including the Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral and Tucker counties. §Includes Arizona and Oregon. *Less than 1,000 tons.

second quarter might be reduced as much as 200,000 tons. These returned allotments, Mr. Krug said, would be replaced by orders for railroad material, petroleum industry requirements and steel for repairs. However, when and if these orders are scheduled, they will have to take their chance on the already tight and extended steel mill delivery setup."

The American Iron and Steel Institute on March 19 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 96.9% of capacity for the week beginning March 19, compared with 94.5% one week ago, 96.4% one month ago and 99.1% one year ago. The operating rate for the week beginning March 19 is equivalent to 1,774,900 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,730,900 tons one week ago, 1,765,700 tons one month ago and 1,775,200 tons one year ago.

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on March 19 stated in part as follows: "With steel demand materially in excess of production every effort is being made by Washington to distribute the load more evenly and provide capacity for materials most needed.

"Recent appeal by the War Production Board for consumers to screen their mill contracts and cancel everything they can spare has produced some results but most of the help in this direction is expected to come the latter half of this month. Total gain is seen as substantial. This is the first appeal of this nature since the effort of about two years ago to consumers to share the steel.

"Greatest tightness at present is in sheets and strip and every effort is being made to eliminate plate tonnage from strip mill schedules as rapidly as manpower for processing lighter products becomes available. Strip mills now are producing about 150,000 tons of plates per month, down more than 400,000 tons from the peak of last spring and summer, when these mills supplied almost half plate output. In expectation of gaps in sheet schedules WPB is holding a tight rein and dictating what tonnage shall be substituted.

"Raw material supplies for steelmaking are in slightly better position, though scrap tonnage is below consumption and more pig iron is being used. Shortage of labor is a deterrent to normal supply of scrap and some blast furnaces suffer from the same condition."

President Requests Funds For Navy

An appropriation by Congress of \$23,719,153,050 for the Navy for the fiscal year 1945-46 was asked by President Roosevelt on March 13. He requested additional contract authorizations of \$3,088,012,624, of which \$1,513,012,624 represents new authorizations and \$1,575,000,000 is continued available from the current fiscal year, said the Associated Press, which added:

Of the new budget about \$4,500,000,000 is to pay for contracts previously authorized.

The new Navy budget provides for a Navy of approximately 3,389,000 men, a Marine Corps strength of 478,000, and 178,165 in the Coast Guard.

The nearly \$24,000,000,000 for the year beginning July 1, compares with total appropriations of about \$28,500,000,000 for 1945 and \$23,000,000,000 for 1944. The reduction from the current appropriations is accounted for largely by a cut of about \$2,000,000,000 in previous estimates of the cost of the airplane program, and about \$4,000,000,000 in cash required for the ship building program. These reductions, however, are partially offset by increased requirements for advanced bases. Pay allowances have been raised also, due to the increased strength of the Navy and a greater number of dependents' allowances and the higher ratings achieved as the war progresses.

France Pays Installment on Materials Sent to Africa

The payment by France on March 12 of a \$40,000,000 installment on materials shipped to French North and West Africa during the last two years was reported in Associated Press advices on that day from Washington, which likewise said:

Christian Valensi, President of the French Supply Council, made the payment by check to Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator.

Bankers' Dollar Acceptances Outstanding on Feb. 28 \$126,269,000

The volume of bankers' dollar acceptance outstanding on Feb. 28 amounted to \$126,269,000, a decrease of \$3,474,000 from the Jan. 31 total, according to the monthly acceptance survey issued March 13 by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. As compared with a year ago, the Feb. 28 total represents a loss of \$8,503,000.

In the month-to-month comparison, domestic warehouse credits, domestic shipments, exports and those based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries were lower and imports and dollar exchange were higher, while in the yearly analysis all the items except domestic warehouse credits and those based on goods stored or shipped between foreign countries for January, 1945, are higher than a year ago.

The Reserve Bank's report follow:

Federal Reserve District—	Feb. 28, '45	Jan. 31, '45	Feb. 29, '44
1 Boston	\$20,810,000	\$21,932,000	\$22,793,000
2 New York	74,904,000	79,310,000	81,299,000
3 Philadelphia	8,780,000	8,700,000	6,700,000
4 Cleveland	985,000	1,090,000	958,000
5 Richmond	757,000	479,000	2,025,000
6 Atlanta	3,847,000	4,053,000	3,777,000
7 Chicago	4,394,000	4,261,000	5,097,000
8 St. Louis	677,000	485,000	449,000
9 Minneapolis	73,000	36,000	52,000
10 Kansas City			477,000
11 Dallas	546,000	200,000	
12 San Francisco	10,496,000	9,196,000	11,166,000
Grand Total	\$126,269,000	\$129,743,000	\$134,772,000
Decrease for month	\$3,474,000		Decrease for year \$8,503,000

	Feb. 28, '45	Jan. 31, '45	Feb. 29, '44
Imports	\$86,922,000	\$86,062,000	\$82,905,000
Exports	11,814,000	13,228,000	11,717,000
Domestic shipments	12,178,000	12,484,000	10,481,000
Domestic warehouse credits	11,465,000	12,687,000	21,243,000
Dollar-exchange	313,000	251,000	129,000
Based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries	3,577,000	5,031,000	8,297,000

Own bills	Bills of others	Total
\$51,622,000	\$45,591,000	\$97,213,000
Decrease for month \$384,000		

Days	Dealers' Buying Rates	Dealers' Selling Rates
30	1/2	1/2
60	1/2	1/2
90	1/2	1/2
120	1/2	1/2
150	1/2	1/2
180	1/2	1/2

The following table, compiled by us, furnishes a record of the volume of bankers' acceptance outstanding at the close of each month since February, 1942:

1942	1943	1944	
Feb. 28	190,010,000	129,818,000	
Mar. 31	182,675,000	128,350,000	
Apr. 30	177,293,000	135,815,000	
May 29	173,906,000	139,846,000	
June 30	162,849,000	130,250,000	
July 31	156,302,000	130,244,000	
Aug. 31	139,304,000	117,016,000	
Sept. 30	123,494,000	114,883,000	
Oct. 31	118,581,000	111,249,000	
Nov. 30	116,087,000	116,814,000	
Dec. 31	118,039,000		
1943	1944	1945	
Jan. 30	119,682,000	120,497,000	129,743,000
Feb. 27	127,062,000	134,772,000	126,269,000

Working Capital of U. S. Corporations at New High in Third Quarter of 1944

The net working capital of American corporations (exclusive of banks and insurance companies) reached a new high in the third quarter of last year, estimated at \$45.1 billion as of Sept. 30, 1944, according to the quarterly analysis made public on Feb. 21 by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Commission states that during the three months, July through September, 1944, working capital increased by \$1.2 billion, about the same rate as in the preceding quarter. This increase in working capital was fully explained by the level of retained profits, says the Commission, which adds:

"As in previous quarters, working capital at the end of September was in extremely liquid form with both cash and U. S. Government securities accounting for a very substantial portion of the total. By far the largest change in any of the items of current assets and liabilities during the quarter was the \$2.3 billion increase in cash on hand and in banks to a record total of \$24.1 billion. As a partial offset to this increase, there was a drop in U. S. Governments amounting to \$800 million. Corporations' holdings of U. S. Governments, however, amounting to \$18.9 billion, were still in excess of their income tax liabilities of \$16.1 billion which have remained relatively constant for several quarters. There was comparatively little change in any of the other components of working capital. The ratio of corporate liquid funds in the form of cash and U. S. Governments to sales, which is one rough measure of liquidity, increased again in the third quarter of 1944 and is well above pre-war levels.

"In addition to the increase in working capital, corporations continued to accumulate post-war credits in refundable taxes, raising the total of such refundable taxes to \$2.0 billion as of Sept. 30, 1944, an increase of \$200 million over the quarter. Other sources of substantial refunds payable to corporations are the provisions of the income and excess-profits tax laws for carry-back of losses and unused excess-profits credits, for accelerated amortization of emergency facilities, and for recomputation of base-period income for excess-profits determination. As for other items affecting the corporations' financial position, there was on the assets side a drop of about \$400 million in the net property account and on the liabilities side a reduction of \$200 million in long-term debt; both of these declines reflected a continuation of trends which characterized the two preceding years.

The attached tabulation shows the working capital of all corporations in the United States on which the above discussion is based. Though there was considerable variation for the various industrial

and size groups of corporations, practically all groups shared in the rise of working capital in this quarter as in previous periods.

*CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF U. S. CORPORATIONS 1939-1944 (Billions of dollars)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1944	1944
						March 31	June 30	Sept. 30
Current Assets—								
Cash on hand and in banks	10.9	13.1	13.9	17.7	22.8	22.0	21.8	24.1
U. S. Government securities	2.2	1.9	3.9	10.0	15.8	18.1	19.7	18.9
Receivables from U. S. Govt.	22.1	23.9	27.4	23.3	22.5	22.5	22.0	22.2
Other notes & accts. receivable	18.0	19.8	25.6	27.3	27.0	27.2	26.8	26.8
Inventories	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
Other current assets	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
Total current assets	54.6	60.3	72.8	83.6	94.4	96.0	96.4	97.9
Current Liabilities—								
Advances and prepayment, U. S. Government		.5	.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0
Other notes & accts. payable	21.9	22.6	25.6	24.5	25.7	25.7	25.2	25.5
Federal income tax liabilities	1.2	2.5	7.1	12.1	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.1
Other current liabilities	6.9	7.1	7.2	8.8	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.2
Total current liabilities	30.0	32.8	40.7	47.4	53.1	53.3	52.5	52.8
Net working capital	24.6	27.5	32.1	36.2	41.3	42.7	43.9	45.1

*All U. S. corporations excluding banks and insurance companies. Data for 1939-1941 are based on Statistics of Income, covering virtually all corporations in the United States. Data for 1942-1944 are estimates based on data compiled from many different sources, including data on corporations registered with the Commission. Because of the nature of the figures, these estimates are subject to revision.

†Receivables from and payables to U. S. Government do not include amounts offset against each other on the corporation's books or amounts arising from subcontracting which are not directly due from or to the U. S. Government. These figures have been revised as a result of a detailed analysis of the composition of corporations' receivables and payables with the result that estimates of receivables from and payables to the U. S. Government, which are not shown separately in Statistics of Income, have been raised while other receivables and payables have been lowered correspondingly. Working capital, however, has not been affected much by this revision.

‡Includes marketable securities other than U. S. Government.

§For 1942-1944 includes provisions for renegotiation other than those combined with income tax liabilities.

The figures for the second quarter of last year were given in our issue of Dec. 7, page 2531.

Electric Output for Week Ended Mar. 17, 1945 0.1% Below That for Same Week Last Year

The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Mar. 17, 1945, was approximately 4,397,529,000 kwh., which compares with 4,400,246,000 kwh. in the corresponding week a year ago, and 4,446,136,000 kwh. in the week ended Mar. 10, 1945. The output of the week ended Mar. 17, 1945, was 0.1% lower than that in the same week last year.

Major Geographical Divisions—	Mar. 17	Mar. 10	Mar. 3	Feb. 24
New England	*0.1	*0.5	*1.1	0.9
Middle Atlantic	*3.5	*2.8	*3.4	*1.9
Central Industrial	0.9	1.7	2.8	3.5
West Central	5.9	7.3	9.1	8.8
Southern States	4.9	6.3	6.5	6.9
Rocky Mountain	*7.5	*5.6	*8.7	*9.8
Pacific Coast	*0.1	*2.1	*5.2	*6.2
Total United States	*0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7

*Decrease under similar week in previous year.

Week Ended—	1945	1944	% Change over 1944	1943	1932	1929
Jan. 6	4,427,281	4,567,959		3,952,587	1,602,482	1,733,810
Jan. 13	4,514,334	4,539,083	+ 1.7	3,952,479	1,598,201	1,736,721
Jan. 20	4,588,214	4,531,662	+ 1.2	3,974,202	1,588,967	1,717,315
Jan. 27	4,576,713	4,523,763	+ 1.2	3,976,844	1,588,853	1,728,203
Feb. 3	4,538,552	4,524,134	+ 0.3	3,960,242	1,578,817	1,726,161
Feb. 10	4,505,269	4,532,730	- 0.6	3,939,708	1,545,459	1,718,304
Feb. 17	4,472,293	4,511,562	- 0.9	3,948,749	1,512,158	1,699,250
Feb. 24	4,473,982	4,444,939	+ 0.7	3,892,796	1,519,679	1,706,719
March 3	4,472,110	4,464,686	+ 0.2	3,946,630	1,538,452	1,702,570
March 10	4,446,136	4,425,630	+ 0.5	3,944,679	1,537,747	1,687,229
March 17	4,397,529	4,400,246	- 0.1	3,946,836	1,514,553	1,683,262
March 24		4,409,159		3,928,170	1,480,208	1,679,589
March 31		4,408,703		3,889,858	1,465,076	1,633,291

Note—Because the same week a year ago contained the New Year holiday, no percentage comparison is available for the week ended Jan. 6.

Bill to Draft Nurses Passed By House

By a vote of 347 to 42 the House passed on March 7 the bill to draft nurses for the Armed Forces. During debate on the bill Senator Brooks had placed in the "Congressional Record" on March 7 the following figures:

"There are now 44,000 nurses in the Army and Navy. Of this number 25,500 are currently serving overseas, and 14,500 are serving in the United States. This shows the relative needs of the services. "Out of the 18,500 to be inducted into the service under the terms of this act, 8,100 will be needed overseas; and I daresay in working out the details of this act when it becomes law the armed forces may even go further than the Kilday amendment and may see to it that no woman forcibly inducted into the service under this act should be sent overseas against her own will." In Associated Press advices from Washington March 8, it was noted that the measure was the first woman-draft bill ever approved by either branch of Congress and was the House's answer to Army-Navy pleas for an estimated 18,000 more nurses. These press advices added:

It requires every nurse, man or woman, married or unmarried, who is not over 44 or under 20 years of age to register at a date to be determined later. Those in that age-span who were not married before March 15, 1945, or, if widowed or divorced, have no children under 18 and no dependent children, would be liable for induction if their draft boards decide their services are not more necessary on the home front. They would be offered commissions either as second lieutenants or ensigns. Refusal to accept a commission, however, would not avert induction. Any inducted nurse would be eligible for all customary veterans' benefits. In addition, any nurse requesting assignment to a particular area or theater of operations—regardless of whether her husband is in service there—would be entitled to such an assignment, subject to Army or Navy decision that it was militarily practicable. Current policy restricts assignment of husband and wife to the same theater.

While the Military Committee, which wrote the bill after lengthy hearings, had recommended that the bulk of inductions come from the Federally financed Cadet nurse program, the House knocked out this provision. The action resulted in putting Cadet Corps graduates and non-Cadets on the same footing.

According to special advices to the New York "Times" from Washington March 7 it was observed by one of the Administration leaders, Representative Thomason of Texas, that "such a bill would not survive ten minutes on this floor but for the tragic present need." The account to the "Times" also said:

Just before final passage, on which Chairman May of the House Military Affairs Committee successfully demanded a record rollcall vote amid subdued cries of "no, no," the leadership had only barely beaten off an attempt to postpone for at least thirty days the compulsory induction of nurses. This was in the form of an amendment submitted by Representative Fenton, Republican, of Pennsylvania, which also would have postponed a nurse draft indefinitely if stated quotas were reached by the volunteer method. Mr. Fenton's proposal was defeated by only six votes—133 to 139—and through a parliamentary maneuver it was brought to a vote a second time and again beaten, this time by 117 to 161.

Proponents of the bill told the House that the Army was in extreme need of a minimum of 18,500 nurses, and perhaps as many as 20,000 to help care for casualties now reaching American Army hospitals at the rate of 1,600 a day.

Registered male nurses, as well as women nurses, would be subject to induction specifically as nurses and the War Department would be called upon to reassign to nursing duties an estimated 2,000 male nurses now declared to be already serving in the Army on other details. Male nurses so re-assigned and those who might later be drafted would be offered commissions as second lieutenants, just as would be their women colleagues.

The provisions for "tendering" commissions to drafted nurses represented a compromise between Chairman May and Representative Harness, Republican, of Indiana. Mr. Harness yesterday had obtained provisional House approval for an amendment stating that nurses could be inducted only "as commissioned officers."

This, Mr. May and his associates had feared, might have permitted the recalcitrant to avoid serving at all, simply by declining such automatic commissions. As the matter now stands, anyone who sought to decline a "tender" of a commission could be drafted nevertheless.

Meanwhile, officers of the American Nurses Association from more than 40 States met here today to start a rally of volunteers in their own ranks immediately, regardless of what happens to the Nurses Draft Bill.

A telegram from President Roosevelt approving that purpose was read. It said in part:

"The measures which I have recommended to Congress and which they now have under consideration express my deep concern for caring for our sick and wounded in the mounting tempo of war. They are in no way inconsistent with the effort now being made to secure an immediate maximum of voluntary recruitment. Indeed, that voluntary recruitment is highly desirable. I am gratified to learn of your efforts in its support. We need nurses now."

Trading on New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Mar 14 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 Feb. 24, 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 Feb. 24 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 2,068,186 shares, which amount was 12.87% of the total transactions on the Exchange of 8,033,840 shares. This compares with member trading during the week ended Feb. 17 of 2,277,101 shares, or 12.47% of the total trading of 9,127,470 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended Feb. 24 amounted to 353,705 shares, or 14.67% of the total volume on that exchange of 2,827,100 shares. During the Feb. 17 week trading for the account of Curb members of 545,839 shares was 9.44% of total trading of 2,891,124.

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

WEEK ENDED FEB. 24, 1945			
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:	Total for week	%	
Short sales	196,110		
Other sales	7,837,730		
Total sales	8,033,840		
B. Round-Lot Transactions for Account of Members, Except for the Odd-Lot Accounts of Odd-Lot Dealers and Specialists:			
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—			
Total purchases	578,800		
Short sales	85,350		
Other sales	497,990		
Total sales	583,340	7.23	
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—			
Total purchases	202,240		
Short sales	8,500		
Other sales	216,450		
Total sales	224,950	2.66	
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—			
Total purchases	198,932		
Short sales	33,200		
Other sales	246,724		
Total sales	279,924	2.98	
4. Total—			
Total purchases	979,972		
Short sales	127,050		
Other sales	961,164		
Total sales	1,088,214	12.87	

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

WEEK ENDED FEB. 24, 1945			
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:	Total for week	%	
Short sales	46,905		
Other sales	2,780,195		
Total sales	2,827,100		
B. Round-Lot Transaction for Account of Members:			
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—			
Total purchases	218,170		
Short sales	22,650		
Other sales	231,640		
Total sales	254,290	8.36	
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—			
Total purchases	53,150		
Short sales	2,000		
Other sales	67,160		
Total sales	69,160	2.16	
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—			
Total purchases	53,400		
Short sales	7,700		
Other sales	173,605		
Total sales	181,305	4.15	
4. Total—			
Total purchases	324,720		
Short sales	32,350		
Other sales	472,405		
Total sales	504,755	14.67	
C. Odd-Lot Transactions for Account of Specialists—			
Customers' short sales	0		
Customers' other sales	89,207		
Total purchases	89,207		
Total sales	89,207		

*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."

Wholesale Prices Up 0.1% for Week Ended March 10 Labor Department Reports

"Substantially higher prices for livestock and meats together with a slight increase in the grain markets brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of commodity prices at the primary market level up 0.1% during the week ended March 10, to 105.1% of the 1926 average," said the U. S. Department of Labor in its report March 15, which also stated that "in the past four weeks prices for the commodities included in the index rose 0.2% and were 1.6% higher than at this time last year." The Bureau in its advices added:

"Farm Products and Foods: In the farm products group seasonally lower prices for eggs and declining markets for fruits and vegetables more than offset higher prices for livestock and poultry and for grains and caused the farm products group index to decline 0.1%. Quotations for cattle were up about 2%, for sheep 0.7% and for live poultry 1.5%. The increases for grains—wheat, corn and rye—were less than 1%. Cotton and South American wool also advanced during the week. Onions rose nearly 5%. Lower prices were reported for apples, citrus fruits and potatoes. Eggs declined seasonally by

0.5%. Average prices for farm products were 0.2% higher than at this time last month and 3% higher than in mid-March of last year.

"Prices for foods in primary markets averaged the same as for the preceding week. Higher prices for pork and dressed poultry, for wheat flour in the Kansas City milling center and for rye flour at Minneapolis were offset by lower prices for eggs, apples, lemons, oranges and potatoes. Since early in February food prices declined 0.4% to a point slightly below their level of a year ago.

"Industrial Commodities: Except for a decline of 0.6% in prices for turpentine, industrial commodity markets were steady during the week."

The Labor Department also included the following notation in its report:

During the period of rapid changes caused by price controls, materials allocation, and rationing, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will attempt promptly to report changing prices. The indexes 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) indexes for the principal groups of commodities for the past three weeks, for Feb. 10, 1945 and March 11, 1944, and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago and (2) percentage changes in subgroup indexes from March 3, 1945 to March 10, 1945:

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR WEEK ENDED MARCH 10, 1945												
(1926=100)												
Commodity Groups—	3-10			2-24			2-10			Percentage change to March 10, 1945 from—		
	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945	1944	
All commodities	105.1	105.0	104.8	104.9	103.4	+0.1	+0.2	+1.6				
Farm products	127.1	127.2	126.4	126.8	123.4	-0.1	+0.2	+3.0				
Foods	104.5	104.5	104.1	104.9	104.6	0	-0.4	+0.1				
Hides and leather products	118.1	118.1	118.0	118.0	117.6	0	+0.1	+0.4				
Textile products	99.2	99.2	99.1	99.1	97.3	0	+0.1	+2.0				
Fuel and lighting materials	83.8	83.8	83.8	84.0	83.6	0	-0.2	+0.2				
Metals and metal products	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.2	103.8	0	+0.1	+0.5				
Building materials	116.9	116.9	116.9	116.7	113.7	0	+0.2	+2.8				
Chemicals and allied products	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.1	0	0	-0.2				
Housefurnishing goods	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	105.9	0	0	+0.3				
Miscellaneous commodities	94.4	94.3	94.1	94.1	93.3	+0.1	+0.3	+1.2				
Raw materials	116.2	116.2	115.7	116.0	113.3	0	+0.2	+2.6				
Semimanufactured articles	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.8	93.5	0	+0.1	+1.5				
Manufactured products	101.8	101.6	101.6	101.6	100.6	+0.2	+0.2	+1.2				
All commodities other than farm products	100.3	100.1	100.1	100.1	99.2	+0.2	+0.2	+1.1				
All commodities other than farm products and foods	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.3	98.2	0	+0.1	+1.2				

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM MARCH 3, 1945 TO MARCH 10, 1945			
Increases			
Meats	1.4	Cereal Products	0.2
Livestock and poultry	0.9	Grains	0.2
Decreases			
Fruits and vegetables	2.4	Other farm products	0.7
Paint and paint materials	0.1		

National Fertilizer Association Commodity Price Index Shows Small Advance

The weekly wholesale commodity price index, compiled by the National Fertilizer Association and made public March 19, fractionally advanced to 139.8 in the week ending March 17, 1945, from 139.7 in the preceding week. A month ago the index stood at 140.0, and a year ago at 137.3, based on the 1935-1939 average as 100. The Association's report went on to say:

Three of the composite groups included in the index advanced slightly during the latest week and one declined slightly. The foods index registered a small decline because of lower prices for potatoes. This index is now 2.5% below its all-time peak of 144.5 reached, Dec. 23, 1944, and is now at the lowest point since Sept. 2, 1944, when it stood at 140.7. The farm products group advanced slightly, with the small advances in prices for cotton, calves and hay more than offsetting the declines in the quotations for rye and lamb. All price changes moved within a narrow range. The building materials group rose slightly because of higher prices for wire nails. The textiles group also advanced fractionally. All of the other groups in the index remained unchanged.

During the week four price series in the index advanced and three declined; in the preceding week there were two advances and three declines; in the second preceding week there were seven advances and three declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
Compiled by The National Fertilizer Association
1935-1939=100*

%	Group	Latest Week	Preceding Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
		Mar. 17, 1945	Mar. 10, 1945	Feb. 17, 1945	Mar. 18, 1944
25.3	Food	141.0	141.2	142.7	137.7
	Fats and Oils	145.3	145.3	145.3	146.1
	Cottonseed Oil	163.1	163.1	163.1	159.6
23.0	Farm Products	165.4	165.2	164.6	158.5
	Cotton	206.4	206.1	205.8	200.9
	Grains	163.6	163.7	162.9	164.8
	Livestock	159.5	159.4	158.8	149.7
17.3	Fuels	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.1
10.8	Miscellaneous Commodities	133.4	133.4	133.4	132.2
8.2	Textiles	156.0	155.9	155.9	152.0
7.1	Metals	104.7	104.7	106.4	104.4
6.1	Building Materials	154.2	154.1	154.1	152.4
1.3	Chemicals and Drugs	125.4	125.4	125.4	127.7
.3	Fertilizer Materials	118.3	118.3	118.3	117.7
.3	Fertilizers	119.9	119.9	119.9	119.7
.3	Farm Machinery	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.2
100.0	All groups combined	139.8	139.7	140.0	137.3

*Indexes on 1926-1928 base were: March 17, 1945, 108.9; March 10, 1945, 108.8, and March 18, 1944, 107.0.

Adviser To Chinese Board

From Chungking, China, March 11 Associated Press advices stated: "A. T. Kearney, former regional director of the United States War Production Board at Chicago, made his first official appearance in Chungking today as new adviser to the Chinese Production Board. He was accompanied by Edward

P. Brooks, on leave as Vice-President in charge of factories for Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Howard Coonley, Deputy Chief to Donald M. Nelson's mission to China, will return to the United States soon. So far, eight of the 20 American specialists being sent here to assist the Chinese WPB have arrived in Chungking.

CIO Urges Congress To Ratify Bretton Woods Agreements

Prompt ratification by Congress of the Bretton Woods Monetary Agreements was urged on March 8 by the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In the view of Philip Murray, President of the CIO, action on Bretton Woods will be "the first test of our desire and ability to co-operate with other countries" in the maintenance of enduring peace. The Associated Press, from which this is learned, said:

In a letter to Chairman Spence (Dem., Ky.) of the House Banking Committee, now considering the world economic plan, he (Mr. Murray) wrote: "This support is given in the firm belief that the agreement of the 44 United Nations worked out at Bretton Woods last summer is the best guarantee of a greatly expanded and stabilized world trade that will afford protection to American business men, markets to American farmers and jobs for American workers * * *"

"The members of the CIO, and the millions of their relatives and friends in the armed forces, believe firmly that we must have a planned and rational approach to world economic problems if we are to have security from war and aggression."

Dean Acheson, Assistant State Secretary, appeared before the Banking Committee today, urging ratification of Bretton Woods as a means of removing the economic causes of war.

Critical questioning was directed at him by some Republican committeemen, and Representative Smith (Rep., Ohio) declared the agreements are "dangerous" to both the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Acheson confined his answers to the merits of the actual machinery for the establishment, under the agreements, of an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and for an International Fund to facilitate foreign exchange and trade.

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on March 14 a summary for the week ended March 3 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 March 3, 1945	
Odd-Lot Sales by Dealers (Customers' purchases)	Total for Week 32,194
Number of orders	956,443
Number of shares	\$38,389,354
Dollar value	
Odd-Lot Purchases by Dealers (Customers' sales)	
Number of Orders:	
Customers' short sales	250
Customers' other sales	30,749
Customers' total sales	30,999
Number of Shares:	
Customers' short sales	8,715
Customers' other sales	811,695
Customers' total sales	850,410
Dollar value	\$31,315,010
Round-Lot Sales by Dealers	
Number of Shares:	
Short sales	170
Other sales	199,750
Total sales	199,920
Round-Lot Purchases by Dealers	
Number of shares	306,640
*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."	

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended March 10, 1945 Increased 2,895 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended March 10, 1945 was 4,768,015 barrels, an increase of 2,895 barrels over the preceding week and a gain of 386,840 barrels per day in excess of the output in the corresponding week of last year. The current figure however, was 25,335 barrels less than the daily average figure recommended by the Petroleum Administration for War for the month of March, 1945. Daily production for the four weeks ended March 10, 1945 averaged 4,772,950 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 4,777,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 14,557,000 barrels of gasoline; 1,666,000 barrels of kerosene; 4,887,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 9,752,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week ended March 10, 1945; and had in storage at the end of that week 52,290,000 barrels of civilian grade gasoline; 44,586,000 barrels of military and other gasoline; 6,976,000 barrels of kerosene; 27,001,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 44,150,000 barrels of residual fuel oil.

State	*P. A. W. Recommendations		*State Allowables		Actual Production		Change		4 Weeks Ended		Week Ended	
	Mar. 10, 1945	Mar. 1, 1945	Mar. 10, 1945	Mar. 1, 1945	Mar. 10, 1945	Mar. 1, 1945	Mar. 10, 1945	Mar. 1, 1945	Mar. 10, 1945	Mar. 10, 1944	Mar. 11, 1944	
Oklahoma	363,000	363,000	369,200	369,200	+ 600	368,150	328,300					
Kansas	274,000	259,600	1251,450	1251,450	+ 7,050	260,000	259,500					
Nebraska	1,000	---	900	---	---	---	900	1,300				
Panhandle Texas	---	---	88,000	---	---	---	88,000	92,850				
North Texas	---	---	149,300	---	+ 500	148,900	142,600					
West Texas	---	---	477,400	---	+ 13,100	467,500	340,900					
East Central Texas	---	---	146,700	---	- 3,600	146,350	116,600					
East Texas	---	---	381,000	---	- 11,000	389,250	365,100					
Southwest Texas	---	---	352,150	---	+ 5,150	348,300	291,500					
Coastal Texas	---	---	564,450	---	+ 2,350	562,700	513,800					
Total Texas	2,160,000	2,150,675	2,159,000	2,159,000	+ 6,500	2,151,050	1,863,350					
North Louisiana	---	---	70,650	---	+ 850	69,500	76,550					
Coastal Louisiana	---	---	295,650	---	+ 850	295,000	283,950					
Total Louisiana	360,000	401,800	366,300	366,300	+ 1,700	364,500	360,500					
Arkansas	80,000	80,317	81,200	81,200	+ 100	81,650	79,300					
Mississippi	53,000	---	50,450	---	- 2,950	51,700	42,950					
Alabama	300	---	250	---	---	250	25					
Florida	---	---	15	---	---	---	50					
Illinois	198,000	---	201,300	---	- 6,050	204,800	226,900					
Indiana	12,000	---	12,300	---	- 200	12,500	15,300					
Eastern—												
(Not incl. Ill., Ind., Ky.)	68,200	---	59,400	---	- 2,150	61,050	68,650					
Kentucky	32,000	---	27,250	---	- 2,650	30,100	24,950					
Michigan	47,000	---	46,300	---	- 500	47,200	53,500					
Wyoming	100,000	---	101,850	---	+ 1,400	101,000	92,500					
Montana	20,000	---	20,650	---	---	20,200	20,800					
Colorado	9,500	---	10,250	---	- 50	10,000	7,700					
New Mexico	105,000	105,000	103,950	103,950	---	103,950	112,900					
Total East of Calif	3,886,000	3,862,015	3,862,015	3,862,015	+ 2,795	3,869,000	3,558,475					
California	907,350	907,350	906,000	906,000	+ 100	903,950	822,700					
Total United States	4,793,350	4,768,015	4,768,015	4,768,015	+ 2,895	4,772,950	4,381,175					

*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. March 8, 1945.

‡This is the net basic allowable as of March 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 6 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 6 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 MARCH 10, 1945

District	% Daily Crude Runs			Gasoline Production		Stocks		Gasoline Stocks	
	Refining Capacity	Average	% Operating	at Ref. Blended	Inc. Nat. Dist.	Gas Oil & Fuel Oil	Gas Oil & Fuel Oil	Mill. Other	Ci. and villan Grade
East Coast	99.5	709	89.6	1,837	5,426	5,281	6,475	6,856	
Appalachian									
District No. 1	76.8	96	65.8	263	347	191	1,280	1,282	
District No. 2	81.2	63	126.0	193	97	163	622	963	
Ind., Ill., Ky.	87.2	739	86.2	2,790	3,370	2,058	6,827	16,956	
Okl., Kans., Mo.	78.3	385	82.1	1,438	1,591	1,189	1,834	7,381	
Inland Texas	59.8	227	69.0	916	334	669	1,223	1,949	
Texas Gulf Coast	89.3	1,222	98.8	3,341	4,868	6,946	10,839	5,456	
Louisiana Gulf Coast	96.8	264	101.5	762	1,724	1,487	12,653	12,616	
No. La. & Arkansas	55.9	75	59.5	231	787	289	644	2,142	
Rocky Mountain									
District No. 3	17.1	11	84.6	33	15	27	20	62	
District No. 4	72.1	116	73.0	428	324	577	512	1,904	
California	85.5	870	87.5	2,325	8,118	25,273	11,657	4,723	
Total U. S. B. of M.	85.5	4,777	87.9	14,557	27,001	44,150	44,586	52,290	
Total U. S. B. of M.	85.5	4,753	87.5	14,704	28,110	45,021	44,774	52,829	
U. S. Bur. of Mines	4.418	12,852	32,685	51,868	35,233	50,036			

*Includes aviation, military, solvents and naphthas, and gasoline blending stocks currently indeterminate as to ultimate use, and 11,851,000 barrels of unfinished gasoline this week, compared with 11,794,000 barrels last week (new basis) and 12,170,000 barrels a year ago. †On new basis in Louisiana Gulf Coast due to reclassification. Stocks as of March 3 were as follows: Military and other 2,640,000 barrels; civilian grade 2,537,000 barrels. ‡Stocks at refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines. §Not including 1,666,000 barrels of kerosene, 4,887,000 barrels of gas oil and distillate fuel oil and 9,752 barrels of residual fuel oil produced during the week ended March 10, 1945, which compares with 1,554,000 barrels, 5,026,000 barrels and 8,728,000 barrels, respectively, and 1,649,000 barrels, 4,228,000 barrels and 8,863,000 barrels, respectively, in the week ended March 11, 1944.

Note—Stocks of kerosene at March 10, 1945 amounted to 6,976,000 barrels, as against 7,334,000 barrels a week earlier and 6,935,000 barrels a year before.

Civil Engineering Construction Volume \$40,763,000 for Week

Civil engineering construction volume in continental United States totals \$40,763,000 for the week. This volume, not including the construction by military engineers abroad; American contracts outside the country, and shipbuilding, is 38% above the total for the corresponding 1944 week, and 18% above the previous four-week moving average, but is 3% below the total reported to "Engineering News-Record" for the preceding week. The report issued on March 15, continued as follows:

Public construction tops the week last year by 21%, and is 94% higher than last week as a result of the increased volume of Federal work. Private construction is up 143% compared with last year, but is 60% under a week ago.

The current week's construction brings 1945 volume to \$319,347,000 for the eleven weeks, a decrease of 18% from the \$387,801,000 reported for the 1944 period. Private construction, \$103,939,000, is 23% above a year ago, but public construction, \$215,408,000, is down 29% as a result of the 33% drop in Federal. State and municipal construction is 10% higher than in the corresponding period a year ago.

Civil engineering construction volumes for the 1944 week, last week, and the current week are:

	Mar. 16, 1944	Mar. 8, 1945	Mar. 15, 1945
Total U. S. Construction	\$29,415,000	\$41,893,000	\$40,763,000
Private Construction	4,304,000	26,270,000	10,457,000
Public Construction	25,111,000	15,623,000	30,306,000
State and Municipal	2,874,000	3,622,000	1,527,000
Federal	22,237,000	12,001,000	28,779,000

In the classified construction groups, gains over last week are reported in sewerage, commercial and public buildings, and unclassified construction. Increases over the 1944 week are in industrial, commercial and public buildings, and earthwork and drainage. Sub-totals for the week in each class of construction are: waterworks, \$394,000; sewerage, \$368,000; industrial buildings, \$8,242,000; commercial building and large-scale private housing, \$1,927,000; public buildings, \$26,025,000; earthwork and drainage, \$148,000; streets and roads, \$732,000; and unclassified construction, \$2,927,000.

New capital for construction purposes for the week totals \$4,031,000. It is made up of \$3,596,000 in State and municipal bond sales, and \$440,000 in corporate security issues. The week's new financing brings 1945 volume to \$203,448,000, a total 16% higher than the \$175,189,000 reported for the eleven-week 1944 period.

Non-Ferrous Metals—Record Copper Shipments In Feb.—Tin and Antimony Controls Tightened

"E. & M. J. Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of March 15, states: "Statistics for February released on March 12 bore out the contention of producers that demands for the war metals have definitely moved into new high ground. Copper deliveries increased in February to 172,585 tons, an all-time monthly high. [See "Latest Summary of Copper Statistics," which is given elsewhere in this issue of the "Chronicle."—Ed.] Some 100,000 tons of copper obtained from foreign sources were included in the record total. March requests for copper are even larger than in February. Zinc deliveries in February fell short of the mark set in January, but continued well above the average. The lead situation remains tight. WPB announced more stringent regulations for both tin and antimony. Quicksilver prices last week were steady." The publication further went on to say in part as follows:

Copper

Domestic production of both crude and refined copper declined during February to the lowest point for the war period, owing to the manpower shortages. WPB amended Order M-9-c prohibiting the use of copper in the manufacture of various types of fasteners, including slide fasteners, door-operating devices, deodorizing dispensers, and other miscellaneous products. The order now provides that products on the prohibited list may not be made from scrap, fired cartridge cases, and certain other copper raw materials. Appeals under the amended order, it was stated, should be filed with the Copper Division.

January production of brass strip, brass rod and tubes, and copper products was 478,000,000 pounds, the highest since November, 1943, WPB reports. Increased cooperation between management and labor was given as the reason for the gain in output. Mine output of copper in the United States during January totaled 68,880 tons, against 71,437 tons in December and 68,697 tons in November, the Bureau of Mines reports.

Lead

Though demand for lead was fairly active during the last week, producers were not in a mood to push business, owing to the tight

supply situation. Sales for the week involved 11,577 tons.

A revised lead order is "in the works," according to Washington advices, and it may be issued for the second-quarter period should stocks continue to decline. Military authorities are strongly opposed to a further reduction in the stockpile and argue that civilian consumption must be reduced to balance demand and supply. A balanced market has not yet been attained.

Zinc

With the metal under allocation, buying for April is expected to show a reduction in volume. Anticipatory buying undoubtedly has been going on since early February, the trade believes.

Mine output of zinc during January was estimated at 54,261 tons, an increase of about 5% over December, the Bureau of Mines reports.

Shipments of slab zinc during February were substantial, amounting to 82,855 tons, all but 205 tons going to domestic consumers, according to the American Zinc Institute. Production was at a slightly higher daily rate than in the preceding month, but the short month resulted in output for February of only 64,723 tons. Stocks were reduced during February by 18,132 tons, to 197,427 tons. The recent high in stocks reported by the Institute was 246,217 tons at the end of November.

The February and January slab zinc statistics, in tons, follow:

	Feb.	Jan.
Stock at beginning	215,559	237,520
Production	64,723	70,492
Production, daily rate	2,312	2,274
Shipments:		
Domestic	82,650	89,949
Export	205	2,504
Totals	82,855	92,453
Stock at end	197,427	215,559
Unfilled orders	28,802	27,546

*Revised.

Production of slab zinc in the first two months of 1945 amounted

to 135,215 tons, against 163,959 tons in the January-February period of 1944. The drop in output resulted chiefly from labor shortages at smelters.

Antimony

Increasing war demands, chiefly in oxide for flameproofing, have brought about a tightening in the small-order provisions of M-112, WPB, in amending the regulations, now limits monthly purchases of metal without allocations to 224 pounds, instead of 2,240 pounds as formerly.

Tin

WPB has amended the tin order (M-43) to reduce consumption of the metal in non-essential products to a minimum. The revised order also prohibits the use of tin in solders for repairing automobile bodies, and limits consumption of the metal in coating utensils. Officials state that the reserves have been falling, and imports amount to less than 75% of current requirements.

The quotation continued at 52¢ a pound for Straits quality tin, with forward metal nominally as follows:

	March	April	May
March 8	52,000	52,000	52,000
March 9	52,000	52,000	52,000
March 10	52,000	52,000	52,000
March 11	52,000	52,000	52,000
March 12	52,000	52,000	52,000
March 13	52,000	52,000	52,000
March 14	52,000	52,000	52,000

Chinese, or 99% tin, continued at 51.125¢ per pound.

Quicksilver

Optimism over the outlook for heavy consumption of quicksilver during at least the first half of the current year remains high. Figures circulated privately indicate that increased domestic production and liberal importations will be required to fill the demand. The mercury oxide battery, as for some time past, accounts for most of the improvement in consumption of quicksilver. Authorities claim that actual consumption in recent months has been well in excess of figures released by the Bureau of Mines.

The price situation underwent little change last week. Spot metal remains tight and sellers continued to quote from \$163 to \$165 per flask. Small "drug-store" lots brought up to \$167 per flask. April arrival from the Pacific Coast was offered at \$160, and Mexican metal for shipment sold at \$158, New York basis, duty paid. Spanish metal was notably unchanged at \$155 to \$160 per flask, depending on quantity. It was reported here that quicksilver is being loaded at a Spanish port for shipment to the United States.

Silver

The London silver market was quiet and unchanged at 25½d. The New York Official for foreign silver continued at 44¼¢, with domestic metal at 70¼¢.

Lumber Movement—Week Ended March 10, 1945

According to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, lumber shipments of 473 mills reporting to the National Lumber Trade Barometer were 6.9% above production for the week March 10, 1945. In the same week new orders of these mills were 4.5% more than production. Unfilled order files of the reporting mills amounted to 102% of stocks. For reporting softwood mills, unfilled orders are equivalent to 37 days' production at the current rate, and gross stocks are equivalent to 34 days' production.

For the year-to-date, shipments of reporting identical mills exceeded production by 8.8%; orders by 14.0%.

Compared to the average corresponding week of 1935-1939, production of reporting mills was 29.7% greater; shipments were 29.2% greater; and orders were 23.0% greater.

Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week Ended March 10, 1945 Increased 18,974 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended March 10, 1945 totaled 766,290 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on March 15. This was a decrease below the corresponding week of 1944 of 13,975 cars, or 1.8%, and a decrease below the same week in 1943 of 2,755 cars or 0.4%.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of March 10, decreased 18,974 cars, or 2.4% below the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 383,658 cars, a decrease of 5,733 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 10,707 cars above the corresponding week in 1944.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 97,652 cars, a decrease of 9,378 cars below the preceding week due to embargo, and a decrease of 6,478 cars below the corresponding week in 1944.

Coal loading amounted to 157,125 cars, a decrease of 5,568 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 14,213 cars below the corresponding week in 1944.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 40,644 cars, a decrease of 736 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 4,862 cars below the corresponding week in 1944. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of March 10, totaled 26,952 cars, an increase of 267 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 3,185 cars below the corresponding week in 1944.

Livestock loading amounted to 13,267 cars, a decrease of 728 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 980 cars below the corresponding week in 1944. In the Western Districts alone loading of live stock for the week of March 10, totaled 9,953 cars, a decrease of 370 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 194 cars below the corresponding week in 1944.

Forest products loading totaled 42,443 cars, an increase of 1,374 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 1,486 cars below the corresponding week in 1944.

Ore loading amounted to 16,555 cars, an increase of 2,161 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 3,314 cars above the corresponding week in 1944.

Coke loading amounted to 14,946 cars, a decrease of 366 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 28 cars above the corresponding week in 1944.

All districts reported decreases compared with the corresponding week in 1944 except the Centralwestern and Southwestern. All districts reported decreases compared with 1943 except the Centralwestern and Southwestern.

	1945	1944	1943
4 Weeks of January	3,001,544	3,158,700	2,910,638
4 Weeks of February	3,049,897	3,154,116	3,055,725
Week of March 3	785,264	786,893	748,926
Week of March 10	766,290	780,265	769,045
Total	7,602,795	7,879,974	7,484,334

The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended March 10, 1945. During this period 57 roads showed increases when compared with the corresponding week a year ago.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS) WEEK ENDED MARCH 10

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1945	1944	1943	1945	1944
Eastern District—					
Ann Arbor	324	241	252	1,546	1,575
Bangor & Aroostook	2,962	2,705	2,382	523	523
Boston & Maine	6,738	6,931	6,289	16,975	15,821
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	993	1,386	1,329	2,181	2,230
Central Indiana	39	17	47	57	46
Central Vermont	1,105	1,054	856	2,642	2,863
Delaware & Hudson	4,571	4,623	6,137	15,167	14,149
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	7,302	7,393	7,591	12,232	11,480
Detroit & Mackinac	204	225	207	138	101
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	1,702	1,806	1,767	1,624	1,639
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	378	315	303	3,981	3,539
Erie	12,177	13,142	12,982	18,049	18,753
Grand Trunk Western	3,954	3,776	3,233	11,064	9,547
Lehigh & Hudson River	1,782	1,83	204	4,365	3,347
Lehigh & New England	1,886	1,818	1,843	1,817	1,579
Lehigh Valley	7,623	8,411	6,955	15,433	16,255
Maine Central	2,577	2,455	2,443	4,907	4,092
Monongahela	6,773	6,087	6,416	334	345
Montour	2,273	2,595	2,478	18	20
New York Central Lines	45,744	46,320	48,174	49,205	56,122
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	9,860	10,242	9,868	21,713	21,230
New York, Ontario & Western	829	1,118	902	3,396	3,527
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	6,699	6,372	6,359	18,101	17,669
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western	5,109	4,75	459	2,577	2,725
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	7,140	7,837	7,785	8,498	8,265
Pere Marquette	4,985	4,751	4,424	9,071	8,413
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	665	761	749	13	8
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & North	299	335	352	216	228
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	669	969	801	3,520	2,678
Rutland	318	364	317	1,167	1,185
Wabash	5,672	5,735	5,300	13,679	12,586
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5,612	4,429	4,847	5,157	4,368
Total	152,754	154,871	154,051	249,566	246,576
Allegheny District—					
Akron, Canton & Youngstown	795	737	692	1,411	1,275
Baltimore & Ohio	38,639	41,686	38,970	30,286	29,247
Bessemer & Lake Erie	3,083	2,774	3,233	1,580	1,315
Buffalo Creek & Gauley	1	1	302	1	1
Cambria & Indiana	1,647	1,687	1,961	6	9
Central R. R. of New Jersey	6,377	6,964	6,934	22,953	21,440
Cornwall	509	579	573	62	64
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	174	206	258	8	12
Ligonier Valley	96	121	136	61	30
Long Island	1,405	1,155	916	4,679	3,959
Penn.-Reading Seashore Lines	1,849	1,537	1,675	2,545	2,346
Pennsylvania System	73,812	76,239	73,428	62,076	66,041
Reading Co.	14,146	15,267	14,673	31,800	30,288
Union (Pittsburgh)	18,137	20,461	20,283	5,703	3,667
Western Maryland	3,963	4,087	4,010	15,624	13,740
Total	164,632	173,500	168,044	178,800	173,433
Peachontas District—					
Chesapeake & Ohio	26,092	28,481	30,031	13,137	11,951
Norfolk & Western	20,518	21,613	23,767	8,848	7,506
Virginian	4,406	4,557	4,585	2,377	2,483
Total	51,016	54,651	58,383	24,362	21,940

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1945	1944	1943	1945	1944
Southern District—					
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern	407	356	293	343	383
All. & W. P.—W. R. of Ala.	837	912	799	2,594	2,376
Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast	967	711	673	1,697	1,474
Atlantic Coast Line	14,325	13,867	15,337	13,016	10,727
Central of Georgia	3,828	4,133	4,730	5,527	5,204
Charleston & Western Carolina	448	382	439	2,019	1,953
Clinchfield	1,617	1,651	1,781	3,306	3,325
Columbus & Greenville	260	267	306	256	247
Durham & Southern	115	118	144	596	743
Florida East Coast	3,838	3,634	4,027	1,737	2,029
Gainesville Midland	37	52	46	142	159
Georgia	1,155	1,340	1,414	2,660	2,762
Georgia & Florida	437	367	357	967	720
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio	4,777	4,097	3,588	4,138	4,327
Illinois Central System	27,412	28,490	26,486	18,337	18,195
Louisville & Nashville	22,317	24,831	25,039	10,605	12,487
Macon, Dublin & Savannah	203	202	193	900	927
Mississippi Central	321	296	247	525	743
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	3,354	3,362	3,000	5,083	4,693
Norfolk Southern	1,060	886	1,156	1,676	1,686
Piedmont Northern	363	416	349	1,416	1,283
Richmond, Fred. & Potomac	586	415	360	11,696	11,508
Seaboard Air Line	10,793	10,818	10,539	9,675	9,196
Southern System	23,169	23,297	22,473	26,336	25,606
Tennessee Central	574	627	437	1,192	986
Winston-Salem Southbound	102	144	127	1,367	1,067
Total	123,302	125,671	124,350	127,806	124,809

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1945	1944	1943	1945	1944
Northwestern District—					
Chicago & North Western	14,544	14,350	13,908	13,956	14,378
Chicago Great Western	2,278	2,152	2,420	3,649	3,433
Chicago, Milw., St. P. & Pac.	20,214	19,701	19,778	10,514	10,266
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	3,357	3,425	3,306	4,138	3,963
Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range	1,335	1,101	1,306	260	255
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	732	738	601	631	565
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	8,668	8,388	8,600	12,161	13,187
Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & South	317	251	372	91	69
Great Northern	10,322	11,259	11,406	6,160	5,468
Green Bay & Western	456	476	480	960	980
Lake Superior & Ishpeming	286	275	207	82	61
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,975	2,098	2,110	2,710	2,173
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M.	4,223	5,131	4,523	3,501	3,370
Northern Pacific	8,585	9,493	9,685	5,749	5,307
Spokane International	247	71	93	570	594
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	2,462	2,353	2,031	3,477	2,831
Total	80,001	81,262	80,888	69,009	66,894

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1945	1944	1943	1945	1944
Central Western District—					
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe System	23,511	21,271	20,420	14,497	11,594
Alton	3,550	2,908	2,818	7,081	4,234
Bingham & Garfield	399	384	506	81	114
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	19,168	18,157	18,420	12,229	12,268
Chicago & Illinois Midland	3,066	2,870	3,104	831	675
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	11,621	11,610	11,728	13,600	13,239
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2,631	2,673	2,339	4,868	6,140
Colorado & Southern	819	761	817	2,071	2,107
Denver & Rio Grande Western	3,276	3,403	3,375	6,589	6,609
Denver & Salt Lake	706	746	824	11	5
Fort Worth & Denver City	982	819	999	1,386	1,505
Illinois Terminal	2,147	2,199	1,527	2,228	2,033
Missouri-Illinois	877	964	873	575	588
Nevada Northern	1,345	1,861	2,091	131	131
North Western Pacific	738	754	888	712	865
Peoria & Pekin Union	20	16	10	0	0
Southern Pacific (Pacific)	28,319	30,087	26,501	15,568	14,820
Toledo, Peoria & Western	246	402	333	233	240
Union Pacific System	16,780	15,657	14,245	16,354	15,717
Utah	561	660	599	1	12
Western Pacific	1,803	1,741	2,088	4,711	4,089
Total	122,565	119,946	114,505	105,762	98,985

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1945	1944	1943	1945	1944
Southwestern District—					
Burlington-Rock Island	322	453	729	311	271
Gulf Coast Lines	7,148	7,443	5,733	2,949	2,798
International-Great Northern	2,748	1,926	1,932	4,487	4,144
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf	263	216	306	1,185	1,206
Kansas City Southern	5,239	5,483	4,314	2,936	2,844
Louisiana & Arkansas	3,320	2,913	3,301	2,704	2,889
Litchfield & Madison	339	313	367	1,342	1,224
Midland Valley	541	669	705	437	501
Missouri & Arkansas	119	178	146	387	472
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines	7,077	5,758	6,019	5,459	4,679
Missouri Pacific	15,928	15,628	15,519	20,273	20,713
Quanan Acme & Pacific	90	137	333	393	282
St. Louis-S					

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

Arthur S. Kleeman, President of the Colonial Trust Company of New York, announced on March 14 that the board of directors voted to transfer \$90,000 from undivided profits to surplus account, effective March 15. This will increase the bank's surplus to \$600,000, and the total capital and surplus to \$1,600,000.

The New York State Banking Department announced on March 6 the filing of a certified copy of an Order, granted at a Special Term Part I, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House thereof, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on March 2, declaring the Colonial Safe Deposit Company dissolved and its corporate existence terminated.

Harry M. Huter, formerly with the Bank for Savings, in charge of appraisals, has become Assistant Vice-President of the Bay Ridge Savings Bank of Brooklyn in charge of mortgage loans, according to the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" of March 18, which states that he was formerly President of the New York Chapter of the Society of Residential Appraisers.

Henry V. Raymond, President of the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn for more than 16 years, died on March 16 at the age of 79 years. After a brief period in the real estate business he entered the employ of the City Savings Bank and was elected Secretary in 1897. He was also a trustee of the bank and a former director of the Guaranteed Title and Mortgage Company. Mr. Raymond was a former member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and was identified with other organizations.

The Board of Directors of the County Trust Company of White Plains, N. Y., at its meeting on March 14 declared a dividend of 25 cents per share for the quarter ending March 31 on its new \$10 par value stocks, it was announced by Andrew Wilson, Jr., President. "At this rate," he said, "the new stock will be on an annual dividend basis of \$1. per share."

The filing of an organization certificate by the Industrial Bank of Port Chester of Port Chester, N. Y., capital, \$70,000, and surplus, \$20,000, was announced by the State Banking Department on March 6. The incorporators are Abraham H. Kavovitz, Lillia Kavovitz, Milton K. Kavey, Edith Rosenbloom and Marjorie Kavey.

John J. Seeley, Chairman of the Fairfield County, Conn., Democratic Organization and Treasurer of the Putnam Trust Company of Greenwich, Conn., died on March 8. He was 55 years of age.

Associated Press advices from Greenwich in the Hartford "Courant" said:

"Before entering the banking business he was in charge of the local office of the Adams Express Company. He became associated with the Greenwich National Bank in 1917 and when that bank was consolidated with the Putnam Trust Company in 1923, Mr. Seeley moved into the new organization. He was named Treasurer in 1942.

The Land Title Bank & Trust Company of Philadelphia has taken over the title business of the Germantown Trust Company, a joint statement announced on March 15, it is learned from the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin," which further reported:

The Germantown Trust has retired from the title insurance field after 55 years in the business, because of a shortage of trained personnel. A new title branch office has been opened by the Land Title Bank in the Germantown Trust

Building "so that there will be no interruption of title service to real estate men and property owners in the Germantown area," the announcement stated.

President E. S. Patterson of The First-Central Trust Co., Akron, Ohio, announces the election of five new directors, increasing the board from 10 to 15 members. The new directors are: Robert Guinther of the law firm of Slaubaugh, Seiberling, Guinther & Pflueger, and Past President of the Ohio State Bar Association; George Nihil, President of The Nihil Shoe Co., and Akron Merchants Association; Dudley W. Maxon of the law firm of Wise, Roetzel & Maxon, and President of the Union Building Co.; John A. Thorpe Jr., Manager of the Thorpe Construction Co., and Past President of the Builders Exchange, and C. Blake McDowell of the law firm of Brouse, McDowell, May & Bierce, and Secretary and director of the Chicago "Daily News."

The Chicago "Tribune" of March 16 reported that stock of the Western National Bank of Cicero (Cook County) has been purchased from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, owner for 11 years, by a group of Cicero and Berwyn business men, Richard R. Novotny, Chairman, and Henry Barton, President, who headed the group, announced on March 15. The item also said:

"Frank J. Vales is Vice-President; Arthur J. Kase, Cashier; Charles G. Zajic, Assistant Cashier, and Joseph Boucek, Trust Officer. Directors include Messrs. Novotny, Barton, Vales, Thomas Jansky, Joseph F. Mrizek, Frank T. Sedlacek and Joseph V. Van Cura."

Lyman E. Wakefield, President of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, announced on March 13 the election of Dayton Rogers and Keith K. Keller as directors of the Bloomington-Lake National Bank, affiliate of the First National. Mr. Rogers is President of the Dayton Rogers Manufacturing Co., and Mr. Keller is President and owner of the Keller Drug Co., said the Minneapolis "Journal," which likewise stated:

"Mr. Keller is a director of Northwestern Drug Co. and for 10 years served as Chairman of the merchandising committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists. He is Chairman of the merchandising committees of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association and the Twin City Retail Druggists Association.

At their meeting on March 13 the directors of The Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis called a special meeting of the stockholders to be held on May 1 to consider a proposal that the bank issue a 20% stock dividend to holders of record as of that date. Stockholders of record as of April 20, 1945, will be eligible to vote at the meeting. In announcing this action Tom K. Smith, President of the bank, called attention to the allocation of net profits and comparative figures on capital funds and deposits for the period from Dec. 31, 1934, through March 13, 1945, viz:

Net operating profits.....	\$4,055,172
Excess of recoveries over charge-offs.....	847,225
	\$4,902,397
Less:	
Dividends paid on common stock.....	\$1,288,750
Dividends paid on preferred stock (retired in '36).....	41,601
Retirement plan, paid for past services.....	232,341
	1,562,692
Net addition to capital funds.....	\$3,339,704

	Mar. 13, '45	Dec. 31, '34	Increase
Capital, common.....	\$2,500,000	\$2,000,000	\$500,000
Surplus.....	2,500,000	500,000	2,000,000
Undivided profits.....	887,131	529,202	357,929
Reserve for conting.....	608,809	127,033	481,775
	\$6,495,940	\$3,156,235	\$3,339,704

*Including dividend payable April 1, 1945.

It is announced that the deposits during the same time have increased approximately \$100,000,000 from \$38,331,587 at Dec. 31, 1934, to \$138,025,823 at the close of business March 13, 1945. During the same period the bank has charged off all of its improvements, including safe deposit vaults, fixtures, and air-conditioning system, a total of \$309,664. The board also declared the regular dividend of 40 cents a share payable April 1 to stockholders of record as of March 21. It is contemplated that the present dividend rate will be continued on the increased amount of stock, if authorized.

A. T. Wheeler Jr. has been elected an Assistant Vice-President of Union National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., it was announced March 13 by George R. Hicks, President. The Kansas City "Star" states that Mr. Wheeler formerly was Cashier of the Southwest National Bank of Wichita.

R. Clyde Williams, formerly Executive Vice-President, was elected President of the First National Bank of Atlanta, Ga., on March 13, following the resignation, on advice of his physicians, of James D. Robinson, who has been President of the institution since January, 1938. The Atlanta "Constitution," reporting this, said, in part:

"This announcement, made yesterday by the board of directors of the bank, of which John K. Otley is Chairman, paid high tribute to Mr. Robinson's seven-year term of leadership and said that he would continue to serve on the board, of which he has been a member for many years.

"For many years Mr. Robinson was a director of the old Fourth National Bank, and was made First Vice-President of that institution before its consolidation with the Atlanta-Lowry National Bank into the present institution, the First National. At the time of the merger he was made Executive Vice-President, which post he held until his elevation to the Presidency.

"Mr. Williams entered the banking business at the age of 15 in Evergreen, Ala. In 1915 he became a bookkeeper at the New Farley National Bank of Montgomery, and in 1917 he was appointed Assistant National Bank Examiner for the Sixth Federal Reserve Bank District, a position which brought him to Atlanta. During the first World War he enlisted in the air service and was a cadet flyer when the Armistice was signed. After the war he again became a National Bank Examiner, with headquarters in Chicago, and subsequently was associated with the War Finance Corporation.

"He started as Credit Manager of the Fourth National Bank in 1925, was made a Vice-President in 1926 and Executive Vice-President in 1938."

On the day of the election of Mr. Williams as President the directors elected Mr. Robinson as Vice-Chairman of the board.

The directors of the Liberty State Bank voted on March 14 to raise the capital stock and surplus of the institution from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, DeWitt T. Ray, President, announced. It was the bank's second increase within a little more than a year, said the Dallas "Times-Herald" of March 27, which also stated:

"The stockholders will meet to

Bretton Woods Plan Would Prevent British Blocking Balances Says Dr. White

In testifying on March 14 before the House Banking and Currency Committee on the Bretton Woods Monetary plans, Dr. Harry D. White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury defined the position of the sterling area under the arrangements contemplated by the monetary agreements. In indicating this from its Washington bureau, the New York "Journal of Commerce" stated that Dr. White declared that

British wartime arrangement for pooling and allocating dollar balances of Empire countries will have to be discontinued if the Bretton Woods agreements are ratified. The same advices said:

While he stated there was nothing in the monetary plans to forbid the continuance of the sterling area as a mechanism through which Empire countries voluntarily carry large balances with the British, compulsion or the blocking of the balances would be forbidden.

The wartime dollar pool, he said, would also be "out after the war."

His discussion on the sterling area followed clarification of the Government's position in requesting limited repeal of the Johnson Act as part of the Bretton Woods legislation. In that legislation, the Government asked that the repeal be made effective with respect to countries having membership in the Monetary Fund and Bank only.

This limitation, according to today's explanation, was intended to add a "further pressure" to keep countries which joined the international institutions from withdrawing later. More importantly,

ratify the directors' action on March 27. The proposal submitted by a unanimous vote of the directors would increase capital stock of the bank from \$500,000 to \$750,000. The surplus would be increased by the same amount, bringing the total to \$1,500,000.

"Present outstanding shares of common stock with the par value of \$20 total 25,000. The proposal contemplates the issuance of 12,500 additional shares to be offered ratably to present stockholders at \$40 per share. This measure would raise \$500,000, of which \$250,000 would be allocated to new capital stock and \$250,000 to surplus."

The Security State Bank of Coulee City, Wash., a State member of the Federal Reserve System, has been absorbed by The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Seattle, Wash., according to the Board of Governors of the Reserve System. In connection with the absorption, effective Feb. 26, the National bank established a branch at Coulee City.

Bank of Montreal announces the appointment of A. J. L. Haskell and J. S. Bolton as Assistant General Managers, according to Canadian Press advices from Montreal, March 13, in the Toronto "Globe and Mail," from which we also quote:

"Mr. Haskell has been the bank's first agent at New York and Mr. Bolton has been in charge of the securities department in Montreal. To succeed Mr. Haskell, G. R. Ball, second agent in New York, has been promoted to be first agent."

William McNab Ramsay, New York agent for the Merchants Bank of Canada for 39 years, died at his home in Montclair, N. J., on March 15. He retired from the bank 14 years ago, said Montclair advices to the New York "Times," which also stated:

"Born in Perth, Scotland, 86 years ago, Mr. Ramsay came to this country 40 years ago. Before serving as New York agent, he was employed by the bank in Montreal. He was a former director of the Franklin Trust Co. and the Haitian Sugar Corp. of New York."

it was felt that a country joining the Fund and the Bank would be a better risk for long-term loans. In fact, for instance, that it agreed to the so-called "rules of the game" in currency stabilization would insure that interest and service charges could be maintained.

Although the Treasury spokesmen at the hearing said these factors were favorable to the limitation, they added that no objection would be raised to outright repeal of the Johnson Act, if this is what Congress wants. President Roosevelt, it was recalled, advocated Johnson Act repeal in a recent message to Congress.

Defending the proposal to meet the U. S. subscription to the monetary institutions partly through public debt transactions, Dr. White said the ordinary method of Congressional appropriation had not been chosen because the subscriptions were in the nature of an investment rather than expenditures involving outright payments.

He also stated that the Bank would want to sell debentures in the market or guarantee debentures sold in the market, and its ability to do so might be impaired if any question arose as to whether the money would be raised in the event of default.

Failure to repeal the Johnson Act, at least partially, would give the International Bank a preferential status over private lenders, it was pointed out during the discussion on this subject. A country would be unable to float a loan in the United States and would, therefore, be forced to go to the International Bank.

At the March 14 hearing before the Committee Treasury spokesman raised a question as to why Robert Boothby, a member of the British Parliament and leading British opponent of the Bretton Woods proposals, should have come to this country at a time when Congress has the Bretton Woods legislation under consideration. This is learned from special Washington advices to the New York "Times," from which we also quote in part, as follows:

Asked by Representative Fred L. Crawford, Republican, of Michigan, about Mr. Boothby's statement in a letter published by the New York "Times" on March 4, that "nothing could be more deleterious to the future of Anglo-American relations than that the two countries should sign an agreement, each thinking that it means something quite different," Dr. Harry D. White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, replied that there might well be some provisions of the Bretton Woods agreement on which there might be some disagreement.

"So were some of the provisions of the Constitution doubtful and had to be interpreted, but that didn't make it a bad document," Dr. White declared. "But there are no differences of opinion between the British and ourselves on the points mentioned by Mr. Boothby. He was not a delegate to Bretton Woods. He may well be confused, but that is a different thing from saying that there are differences of opinion on these questions between the officials of the British and United States Governments who helped to draft the document and understand what it means."