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The Financial Situation

Last week in these columns we took occasion to call attention to the fundamental necessity of arriving at a definite conclusion as to whether or not we intend henceforth to follow the dictates of experience and pursue a reasonably prudent and careful fiscal policy, or are to be led off into the wilderness of financial difficulty and ultimate bankruptcy by such modern sirens as Professor Hansen and Lord Keynes. We made note of the fact that any reasonable determination in this matter would once and for all end debate about a dozen or more proposals with which one crank or another would abolish all the economic ills to which man is heir, since even moderately prudent management of the national household would unequivocally exclude them. The danger of evading this issue and acting from month to month as if it did not exist is that commitments will be made from time to time involving sums of such magnitude in the aggregate that we shall find it exceedingly difficult to halt our progress toward the financial precipice.

MacArthur and Japan

Today we feel constrained to remark that an analogous, if not identical situation, exists concerning our foreign policy. The issue was thrown into rather sharp relief a short time ago when General MacArthur announced—apparently without first consulting the political big-wigs in Washington—that a very much smaller military force would be required in Japan than some observers had been anticipating. A resounding protest at once arose in and about Washington from many—chiefly, apparently, those who are in horrible fear of a “soft” peace for the Japanese—to the effect that the General had taken too much upon himself, and that much needed to be done to the people of that unfortunate country

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Present Unemployment Temporary and Inescapable Says Gen. Ayres

Cleveland Trust Co. Executive Holds Loss of Jobs in Reconversion Temporary. Sees Danger in Retaining Price Controls Too Long.

Commenting on the unemployment situation in the recent issue of the Cleveland Trust Company's "Business Bulletin," Brig.-Gen. Leonard P. Ayres points out that although large-scale unemployment is beginning to develop and cannot be avoided it will be confined to the reconversion period and urges legislative restraint in dealing with it.



Leonard P. Ayres

“Large-scale unemployment,” says General Ayres, “is beginning to develop in this country. It cannot be avoided, but its results need not be very serious if only we and our legislators recognize it for what it is and exercise restraint in dealing with it. The most important fact for all of us to remember is that it will not be depression unemployment, although it will look like it and to many individuals it will feel like it. It will be a very special and only temporary form of being out of work which

the economists term frictional unemployment.

“We have,” continues General Ayres, “12,000,000 people in the armed forces, and until very recently we have had about 12,000,000 more working at munitions making, or in the war agencies and in other related wartime occupations. Most of these 24,000,000 people will have to find occupations different from those in which they have been engaged, and a great majority of them must find their new jobs in places other than those in which they have been located. The result will be a huge shifting about from job to job and from place to place, and consequently much frictional unemployment, not caused by lack of demand for workers but by temporary large-scale readjustments between and among workers and jobs.

“New laws cannot help much in dealing with the problems of frictional unemployment. They cannot be solved by a full employment law. Programs of public works will afford little help. Increases in unemployment compensation make unemployment easier, but the need is for measures

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Labor-Management Conference

By HON. HENRY A. WALLACE Secretary of Commerce*

Stating That the President's Program Is One of Free Enterprise, Secretary Wallace Cautions Management That It Must Accept Genuine Collective Bargaining and Urges Both Labor and Management to Fulfill the Spirit of Contracts Entered Into.

I am sure we all feel that with our enemies completely defeated, with our huge production potential being released for peacetime output, and with the startling scientific and technological developments of the war available to greatly increase our peacetime standard of living, we really face a new era in our national economic life. But to take advantage of the opportunities before us, we must not hide the fact that the abrupt ending of the war and the sudden curtailment of war production involves an unprecedented shock to our economic system. That shock will not be overcome automatically; it will take the best efforts of business and government. We have before us not only the task of reconverting to the prewar level of production and employment but the more difficult job of expand-



Henry A. Wallace

*Remarks by Secretary Wallace at a dinner sponsored by the National Citizens Political Action Committee, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City, Sept. 13, 1945.

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International Chamber of Commerce—British View

By ARTHUR GUINNESS*

Chairman, British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce Vice-Chairman, Arthur Guinness Sons & Co., Ltd.

British Industrialist States That Fundamental Role of International Chamber of Commerce is to Help Mould Opinion of Businessmen and Governments in Formulation of Policy. Sees Tide Flowing Toward Government Control of Business, and Says That Private Enterprise Can Offset This Flow by Showing It Can Do Better Than Government. Says We Must Educate World to Understand That Riches Consist in Output and Not in Bank Notes or Money Tokens. Praises U. S. Reciprocal Trade Agreements and Calls for Elimination of Trade Barriers.

I have been asked to report on the results of last year's International Business Conference and in doing so I would like to pay a



Arthur R. Guinness

tribute to the great American trade organizations who so wisely called the Conference at Rye, N. Y., in Nov., 1944, which was attended by 52 nations. This Conference gave us an excellent start again for the work of the International Chamber, and we were fortunate in being able to have the emergency Council Meet-

ing at Rye, which as you know resulted in the election of our new President from the United States, who took over from our good friend Sigfried Edstrom, who had acted as such a careful caretaker for the Chamber during the long years of war. Furthermore, this meeting gave us new heart for work in the International Chamber, and a definite line to follow.

However useful was the Rye Conference, the value of such conferences is very much enhanced by having a live organization continually studying the problems

*An address, by Mr. Guinness before the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, London, England, Aug. 17, 1945. (Continued on page 1495)

From Washington Ahead of the News

By CARLISLE BARGERON

There has been a lot of stuff about whether Mr. Truman is going to swing to the right or the left, two terms which the New Dealers borrowed from European ideologies and which they are trying to keep up. The facts are that if the conservatives are worried, the Leftists or Liberals are worried more. The Leftists shout with glee and the conservatives mourn when Truman sends up to Congress



Carlisle Bargeron

a recommendation for the full employment bill and also a proposition for \$25 a week unemployment compensation. These measures, both of them, get into trouble in Congress, and the Liberal writers write that here is a test of Mr. Truman's "leadership." It is up to him to do more than merely submit these proposals, say these writers. It is up to him to force them through. He must blackjack them through with patronage, to do as the great "Liberal" leader, Roosevelt, did. To this writer's mind, all this reflects a misconception of what has happened on the American scene. In the first place, Roosevelt had ceased to be able to blackjack his measures through Congress. From 1942 on the Congress had been twice elected

against this. In both the '42 and '44 elections the successful issue of a candidate for Congress, was not half as much, "Elect me to support the President," as it was that he would not be a rubber stamp. There was a tremendous turnover in the 1942 Congressional elections on this basis.

The Democrats are now out trying to sell the idea that Roosevelt, at the 1944 Democratic Convention, knew he would not live through his fourth Presidency, and wanting above all things to see his world program go through, choose a non-controversial character like Truman for his running mate. This propaganda points to the fact that the United Nations Charter went through the Senate without a ripple, as proof of their contention, and of how farsighted Roosevelt was to "select" Truman as his running mate. They will have an awful time convincing Truman, himself, that this was the case, the New Dealers having sought to knock him off in the Missouri Senatorial primary of 1940. But naturally he will go along with the propaganda as long as it serves his purpose, but from the alacrity with which he

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Fact and Fiction

"As far as United States Steel is concerned, its total earnings for the five-year period 1940-1944 inclusive were \$413,000,000, or an annual average income of 4.8% of its investment. In the same five-year period it paid dividends to its preferred stockholders of \$126,000,000 at the prescribed rate of \$7 per share and to its common stockholders of \$174,000,000 at the rate of \$4 per share—a rate unchanged since 1940.



Enders M. Voorhees

"Its wage, salary, social security tax and pension costs of \$3,750,000,000 applicable to an average of 310,000 employees were more than 12 times as much as it paid to its 225,000 stockholders.

"There were no concealed profits. Mr. Murray previously made a similar statement which was answered in the panel findings of the War Labor Board released in September of 1944, in which the panel found that the cost items, termed by the Union to be hidden profits, 'are proper and cannot be considered as concealed profits.'—Enders M. Voorhees, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

So much for the reckless recent statements of Mr. Murray and his United Steel Workers of America. One would suppose these unionists would feel thoroughly ashamed of themselves.

The worst of it is that such false charges as those of the steel workers, once made, can rarely be corrected, or the impressions created by them eliminated, no matter where the truth may lie.

Urges World Economic Conference

The Council of the International Chamber of Commerce Ends London Meeting With Recommendation for Removal of Trade Barriers and Early Relinquishment of Wartime Restrictions and Controls. Will Cooperate With Social and Economic Council of United Nations Organization.

As its final act before adjournment, the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in London, made the following declaration:

The preliminary and regular sessions of the Council have taken place in the historic days when the world was moving out of the greatest and most destructive of wars into the period of peace and reconstruction.

As its first action the Council paid homage to the heroism of the United Nations, which, linked in common struggle, have overcome the forces of evil, and to the memory of the countless men and women, military and civilian, who gave their lives in the conflict, and to those others who suffered temporary or permanent disability.

The Council reaffirmed the purposes of The International Chamber as adopted in 1920, which are:

To represent all the economic factors of international business, including finance, industry, transportation and commerce;

To ascertain and to express the considered judgment of those interested in international business;

To secure effective and consistent action both in improving the conditions of business between nations and in applying solutions for international economic problems;

To encourage intercourse and better understanding between business men and business organizations of the various countries;

And thereby to promote peace and cordial relations among nations.

The Council holds the belief that the citizens of the free nations brought close in common struggle and suffering must keep together to rebuild the world. Only by close co-operation in peace as in war can they ensure that high degree of material progress and cultural advance which all mankind desires.

The material losses caused by the war cannot be fully expressed in terms of money nor can money alone restore the damage done. Financial obligations are only a partial measure of the destruction of material things which the war brought about. True recovery will come from rebuilding through the years ruined cities and shattered homes, and from making good the gaps and lapses of production that occurred during the war. If this is to be done, the magnificent productive effort of the war years must be equalled or surpassed by our production for purposes of peace.

As a means of increasing production and distribution in the transition from a war to a peace economy, the Council:

(1) Heartily endorsed the holding at the earliest possible date of an international Economic Conference to lay the basis for the reduction or removal of trade barriers and trade restrictions of every character, which hinder the free flow of goods across frontiers and limit the use of the natural resources of the world.

It believes that if the world is to achieve any increased standard of living and general settlement of world conditions, a free flow of international trade is necessary and a general expansion in turnover and out-turn of goods. Efficiency must be the acid test.

(2) Recommended that nations relinquish as soon as possible wartime restrictions and controls over production, transportation and travel.

(3) Declared that it offers and invites the closest relationship with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organization.

The Council of The International Chamber of Commerce

welcomes the decision of the United Nations to form the Economic and Social Council and trusts that this body will have real authority to deal effectively with the difficult international economic problems which immediately face the world. It notes that under the grant of power of the Economic and Social Council, as formulated in San Francisco, there will be a role for private international organizations to play in collaborating with the Economic and Social Council and The International Chamber of Commerce will play its part.

(4) Expressed its desire that all members of the United Nations Organization participate in The International Chamber of Commerce through the representatives of their respective industrial and trading organizations.

(5) Pledged its full strength and singleness of purpose to achieve a durable peace.

Industry, trade and commerce of all countries have a key role to play in the repair of the ravages of war, in the restoration of the standard of living and nutrition, and eventually the raising of these standards.

(6) Recognized the importance of all countries accepting a co-ordinated policy of high and stable employment and the contribution which the expansion of international trade can make to this end.

Calls Lifting of War Controls on Construct'n Only "Half Measure"

The lifting of wartime control on construction on Oct. 15th was called on Sept. 20 "only a half-measure" by Robert W. Dowling, Chairman of the Property Owners Committee of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York. Mr. Dowling is President of the City Investing Company. "There is an acute housing shortage in New York City," he explained. "This shortage can be remedied only by new construction. But even with more materials available, builders will still be unable to proceed because of OPA controls on rents of newly constructed housing." He added: "Builders must know what return they can expect on their proposed investment in terms of rents. The OPA will not establish rent ceilings until the construction is finished, even though builders submit final blueprints. Naturally no builder will hazard thousands of dollars under the threat that he will not be permitted a fair return on his investment.

"Until this brick wall blocking the road to increased housing is removed, New York must face the fact that its housing crisis will continue indefinitely."

Mail for Hawaii

Postmaster Albert Goldman announced Sept. 17 that information had been received from the Post Office Department at Washington that, effective at once, all restrictions regarding weight, size and frequency of mailing are removed, insofar as concerns mails for civilian addressees in Hawaii.

The advices state: Packages for Hawaii will, therefore, be accepted up to a weight limit of 70 pounds and 100 inches in length and girth combined, without restriction as to the number of parcels that may be mailed to one addressee.

Prospective mailers are urged to limit their shipments for the destination concerned to essential requirements, since an increase in the volume of mails exceeding the facilities for their dispatch may result in a restoration of the restrictions.

The domestic rates and conditions apply to all mail matter and parcel post for Hawaii.

The State of Trade

General spottiness characterized industrial output last week, handicapped as it was by a dearth of manpower and material shortages, preventing production from attaining a level commensurate with demand in many lines. For durable and non-durable goods, new order volume remained at a high peak. Despite increasing unemployment for the country at large many jobs in various sectors went begging for the want of applicants.

The effect of this condition on consumer spending so far has exerted no retarding influence, since many workers are drawing unemployment compensation, plus what they were able to save from a war boom which should tide them over for some time to come.

The fact that reports from major cities indicate no extensive job hunting is believed in many quarters to reflect the retirement of some workers, principally former housewives, from the labor force. The return of war veterans to jobs in business and industry was also expected to be equalized by a withdrawal of their wives and future brides to maintain their homes. Figures released by the Department of Labor place the August decline in employment in manufacturing industries at 1,600,000.

The strategy of the strike weapon resorted to by labor unions as a means of having excessive wage demands granted at a time when business and industry is endeavoring to hasten reconversion, continues to spread. The main objective being sought by some labor unions is that of attaining a basic increase in wages approximating 30% or more to counteract the loss in overtime due to industry's return to the normal 40-hour week from that of 48 hours during wartime.

With the future of our economy somewhat obscured by labor unrest and other uncertainties attendant upon our return to normal peacetime living, much room for pessimism can be found. However, some encouragement may be had from the following excerpts taken from an article written by Mr. Murray Shields, Economist for the Irving Trust Company of New York, setting forth two basic reasons for a long period of prosperity under our present economy. We quote Mr. Shields in part:

"First, the climate of public opinion is undergoing a far-reaching change. The storm clouds of radicalism—which always chill enterprise into inaction if not retrenchment—are giving way to the 'fair and warmer' environment which can release the potentialities for growth and expansion in production, employment and income inherent in a profit system. . . .

"Second, the war has supplied evidence for all to see that the philosophy of economic maturity which dominated our economic policies for more than a decade was sheer nonsense. The production of industry and agriculture has soared to heights formerly believed unattainable as is well indicated by the fact that our supposedly stagnant and mature industry last year produced more munitions than all the rest of our allies and enemies combined. In addition, the war brought forth from our laboratories an imposing list of new products and new and cheaper ways of producing old ones so that old markets can now be widened and new markets developed. . . .

"The material and technological basis now exists for one of the greatest periods of prosperity this nation has ever known. The situation is so full of promise that it will be the shame of our time if in the post-war decade we experience anything less than prosperity for any significant period. It is true today for the first time in many years that we can have prosperity if we want it."

Steel Industry—The epidemic of strikes in progress this week with more to come may result in so heavy a drain upon work-

ers' savings that the expected post-war consumer buying bubble may be deflated somewhat, in the beginning at least, according to "The Iron Age," national metal-working paper, in its Sept. 20 issue.

Current management-labor conditions have reached an acute stage and the action of most unions in adopting an uncompromising attitude in their demand for a 30% increase, apparently means a last ditch fight to obtain the equivalent of wartime pay for a 40-hour peacetime week.

Some way, it was said, will have to be found to get around the paradoxical government policy announced recently that no wage increases could be given if they were to result in a price increase. The brunt of this peculiar statement, the "Iron Age" stated, rests upon industry, since most of the unions have ignored it and they are expected to continue to ignore it.

The automobile industry, apparently the first to be destined to feel the effects of the militant CIO drive for higher wages, may soon be joined by the steel industry. The same general policy which has dictated the union automobile wage conditions, says this trade authority, encompasses all other CIO affiliates among which is the United Steel Workers of America. The latter group is to meet with steel companies soon on the request for a \$2 a day increase.

The steel companies, which now have before the OPA a request for higher steel prices in order to offset expected losses because of war contract cancellations, find themselves in the unhappy situation of being caught between union demands and the government policy that no wages may be increased if such action should require higher selling prices.

Lower net prices to steel consumers near the point of steel production, possible decentralization of industries, rougher competition among steelmakers and selling disadvantages to steel producers far removed from dense manufacturing centers, are a few of the results which will ultimately follow the steel industry's move now underway toward more and more basing points. According to the "Iron Age," many steel products made at locations which are not now a basing point for such items, will in the future be based at or near the point of production. This action when it comes will represent a fundamental change in the basing point system in the steel industry and will follow somewhat the pattern begun in 1938 when a multitude of new basing points were established.

Order volume was slightly lower than a week ago, but with deliveries on most steel products extended into 1946, the industry the past week was able to advance its ingot rate three points to 83.5% of capacity.

According to the "Iron Age," a tug of war has developed between WPB officials and the lead industry as to whether lead control should be relaxed or tightened. The industry is questioning the need of maintaining a stockpile approaching 70,000 tons now that the war is over. However, the WPB claims that a loss of some foreign supplies would require such a surplus to balance uncontrolled demand.

Despite an invitation from RFC to rebid on Geneva Steel's plant near Utah for private post-war operation, the U. S. Steel Corp., it is understood, will not reconsider its position stated a few

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Management-Stockholder Correspondence Ridiculed

Dean Madden Says Both Groups Lack Basic Understanding of Each Other's Problems and Mutual Interests.

Stockholders and management both possess peculiar attitudes of mind which result in each having a queer and unusual behavior, according to Dean John T. Madden of New York University's School of Commerce. A student of economic affairs, he declares that he has pondered the relationship of these partners in business and that he would like to write some letters which would possibly bring about a better understanding.

In an article on "Letters I'd Write a Stockholder," published in a recent issue of "Service" magazine, Dean Madden notes that there are two classes of stock-buyers. The first seeks to invest its money and is therefore primarily interested in long-time success. The second is speculating and looking for a quick profit, usually acting on a hunch that the particular stock bought is good for 5 or 10 points rise.

Considering three letters from stockholders which he had before him, he says that there is one note in common—each refers to "your company." Each, incidentally, is complaining. There is, he comments, no way of knowing but the chances are they had bought the stock as a gamble. "They bet on a horse," he adds, "and have not the sportsmanship of the race track gambler who tells his friends, 'My horse lost today.'" It was not his horse for he had no shred of ownership in him, whereas in the case of the stockholder, it is his company, for he has an ownership in it. He does not, however, feel this ownership, and this is the root of many of our economic ills.

Management he calls just as blameworthy. It calls critical let-

ters "badgering" by those who "gamble" in its stocks. Its replies to stockholders are cold, technical, legalistic, with an obvious overtone of "you ought to know better." The president of the company, to whom most stockholder letters are addressed, too often turns them over to the legal department for replies, and these reveal little understanding of the fact that the average stockholder has small knowledge of the intricacies of finance.

Progress, according to Dean Madden, is being made by management in its reports, but he finds little if any progress in the matter of personal contact through correspondence. He advises that something be done about it.

"Vast areas in Europe are communistic in spirit and substance," he points out. "If we want to preserve and restore capitalism to its full strength of opportunity to carry on to even greater benefits to the average man, we should not miss the chance to describe and interpret its workings. This is a job which cannot be done from public platforms or magazine columns. Like most jobs, it can best be done on the home grounds."

New England Council Hears Prospects for Bright Nat'l Economy

The New England Council, a business promotion organization, at its two-day eightieth quarterly meeting, heard labor and management spokesmen describe the prospects for a prosperous economy in the immediate post-war future. J. A. Krug, Chairman of the War Production Board, painted a bright picture of peacetime production and employment, according to the Boston "Herald" on Sept. 15, in its account of the meeting. Mr. Krug's assertions were based on a survey of the opinions of 42 industrialists and the plans of 3,750 concerns. He said that the manufacturers anticipated an immediate rise in production that would increase by December of this year to 12% over the 1939-1940 experience. The Boston "Herald" further reported:

Noting that industry generally was slow to make optimistic forecasts, Krug added: "These predictions probably will be on the conservative side."

He said that the estimate of construction volume for 1946 approximated \$6,500,000,000, an increase of 44% over that of this year. Factory building in 1946, he continued, is expected to reach \$950,000,000, the highest volume in history.

He praised New England's wartime production as a "job well done," and promised that now that the "distorted economy of war" had ended, wartime controls would be ended as soon as possible.

"The government cannot make a million and one decisions which must be made to speed reconversion," he said. "Freedom of action is needed for industry."

C. Lawrence Munch, President of Hood Rubber Co., of Watertown, speaking for management, and Robert Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor, speaking for the workers, agreed that there must be a continued economy in this country providing for high wages for labor and profit for management, the Associated Press reported in its dispatch from Boston, Sept. 14, and added that these men agreed also that both factions should solve their grievances rather than compete with each other for power.

A 36% increase in New England production in 1947, as compared with 1939, was predicted and called "a straw in the wind which should bring courage and hope to the business men of America" by Professor Harry R. Tisdal, of the Harvard Business School, a member of the Committee for Economic Development. He said his estimate was based on a national survey by the marketing committee for the C. E. D., the Associated Press report continued.

Professor Tisdal estimated New England would produce \$6,300,000,000 worth of goods in 1947. He broke this figure down, as follows: Non-durable goods, \$4,065,527,000, a 30.9% increase over 1939, and durable goods, \$2,231,601,000, a 45% rise for the same comparable years.

He listed New England's estimated gains, in percentages, in 1947, as follows: Textiles, 27.2; leather and leather products, 22.3; rubber, 47.3; tobacco products, 69.4; electrical machinery, 56.2; furniture, 47.4; glass products, 43.2, and transportation equipment (except automobiles), 74.3.

New England manufacturers were told they should adopt "less of the Coolidge and more of the Billy Rose" in their sales technique, by Frederick S. Blackhall, Jr., President of the Council and President and Treasurer of Taft-Peirce Manufacturing Co., of Woonsocket, R. I.

Schwellenbach Given Broad Powers by Truman Following Labor Disputes—Merge Bureaus

Important changes were made in the United States Department of Labor by President Truman on Sept. 18, at which time he effected reorganization of the Department, conferring on Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach broad authority to deal with labor disputes. In the steps taken by the President he placed the War Labor Board, the United States Employment Service and the War Manpower Commission under the jurisdiction of the Labor Department. It was noted in Associated Press advices from Washington on Sept. 19 that "Mr. Schwellenbach had presented his organization plan to Mr. Truman on Aug. 10, and that the White House action of Sept. 18 was attributed to the labor storms which appeared to be gathering last week-end over Detroit's automobile industry and elsewhere."

From the Associated Press Sept. 19, we also quote:

"Secretary Schwellenbach, armed with new authority, carried out today (Sept. 19) his promise to 'get right square in the middle' of Detroit's troubled labor situation."

"He delegated his newly-appointed chief of the United States Conciliation Service, Edgar L. Warren, to study the Detroit strikes to determine whether Government intervention was required. Mr. Warren, who flew to Washington from Chicago last night, also considered calling principals in the Michigan city's strikes and threatened work stoppages to a labor-management conference."

The Associated Press Washington advices Sept. 19, as given in the New York "Sun," also had the following to say:

"Mr. Truman also disclosed yesterday that he is folding up the Office of Economic Stabilization and turning over William H. Davis's duties to John W. Snyder, Reconversion Director. Mr. Davis had proposed this step but was taken by surprise at the timing."

"Mr. Truman and Mr. Schwellenbach both indicated to newsmen that a statement recently attributed to Mr. Davis had embarrassed the administration. Mr. Davis had been quoted as saying the Government was behind a program to increase wages 50% while sitting on prices."

"Mr. Schwellenbach gains in prestige as the Government's spokesman in future labor-management contention under the reorganization. Outstanding is his right now to recommend seizure of strike-bound plants interfering with orderly reconversion, a power formerly held jointly by the WLB and Mr. Davis."

"Mr. Schwellenbach's new authority consists mainly in his jurisdiction over all labor disputes at all stages. Previously forced to stay out of cases in which the WLB had taken control, he made no effort to hide his annoyance at that situation. The Board was in a position, because of its independent status, to take or reject disputes which the Secretary thought it should handle."

"Now he has absolute authority, and he expressed confidence that the Board would go along harmoniously. He was to meet with Board members today. Later he will meet with the War Manpower Commission and Employment Service heads. The Employment Service originally was under the Labor Department and was later transferred to the WMC."

In special Washington advices Sept. 18 by Felix Belair, Jr., to the New York "Times," it was stated that President Truman had declined another request of Secretary Schwellenbach by leaving the National Labor Relations Board as an independent agency. In United Press accounts from Washington Sept. 18 it was stated: "The transfer of the Office of Economic Stabilization does not mean that the Government is abandoning any of its controls over wages, prices, food and ma-

terials. The authority of the office will be continued under Mr. Snyder. Principal function of OES is to prevent inflation and speculative hoarding of inventories while assuring a plentiful supply of food and an increasing supply of consumer goods."

Secretary Anderson Advises on Food Stocks

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson declined to predict when all forms of food rationing would be ended in this country, but said he thought that subsidies would be out of the way by next June 30, with the likelihood of flour subsidies continued beyond that date, the Associated Press reported from Washington, Sept. 17. He said that the continuance of meat rationing would depend upon the extent to which the United States made food commitments abroad. Interviewed after he had left a conference with President Truman on the rationing and subsidy programs, Mr. Anderson, according to the Associated Press, stated: "If it is necessary to continue meat rationing, it will be a liberal one, equal to a normal peacetime consumption in this country." It was further indicated that the Agriculture Secretary expressed the opinion that there would probably be a need for sugar rationing in 1946, but was rather hopeful that rationing of fats and oils might be terminated by Jan. 1. He added that final decisions on subsidies and rationing will be made in conferences with Chester Bowles, OPA director, and William H. Davis, director of Economic Stabilization. The Associated Press also said:

The Secretary predicted that rationing of a good many items would be dropped within the next few months, as would many subsidies.

Subsidies, he said, still are being paid on peanut butter, feeder cattle, sugar beets and cane, flour, dairy products, vegetable shortening, grape fruit juice, cheddar cheese and other items. On the question of meat, Mr. Anderson reminded reporters that a delegation from the "Food for Freedom" organization was following him into the President's office to urge that food be sent to hungry people overseas.

Mortgage Bankers Assn. Annual Meeting in N. Y.

The Mortgage Bankers Association of America will hold its 32nd annual meeting and a Postwar Conference at the Hotel New Yorker in New York, Nov. 15, 16 and 17, it was announced on Sept. 21. The Association, in its announcement, said it was calling a meeting because of the important role the mortgage lender will play in the coming period of extensive construction. The meeting was originally scheduled for Cincinnati but cancelled earlier this year. About a thousand mortgage bankers, real estate men, life insurance executives and commercial bankers are expected to attend. In conjunction with the conference, the Association will also sponsor the Exposition of Building, Industry and Services, an exhibit by companies serving the building field. The exposition was held annually from 1937 to 1941 when it was temporarily discontinued because of wartime difficulties.

ABA Victory Loan Drive Organization

Sixteen thousand banks located in every community of the nation are ready for the opening of the \$11,000,000,000 Victory Loan Drive on Oct. 29, under the leadership of Francis M. Knight, Chairman of the Committee on War Bond Drives of the American Bankers Association. Mr. Knight, who is also Vice-President of the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago, Ill., heads the program which will bring all of the banks of the nation together in a coordinated effort to assist the United States Treasury in reaching its goal. This goal includes \$4,000,000,000 in sales to individuals, of which \$2,000,000,000 is to come from the sale of Series E bonds.

The American Bankers Association, as the representative of American banking, set up an organization early in the war to assist the government in meeting its financing problems. In addition to the Committee on Treasury War Borrowing, which is concerned with fiscal problems of the government, Mr. Knight's Committee on War Bond Drives maintains a liaison between the Treasury's War Finance Committees in each state and the banks and state banking associations. This committee includes representatives from various geographical divisions of the nation and works closely with ABA State Victory Loan Chairmen and special state chairmen representing savings banks. The work of the state chairmen is varied according to the needs of each state.

The program of the ABA in the Victory Loan will follow the same pattern which was so successful in the Seventh War Loan. It is directed toward stimulating sales to individuals through personal solicitation. Several issues of "The ABA Victory Loan Campaigner" in newspaper format will be issued to the banks to provide them with useful information about the drive and with suggestions for every kind of merchandising idea. An important part of the program will be a system of scoring and reporting sales on a competitive basis with other banks, and the "Campaigner" will also urge the establishment of some sort of staff competition in each bank where-

ever such a course fits into the general selling program of the War Finance Committee of the Treasury.

Fred M. Naber, Vice-President, of the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago, Ill., is Vice Chairman of the ABA Committee on War Bond Drives.

38,249 Freight Cars On Order September 1

The Class I railroads on Sept. 1, 1945, had 38,249 new freight cars on order, the Association of American Railroads announced Sept. 24. This included 12,075 hopper, 4,077 gondola, 973 flat, 17,612 plain box, 2,608 automobile, 854 refrigerator, and 50 miscellaneous cars. New freight cars on order on Aug. 1 totaled 33,050, and on Sept. 1, 1944, amounted to 36,157.

They also had 512 locomotives on order on Sept. 1 this year, which included 107 steam and 405 Diesel locomotives. This compares with 150 steam, two electric and 402 Diesel locomotives on order on Sept. 1, 1944.

The Class I railroads put 27,740 freight cars in service in the first eight months this year, which included 7,539 hopper, 4,559 gondola, 389 flat, 239 stock, 1,741 refrigerator, 1,419 automobile and 11,767 plain box freight cars, and 87 miscellaneous cars. Total placed in service in the first eight months of 1944 was 22,312 freight cars.

They also put 408 new locomotives in service in the first eight months of 1945, of which 59 were steam and 349 were Diesel. New locomotives installed in the same period last year totaled 657, which included 241 steam, one electric and 415 Diesel.

The Financial Situation

(Continued from first page)

of which the General did not appear to be aware.

Disappointment in London

Another reflection of the same situation comes from London where the Council of Foreign Ministers has been in troubled session. So far as the public has been permitted to know what was going on there was a definite disposition, born, apparently, of necessity, to back away from troublesome issues, but even so it is evident enough that matters have not been going as the would-be creators of a new heaven and a new earth had expected or hoped. Again and again, disagreement and dissension has arisen, sometimes even when issues which no one thought likely to cause trouble were approached. It was this body which, so we were told, would tackle problems which the famed meetings of the "Big Three" had not had the time to thresh out. In the labor of this group of representatives of the big powers some sort of world unanimity of international policy would be evolved which would put an end to international bickerings, suspicions, hatreds, jealousies, and strife. He would be an optimist indeed who ventured the opinion that the outlook is now bright.

The British Situation

Still another side of this same picture has been in evidence of late in the consultations between representatives of the British and officials of the American Government concerning further grants-in-aid from the United States to the United Kingdom. Both the President and, so far as may be determined, the majority of Congress have been inclined toward bringing gifts to our cousins across the sea to an end now that the war is over. The issue is, however, apparently not closed. At least, the British do not appear to think it is, and are putting pressure—of a typical British sort—upon the American Government to reconsider what seemed some time ago to be a definite and final decision in this matter. It is no secret that there are influential elements among the people of the United States who are quite in sympathy with the British position. What the ultimate outcome of all this is to be remains yet to be seen, but the discussions which have occurred have clearly raised some basic issues which must not be longer evaded.

Democracy in America

The American people must, first of all, come at once to the realization that they are not God-sent emissaries to make the world and all who reside therein over to suit

their own predilections. We like democracy—or at least we used to—and under it we have flourished. Indeed we have built the greatest material civilization that the world has ever known. Most of us, we feel certain, prefer to live out our days under such a system. The real danger to the system at the present time arises from the fact that the rank and file do not think about the matter very realistically—do not understand that many of current policies are inconsistent with democracy or freedom, are indeed, not only inconsistent with that system, but would ultimately destroy both democracy and freedom.

Democracy Elsewhere

But preferring democracy ourselves is one thing; making a studied attempt to force it upon other peoples with other traditions, other histories, other predilections, other preferences, and other abilities is quite another. Success of the so-called American system here in this country is one thing; expecting other peoples to duplicate such a record or even to be more successful under such a system than under one of their own devising is quite another. The oft-repeated assertion that the "world is not large enough for both democracies and autocracies" is made silly by history—as well as by the fact that our strongest ally is not a democracy or anything resembling a democracy, and certainly gives no evidence of ever intending to become one.

Our hullabaloo about Americanizing the world—without calling it by such a name, of course—has made us more than a little ridiculous in Europe, but it reaches its climax when we set out to occidentalize the Orient. It would appear that it should be clear to even a teething child that whatever we are able physically to do to the Germans and the Italians our efforts to sit on Olympus and condescendingly tell them how to become good Americans is foredoomed to failure and worse. What shall we say of those who seem blithely to suppose that the people of Japan, whatever their outward docility, are presently to be willing and even eager pupils of their western masters—quite regardless of the armed forces maintained by the United Nations in Japanese territory or however helpless these orientals may be to scoff openly at their would-be teachers.

The fact of the matter is that while we are occupying our attention with such matters as these the Russians are exceedingly active in extending their empire in the old-

fashioned way—which the New Dealers are so fond of calling Kiplingesque or something similar. This, of course, is not to say that we should be wise to stick our nose into matters that are none of our affair. It is, however, very definitely to assert that the time has come when we had better get down to earth and act as "if we lived on this planet instead of on some heavenly body made to our own order. As to the claim that having spent hundreds of billions of dollars to keep the British Empire afloat during the war, we must now continue to keep the peoples of these domains happy and disinclined to revolution—the argument presented to support the British claim—well, it is a little too silly to waste words on.

Illinois Bank Group To Study Installment Lending Field

Believing it to be in the public interest and desirable that every person or concern entitled to credit should be able to get it at a bank, whether he be a weekly wage earner or a large corporation, the Council of Administration of the Illinois Bankers Association approved the recommendation of the special committee appointed to canvass the possibility of the installment lending field for banks. William J. Ramm, Chairman of the Committee, made the report which recommended the creation of an Installment Lending Division of the Illinois Bankers Association. The temporary officers of the new Division consist of: President—William J. Ramm, Vice-President First National Bank, Danville, Ill.; Vice-President—Bartholomew O'Toole, President Pullman Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary—Dewey M. Beck, Director of Public Relations Illinois Bankers Association, Chicago, Ill.

An Executive Committee, which will administer the affairs of the Division, has also been named.

The Division on Installment Lending, through its Executive Committee and various committees to be set up, will investigate all phases of installment lending, from the financing of bills for sickness and hospital expense to the purchase of home furnishings and appliances and the financing of automobiles, and all other consumer durable goods. It will act as a clearing house, passing information and advice along to the member banks of the Association.

Another important step taken by the Council of Administration was to concur in the recommendation of the Committee on Education and Public Relations, of which James H. Clarke, Assistant Vice-President of the American National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, is Chairman, for the co-sponsorship of a school of banking recently established at the University of Wisconsin. It is hoped that such a school can be developed in the Middle West that will afford this section of the country the highest type of training in the advanced practices and theories of modern day banking.

Floyd H. Condit, President of the Illinois Bankers Association, announced the appointment of R. H. Havens, Vice-President of the Bank of Benton, Ill., to the Council of Administration to succeed C. R. Torrence, who resigned because of leaving the State to go with the First National Bank of Mishawaka, Ind., as Vice-President.

Directive Approved by Truman Defines MacArthur's Authority In Japan

A directive sent to Gen. Douglas MacArthur which is described in press accounts as intended to clarify his authority in his position as head of occupation forces in Japan and Korea was sent to Gen. MacArthur on Sept 6, but was only made public by the White House on Sept. 24, shortly after Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, Republican, of Nebraska, contended that a "smear campaign" was being waged against Gen. MacArthur, with the aim of forcing his removal as Supreme Commander.

In Associated Press advices from Washington Sept. 20 it was noted that President Truman had thereby directed Gen. MacArthur not to let the Japanese question the scope of his authority as Supreme Commander. The Associated Press further said:

Prepared by the Departments of State, War and Navy, the message, which had President Truman's approval, made these three points:

- (1) The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government is subordinate to General MacArthur as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
- (2) Control of Japan shall be exercised through the Japanese Government as long as the arrangements produce satisfactory results without prejudice to General MacArthur's right to act directly and use force if necessary.
- (3) The Potsdam Declaration regarding the post-war treatment of Japan shall be given effect, not because of any contractual requirement, but because the declaration "forms a part of our policy stated in good faith with relation to Japan and with relation to peace and security in the Far East."

From the same advices we quote the text of the message to General MacArthur as follows:

(1) The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state is subordinate to you as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. You will exercise your authority as you deem proper to carry out your mission. Our relations with Japan do not rest on a contractual basis, but on an unconditional surrender. Since your authority is supreme, you will not entertain any question on the part of the Japanese as to its scope.

(2) Control of Japan shall be exercised through the Japanese Government to an extent that such arrangement produces satisfactory results. This does not prejudice your right to act directly if required. You may enforce the orders issued by you by the employment of such measures as you deem necessary, including the use of force.

(3) The statement of intentions contained in the Potsdam Declaration will be given full effect. It will not be given effect, however, because we consider ourselves bound in a contractual relationship with Japan as a result of that document. It will be respected and given effect because the Potsdam Declaration forms a part of our policy stated in good faith with relation to Japan and with relation to peace and security in the Far East.

Closely following Gen. MacArthur's announcement that the occupation army in Japan could be cut to 200,000 within six months, Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson stated that in his view the "occupation forces are the instruments of policy and not the determinants of policy" for Japan, Associated Press Washington advices stated, Sept. 19.

Mr. Acheson would not comment directly on the number of troops necessary to do the job, the Associated Press continued, but he said that American policy to render Japan permanently peaceful is clear and unchanged and

"whatever it takes to carry this out will be used to carry it out." The Associated Press added:

Mr. Acheson's statement in his capacity as directing head of the State Department in the absence of Secretary Byrnes brought into the open the comments of officials here since Gen. MacArthur's announcement of future occupation figures without consultation with Washington. Behind their hands, officials of both the State and War departments have been asking who was determining policy on Japan.

The Acting Secretary asserted that Japan "will be put in position where it cannot renew aggressive warfare, that the present economic and social system of Japan which makes for a will to war will be changed so that that will to war will not continue, and whatever it takes to carry this out will be used to carry it out."

On Sept. 20, it was announced, according to special Washington advices to the New York "Times," that direct liaison between the State Department and General MacArthur has been arranged for. The function will be performed by Arthur B. Emmons, a Foreign Service officer and Far Eastern expert within the State Department, who has been ordered to proceed to Tokyo.

Meantime, the New York "Times" advices continued, George Acheson, who is to serve as General MacArthur's political adviser as representative of the State Department, had left for Japan. His staff, it is stated, will consist of Harry M. Benning, a Far Eastern expert in the Foreign Service; John K. Emerson, who has been a civilian adviser to Adm. Chester W. Nimitz in Guam; Max Bishop, political adviser to our commander in Southeast Asia; John Service, another Foreign Service Eastern expert, and Carmel Office, a Foreign Service officer who has been on the staff of our Mediterranean commander in Rome.

The "Times" went on to say in part: "Apart from these arrangements, the policy of the United States with reference to the control of Japan has been formulated in a new directive to General MacArthur that is reflected in the moves he has been taking in the last few days by tightening his hold over the industrial, economic, financial and scientific life of the country, it became known.

"It was transmitted to General MacArthur only recently, replacing directions dispatched when Japan surrendered.

"To be maintained for an indefinite period, the program means, it is said, that Japan will know that 'we are the government' of that country. It places in high relief, it is added, statements made on several occasions in recent weeks by Mr. Acheson and others that we are determined that Japan cannot wage war again.

"The new policy is said to call for the elimination of heavy industries in Japan, stern control over the Bank of Japan and measures to better the lot of the Japanese people as a whole.

"It is said to provide for the shifting of emphasis in production to consumer goods, while control of the Bank of Japan will mean in turn control of all government and private financial dealings because the bank is the nerve center of all those operations."

Patterson Succeeds Stimson as War Secretary Criticize Provisions for Congress Reconvenes Following Recess—

Truman Urges Cut in War Agencies' Funds

Henry L. Stimson, retiring from the office of Secretary of War after a period of five years as head of the department, told his farewell press conference of his appreciation of the newsmen's goodwill during the strained years of war, expressed gratitude for President Roosevelt's having given him the opportunity to serve in such capacity during the nation's struggle, spoke warm words of praise for the chief of staff, General George C. Marshall, as a "great and modest man," and voiced the hope that the United States would retain its pre-eminence among the world of nations.

The resignation of Secretary Stimson was made known on Sept. 18 by President Truman, who at the same time indicated that the resignations of John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, and Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, had been tendered but that he would not accept them at this time.

The President stated that the resignation of Mr. Stimson had been accepted with great reluctance. The retiring Secretary was 78 years of age on Sept. 21.

As successor to Secretary Stimson the President has named Robert P. Patterson, advancing him from the post of Under-Secretary of War. The Senate Military Affairs Committee on Sept. 21 unanimously approved the nomination of Mr. Patterson.

On Sept. 21 President Truman bestowed the Distinguished Service Medal on retiring Secretary Stimson, citing Mr. Stimson for "distinguished service, exceptional in the history of the nation," at a ceremony in the rose garden of the White House, said United Press advices from Washington on Sept. 21, from which we also quote:

Mrs. Stimson, Secretary-designate Robert P. Patterson, members of the Cabinet, Army Chief of Staff General of the Army George C. Marshall and commanding generals of all branches of the Army were among those attending the ceremony.

Mr. Stimson later attended his last Cabinet meeting with the President. Following the Cabinet meeting, he and Mrs. Stimson went by plane to New York. Nearly 120 generals lined up to bid him goodby at the airport.

The citation accompanying the award read:

"As Secretary of War from the beginning of the actual mobilization of the Army to the final victory over Japan, Henry Lewis Stimson gave the United States of America a measure of distinguished service exceptional in the history of the nation.

"Following 40 years of conspicuous public service in which he fought as a combatant officer in one war and twice served in the Cabinets of Presidents, Mr. Stimson unhesitatingly accepted the vast responsibility for the development of the American armies to play a determined part in the desperate human conflict now victoriously terminated.

"His fearlessness, his integrity, his rich experience, his wisdom and his statesmanship were largely contributory to the successful mobilization, deployment and operations of an army in which his countrymen may take everlasting pride. His steadfast purpose and unselfish devotion were an inspiration to men-at-arms in American forces throughout the world in their bitter fight to maintain moral right, freedom, justice and civilization itself."

The "thanks of the nation" were also tendered Mr. Stimson in a letter to him from President Truman made public on Sept. 20, in which the President said in part:

"The nation and the world are familiar with the inadequacy of our Army when you went back to

the Department of War, a little more than five years ago. Under your administration it reached the greatest strength in our history and became the best trained and best equipped Army in the world.

"These are but two phases of your public service. As I tender to you the thanks of the nation, I cherish the hope that we may continue to rely on the counsel which you can give out of so rich an experience."

In his press conference on Sept. 19, Secretary Stimson stated that "the United States is now not only at the peak of its military strength but it has attained an influence and leadership among all nations that are unprecedented." The Associated Press in reporting the press conference from Washington on Sept. 19 also quoted Mr. Stimson as follows:

Now that we have arrived at that position we must make sure that we can serve it and use it in the cause of justice and peace throughout the world. In my opinion, the maintenance of this pre-eminent position will depend on two factors. One of these is the acceptance by our people of the military and naval strength that necessarily go with leadership in the world today. The State Department will have increasing difficulty in making our voice effective in the councils of nations unless our people and our Government show their readiness to carry the inconveniences and burdens and sometimes sacrifices which accompany such leadership under the present unstable conditions.

The state of our military establishment in the future must be the constant concern not only of our Government but of our people. In particular, we must be alert that no system is established—however palatable it may seem—which fails to provide the power we need at this stage of the world's development.

We do not yet know the full implications of the release of atomic energy in relation to future military strategy, but we do know that it is revolutionary. This will require the most careful study. We must not make early and easy assumptions that the days of armies and navies are over.

Asked about his own future plans, the retiring War Secretary indicated that he had none at present and wanted merely to rest before even contemplating further activity.

Boston Conference On Distribution In October

Announcement has been made of the forthcoming annual Boston Conference on Distribution, to be held at the Statler Hotel, Boston, on Oct. 15 and 16, and Daniel Bloomfield, director of the conference, has indicated that it will be devoted to a discussion of the major problems of reconversion facing American business, including future price trends, distribution costs, world markets to be available to the American business, as well as the outlook for industrial prices. Among those scheduled to address the conference, according to the New York "Herald Tribune," in a special dispatch from Boston, Sept. 15, are John W. Snyder, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion; Walter D. Fuller, President of Curtis Publishing Co., Kent Cooper, executive head of the Associated Press; Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of Brookings Institution; Dr. John H. Williams, dean of Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration; Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; Malcolm P. McNair, Harvard Business School; Q. Forrest Walker, of R. H. Macy & Co., and Dr. Charles T. Phillips, President of Bates College.

Criticize Provisions for Surplus Disposal

Warning that "the avalanche of surpluses is already upon us" and that its handling will vitally affect the nation's progress throughout the reconversion period, the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on Sept. 20 sharply criticized present provisions for the disposal of war surpluses and called for their revision by Congress. The Board's action was taken upon the recommendation of the National Chamber's Manufacture Committee, which has been studying the problem for more than two years. The advices from the Chamber state:

The National Chamber concurs in current criticisms of the set-up of the three-member Surplus Property Board, for which Congress has already voted to substitute a single administrator. It points out, however, that this administrator needs an advisory board of experienced business men to help solve the many points of policy-making which are still to be faced. It further stresses the fact that the present Board is not autonomous and cannot make determinations of policy without the concurrence of various other Federal agencies, and recommends that the disposal agency should be made independent of all other executive departments and accountable only to Congress.

The present system of mandatory preferences in the disposal of surpluses, the National Chamber also notes, "will defeat the purpose of efficient administration and prompt and satisfactory disposal. Without criticizing the abstract justice of provision for such preferential treatment it is our opinion that, as a practical matter, mandatory provisions respecting preferences should be eliminated from the law and the surplus property agency allowed to provide for such preferences to the extent feasible and in the public interest."

Restrictions on the disposal of plants and other property until clearance has been obtained from Congress or the Attorney General also come in for criticism by the National Chamber, which said:

"We predict that the continuance of this requirement will result in lengthy delays in the disposal of plants and their use for private employment. . . and, indeed, cause some otherwise willing and suitable purchasers to refrain from making offers for such plants. Furthermore, we see no need for such provision. The Attorney General may proceed at any time, under the authority given him in the anti-trust laws, to take action on charges of violation of these laws."

RR. Employees Off to 1,449,293 in July

Employees of Class I railroads of the United States, as of the middle of August, 1945, totaled 1,449,293, an increase of 0.01%, compared with the corresponding month of 1944, but a decrease of 0.13% under July, 1945, according to a report just issued by the Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A gain over August, 1944, is shown in the number of employees for every reporting group with the exception of maintenance of equipment and stores and transportation (train and engine service), which show decreases of 1.10% and 0.05%, respectively. The percentages of increase are:

Executives, officials, and staff assistants, 2.76; professional, clerical, and general, 0.93; maintenance of way and structures, 0.24; transportation (other than train, engines, and yard), 0.64, and transportation (yardmasters, switch-tenders, and hostlers), 0.96.

Congress reconvened on September 5 following its recent recess, with approximately 150 House members on hand for the first House session, which lasted one hour and 22 minutes according to Associated Press accounts. These advices stated that the Senate, reassembling after a five-weeks' vacation, adjourned after 17 minutes out of respect for Senator Hiram Johnson of California, who died during the recess.

Recommendations by President Truman for cutbacks of \$3,500,000,000 in appropriations for 28 civilian war agencies marked the reopening of Congress. The Presidential message was submitted to Congress on Sept. 5.

Reporting that Congress on Sept. 5 received a resolution calling for an investigation of the Pearl Harbor attack, the Associated Press said:

Representative Brown (R.-Ohio), who announced the introduction of the resolution, said that "no one is satisfied with the recent Army-Navy report."

In a letter to the House Appropriations Committee, the President suggested a revision of \$2,755,981,394 in war-related appropriations for the agencies, and cutbacks in portions of several contract authorizations amounting to \$794,561,208.

The President's recommendations did not include any for the War and Navy departments, but he stated that these would be forthcoming shortly.

The President's action, according to a White House statement, was in accordance with the request of Chairman Cannon (D.-Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee that the war agencies be prepared for an immediate re-examination by Congress of existing Federal appropriations and contractual authorizations. Mr. Truman's letter was stated to be based on data the agencies had prepared. From the Associated Press advices as given in the "Wall Street Journal" we quote:

The recommended revision in war-related appropriations of \$2.7 billion is out of current available

balances of appropriations of \$7.4 billion, a reduction of approximately 37%. For contract authorizations the \$795 million in cutbacks amount to about 58%.

The cutbacks include: For lend-lease \$1.7 billion in appropriations and \$600 million in contract authorizations; for ship construction under the Maritime Commission, \$496 million in appropriations and \$190 million in contract authorizations; Office of Scientific Research and Development \$54 million in appropriations from those totaling \$70 million; OPA \$22 million from \$175 million; Office of Strategic Services, \$9.5 million from \$20 million; War Production Board \$8.7 million from \$35 million; censorship, \$8.2 million from \$13 million; FEA \$3.4 million from \$16.7 million and ODT \$3 million from \$7 million.

In the House numerous bills were introduced the first day, including proposals to cut down inductions under Selective Service or eliminate them altogether, to repeal war time, to repeal authority of the Price Administration, as well as one to repeal the Smith-Connally labor disputes act.

Other proposals, according to the "Wall Street Journal" in reporting the opening session from Washington, Sept. 6, were for amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, increased benefits for veterans, and for an investigation of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Major legislation, however, is still in the offing, with anticipation high of a real controversy when the jobless pay increase measure is finally ready for action.

Truman Promises A Free Korea

Irked by our retention of Japanese in official posts in Korea when our forces first took possession there, Korean spokesmen pleaded that they be removed to permit the people of that nation to feel that they really had been freed from their conqueror's yoke. As a result, President Truman announced on Sept. 18, according to Associated Press Washington advices, that the Japanese overlords were being removed as rapidly as their technical services could be dispensed with or replaced, that the intention of the Allied Nations was for a free Korea, and that with patience for the necessity of making use of those Japanese who had been trained for specific duties for the time being, the desired goal would be more quickly attained.

The President's statement, first prepared in the State Department, said in part, as quoted by the Associated Press:

"The assumption by the Koreans themselves of the responsibilities and functions of a free and independent nation and the elimination of all vestiges of Japanese control over Korean economic and political life will of necessity require time and patience. The goal is in view but its speedy attainment will require the joint efforts of the Korean people and of the Allies.

"The American people rejoice in the liberation of Korea as the Tae-Gook-Kee, the ancient flag of Korea, waves again in the land of the morning calm."

Yongjong Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute, hailed President Truman's statement as "the most heartening word Koreans have heard in 45 years."

Joint Meeting of Actuarial Associations

The Actuarial Society of America and the American Institute of Actuaries will hold a joint meeting Nov. 7-9 at the Hotel Marlborough-Blenheim at Atlantic City, N. J., it was announced recently by Edward W. Marshall, President of the Actuarial Society and Vice-President of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, and A. J. McAndless, President of the American Institute and President of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company. Before the war, these two organizations met twice a year, in the spring and fall, but in cooperation with the Government they held but one meeting in 1943, none in 1944 and none this spring. It is expected that with the joint meeting in November, both organizations will resume semi-annual meetings.

Frankfort Exch. Reopens

Associated Press advices from Frankfort on the Main (Germany) on Sept. 15 stated:

The Stock Exchange opened here today with prices better than in the dying days of the Nazi regime. The Frankfort market is the oldest in the world.

Trading opened soon after noon with shares in coal and potash getting the most attention. I. G. Farben, the giant German combination that is being broken up by the occupying powers, was quoted at 123-127. Industrial bonds were in brisk demand.

The reopening of the Exchange was effected under rules laid down by the military Government, it was stated in the Associated Press accounts which said that Frankfort exchange was the second largest in Germany before the war, preceded only by Berlin.

President Transfers OSS Functions to State Dept.

The Office of Strategic Services will be abolished as of Oct. 1, by order of President Truman, which also directs the establishment of a permanent foreign intelligence division within the State Department.

The President also ordered, according to the United Press report from Washington, Sept. 20, that the majority of the functions of the OSS be transferred to the State Department, the remainder to go to the War Department. Until the Intelligence Division has been created, the executive order provides for an interim research and intelligence service within the State Department, to serve until Dec. 31.

The OSS, headed by Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, the United Press continued, carried out espionage during the war, often operating behind enemy lines. Its wartime duties were revealed recently. These advices added:

The President's Executive Order directed the State Department to take over the OSS research and analysis and presentation branches, including their functions within Germany and Austria.

In a letter to General Donovan, the President said that the changes "represent the beginning of the development of a coordinated system of foreign intelligence within the permanent framework of the Government."

Thanking him for his service, Mr. Truman wrote that "timely steps should be taken to conserve those resources and skills developed within your organization which are vital to our peacetime purposes."

The President wrote Secretary of State Byrnes relative to the new functions to be carried on by his department, pointing out that the transfer would provide the resources "which we have agreed you will need to aid in the development of our foreign policy," and completing his communication with the following statement, according to the Associated Press, in a report from Washington, Sept. 20:

I particularly desire that you take the lead in developing a comprehensive and co-ordinated foreign intelligence program for all Federal agencies concerned with that type of activity. This should be done through the creation of an inter-departmental group, heading up under the State Department, which would formulate plans for my approval. This procedure will permit the planning of complete coverage of the foreign intelligence field and the assigning and controlling of operations in such manner that the needs of both the individual agencies and the government as a whole will be met with maximum effectiveness.

Urge End of Price Controls Within Next Six Months

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, meeting in Washington on Sept. 15, adopted a resolution calling for a definite end to all government price controls within six months after the termination of hostilities. The Emergency Price Control Act, as extended June 30, calls for termination of price control one year after that date. At the time this legislation extending the Act was before Congress the Chamber proposed that the Act be extended for one year, or six months after the end of hostilities, whichever might be earlier. Since Japan surrendered, business men have expressed to the Office of Price Administration the view that many price controls can now be dropped and that all controls should be eliminated as rapidly as possible. Under the Price Control Act, the Administrator has authority to ease controls as supply begins to balance demand, without waiting for the expiration of the Act.

Lift Building Restrictions Oct. 15

Removal of all restrictions on home building and other construction was announced by Reconversion Director John W. Snyder on Sept. 18, to become effective Oct. 15, the Associated Press reported in its Washington advices.

Mr. Snyder's announcement included publication of a six-point program designed to speed expansion of the building industry. Although the Office of Price Administration has been urging the placing of price limits on new dwellings, the announced program makes no provision for such price ceilings, the Associated Press pointed out, and enumerated the following as the six points of the program:

1. Inter-agency action will be taken to increase the supply of scarce building materials and, if necessary, to grant price and wage increases and priorities to break bottlenecks.

2. The WPB will strengthen inventory controls to prevent the hoarding of building materials "so that building will not be delayed by artificially created shortages."

3. "The Office of Price Administration will strengthen price control of building materials to counteract inflationary pressure."

4. The Federal credit agencies will cooperate to "discourage excessive and unsound lending on mortgages" and enlist voluntary operation of private lenders "to minimize the danger of inflated prices due to excessive demand."

5. Representatives of real estate, building and supply dealers and contractors will be called to Washington to chart a voluntary program to increase production of materials and facilities needed for expanded home construction to fight inflated building and real estate costs.

6. The National Housing Agency will cooperate with industry to provide advisory service on home values, whether or not the home buyer obtains Federal financing assistance.

Simultaneously with Mr. Snyder's statement came the War Production Board's disclosure that its famed order "L-41" will be revoked as of Oct. 15, the Associated Press reported further, adding that this is the order limiting the building of stores, office buildings, hotels, apartments and public works, as well as dwellings.

The announcements followed a meeting among Mr. Snyder, William H. Davis, Economic Stabilizer, WPB Chairman J. A. Krug, Price Administrator Chester Bowles and Housing Administrator John B. Blandford, Jr.

"The rapid expansion of the construction industry can be the greatest single additional source of jobs in our entire economy," Mr. Snyder's statement said. He added:

"This was in the minds of all of us when it was agreed that L-41 should be lifted.

"At the same time we all recognize that to expand construction we must expand the production of building materials. It is not enough merely to lift restrictions. We must anticipate the bottlenecks before they become serious and take prompt and active steps to increase supply of materials and assure fair distribution.

"We also know that the present housing shortage is bound to continue for some time and that there may be pressure to increase the price of new homes in response to an active demand.

"All Federal agencies have

Payroll Tax May Rise Jan. 1 to 2 1/2%

Unless Congress takes time out for action on determining its policy on payroll taxes, these will automatically jump from the present deduction of 1% on Jan. 1 to represent the employee's payment and an equal amount on the part of the employer to an amount from each equal to 2 1/2%. Automatic increases in the past in the payroll levies—used to finance old age pensions and other social security benefits—have been halted by Congress, but the Associated Press reported from Washington, Sept. 17, that Senator Walter F. George (D.-Ga.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has indicated that the situation may be different this year.

Citing the reason, the Associated Press said:

President Truman has asked that the Social Security System be broadened. And a lot of bills are pending along this line.

In view of these proposals, Mr. George said: "It has become necessary for Congress to determine what policy it is going to follow" in the way of payroll taxes.

Mr. George added that he doesn't know whether Social Security changes can be acted upon before Jan. 1. Under the law, the House Ways and Means Committee must start such legislation.

With the House group already headed for a battle over general income tax relief plans, Social Security changes are likely to take a back seat for some time.

Even if this happens, Mr. George says the payroll tax issue is bound to come up.

The House, of course, may decide to freeze the tax at 1%. But if it doesn't act, Mr. George noted that the Senate Committee can consider the question when it gets the general tax reduction bill.

Senator Vandenberg (Rep.-Mich.), who annually has written payroll tax freeze legislation, is keeping mum about his plans.

But if nothing else happens, colleagues think the Michigan Senator will pop up with another freeze bill. They are betting, too, that Congress will approve it.

Africa Import Permit

Postmaster Albert Goldman made known on Sept. 20 the receipt of information from the Post Office Department, at Washington, that effective at once, no South African import permit will be required to be obtained by the addresses in the Union of South Africa or Southwest Africa for commercial shipments of merchandise from the United States. It is added:

"The special endorsements heretofore placed on the wrappers of such shipments are therefore no longer required.

"Shipments of merchandise for the destinations mentioned must still comply with the export-license requirements of the Foreign Economic Administration."

been directed to use all appropriate measures to discourage inflationary pricing of new homes. This is a problem which the industry itself must help to overcome. A boom in prices now would have inevitable repercussions later on." From the Associated Press we also quote:

Mr. Krug termed the action "a major step in providing employment and speeding up reconversion."

Mr. Krug's statement said the production of construction materials would increase substantially in coming months.

"In fact, we believe that during the next six months production will extend actual consumption," he stated. "At the same time, inventories in distribution channels will be increasing slowly."

Economic Proposals, Including Full Employment to Be Analyzed in NYU Courses

An experimental course designed to train leaders in the field of economics has been organized at New York University by Dr. Arnold J. Zurcher, Acting Director of the Institute on Postwar Reconstruction. Full employment—the 60 million jobs proposed by Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace in a recent book—will be the subject under consideration in the weekly sessions during the

fall term. An attempt will be made to determine what is meant by the term "full employment" and how a maximum employment goal will influence policies and conduct throughout our free economic system. A feature of the course will be the participation of leaders in industrial and financial circles. Labor leaders, public officials and welfare workers will also attend to present their views. These leaders will meet with regular graduate and undergraduate students of New York University. Economists from other universities and Governmental Departments will participate in the course in addition to Dr. Zurcher and the Institute Staff. The first meeting in Dr. Zurcher's seminar will be held Wednesday evening, Oct. 3, on the sixth floor of New York University's East Building, at 239 Greene St. A seminar room containing a special library and modern instructional equipment, such as projection and recording apparatus, has been made available for the course by the University.

Among guest lecturers, who will participate in the weekly seminars, are Dr. Alvin Hansen, Littauer Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University, author of "Fiscal Policy and Business Cycles"; Dr. John H. G. Pierson, Statistical Consultant in the United States Department of Labor, author of "Full Employment"; Dr. Arthur Smithies, of the United States Bureau of the Budget, and Associate Professor of Economics, University of Michigan; Dr. Amos E. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the United States Department of Commerce; and Dr. David McCord Wright, Associate Professor of Economics, University of Virginia.

The Institute on Postwar Reconstruction of New York University was established in 1943 under a grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc., to develop more effective teaching of economics and to promote popular understanding of economic problems in the United States.

"World War II" Accepted Title

"World War II" is the title by which the recently ended conflagration among nations is to be known to history, according to the current issue of the Federal Register of the National Archives of the United States, the New York "Sun" reported on Sept. 20. The Register indicates, the report states, that President Truman has approved the recommendation of Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Forrestal that this be the "officially designated name for the present war covering all theatres and the entire period of hostilities."

Mr. Stimson and Mr. Forrestal wrote to the President: "The term 'World War II' has been used in at least seven public laws to designate this period of hostilities. Analysis of publications and radio programs indicates that this term has been accepted by common usage." President Truman's approval, the "Sun" states, is attached to the Secretaries' letter as published in the Federal Register. It ends whatever quandary existed as to an official title after the late President Roosevelt, the "Sun" observes, had indicated his dissatisfaction with the name "World War II," and "Second World War."

Plans Reorganization Of Commerce Dept.

Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace has announced plans to reorganize his agency along lines designed to provide business and Government with more effective services. Mr. Wallace, who became Commerce Secretary more than six months ago, mentioned that his program calls for three new Assistant Secretaries in addition to the present one. The new men, the New York "Times" reported in its account of the announcement by special dispatch from Washington, Sept. 20, would be authorized by legislation now pending in Congress and would be assigned to international trade, industrial economy and small business, while the present Assistant would continue to handle air commerce and related technical services.

Under his reorganization program, the "Times" continued, Mr. Wallace stated the Department would undertake to provide the following:

"1. A revitalized foreign trade service to play a more effective role, in cooperation with the State Department, in the formulation of commercial policy and to promote vigorously a high level of foreign trade on a sustained basis.

"2. A strong, balanced program of current and 'benchmark' statistics to provide adequate intelligence for business and Government.

"3. A complete analytical program to give business and Government current information on the economic situation and business outlook.

"4. Technological aids and service to business, especially small business.

"5. Management aids and other forms of direct service for business—again oriented to the needs of small business as well as large.

"6. Strengthening of the technical service functions of the Department to make them as helpful as possible to the nation's commercial and industrial life."

It was added, according to the "Times," that the plan, Mr. Wallace explained, would mean a "vigorous expansion and strengthening" of the Department's facilities to enable it to discharge its statutory responsibilities during the period of reconversion and post-war adjustment. The program, he added, would not only allow the Department to improve the volume and quality of its services to all business, but "will definitely recognize the needs of small business and will be designed to help small business to get established, to prosper and grow."

FIC Banks Place Debs.

A successful offering of an issue of debentures for the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks was concluded Oct. 19 by Charles R. Dunn, New York, fiscal agent for the banks. The financing consisted of \$17,180,000 0.90% consolidated debentures dated Oct. 1, 1945, and due June 1, 1946. The issue was placed at par. The proceeds, together with treasury cash of \$9,535,000, were used to retire \$26,715,000 debentures maturing Oct. 1. As of Oct. 1, 1945, the total amount of debentures outstanding will be \$257,060,000.

International Chamber of Commerce—British View

(Continued from first page)

and following them as they change from time to time. An isolated conference on its own, without such follow-up study, is not nearly so useful as a conference carefully prepared beforehand by committees on different subjects and followed afterwards with the help of an able and expert staff working as executives to the different standing committees. As a living organization it is these standing committees which think out the problems and form policy for the Chamber, which is then discussed at council meetings and finally placed before our bi-annual Congresses. It is essential that we should get the very best businessmen possible to serve on these committees, so that by combining the best business brains with the best expert and economic brains, we may enhance the prestige of the Chamber and create for it a position worthy of the role that it should play in the post-war period.

Now when we come to these meetings, do we come as representatives, or as delegates of organizations? In my view, we should come as representatives, to meet together with our opposite numbers from other countries, so as to discuss and formulate suggestions for policy with a broad and open mind; not just as delegates, with our minds already made up and with a certain set policy in view. It is only by a meeting of the minds between international businessmen after full and ample discussion, that we shall reach reasonable solutions. Furthermore, it is our duty to give leadership. Rye showed us how this should be done. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Gaylord are present today and well do we remember their welcoming speeches, particularly that of Mr. Gaylord (at that time President of the National Association of Manufacturers), when he told us that he believed in the eternal truth that exports could only be paid for by the receipt of goods and services, and that for this purpose it was essential that the American tariff should be lowered. An American friend sitting at my table told me that he never expected to see the day that the President of the NAM would advocate the lowering of tariffs in such a forthright way.

Let us always remember that the fundamental role for the International Chamber is helping to mould public opinion in the formulation of policy, and this public opinion firstly comprises our own businessmen and then our governments, and in the future we hope world public opinion will be influenced by the new Economic and Social Council, with which we hope to have close contacts. In this educational process I do not believe it possible, nor would it be desirable, to have each country or its National Committee speaking with one voice. Our National Committees, if they are to be truly national, must represent all shades of business opinion. Can we expect a shipowner to have the same view as the manufacturer, or the banker the same views as the merchant? But if our committees are truly representative we shall have first-class men from all the different bodies on our National Committees, and from them, national representatives will be drawn, who will then meet their colleagues on an International Committee, and by the democratic processes of debate and discussion, formulate wise solutions of the many difficult problems which we shall have to face now that peace is with us.

As the representatives of private enterprise we have a heavy responsibility. We believe that if

we are to achieve an increased standard of living and general betterment of world conditions, we need the free flow of international trade and a general expansion in turnover and the out-turn of goods, and that private enterprise is the best means of achieving this.

We must recognize that governments are today more interested in business than ever. I am a firm believer in the words of Thomas Jefferson, that great American President—a true democrat if ever there was one—who said, and I quote his own words: "The world is governed too much and that government is best which governs least." At the same time, however, we must recognize that the tide is flowing strongly towards government control of enterprise and government in business, but it is only by showing the world that private enterprise can do a better job that we shall succeed in countering this tide. Indeed, I wonder where the world would be today without private enterprise in the United States and here and in the British Overseas Dominions? Self-sacrificing businessmen entered government and showed how the job should be done, and the individual manufacturer showed what private enterprise could do in turning out munitions and aeroplanes and bombs and shells, with which the enemy were shattered.

We believe that private enterprise is the most efficient system and it is only by efficiency in production and marketing and transportation and distribution that we shall get that expansion of production and sales volume that will be absolutely necessary to the world if its peoples are to have that prosperity and that standard which they desire. We must educate the world to understand that riches consist in output and increase of production per man hour, and not in bank notes or money tokens. How often is this misunderstood. Efficiency must be the acid test. Although we welcome businessmen in government and government out of business, Government have a very important role to play by adopting wise economic policies which will assist business and industry in the difficult job it will have to undertake and so creating those conditions under which with due supervision individual enterprise can thrive and prosper.

We are meeting in an historic year. It is just a 100 years since a Conservative Government, under Sir Robert Peel, introduced free trade into Britain, and I think it is an open secret that many of the most useful social reforms have been put through in this country by the parties of the Right.

The United States Congress has just renewed the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which allows the Administration to reduce the tariff by 50% from its present level, and the United States are pledged to freer multilateral trade. Let us hope that they will give us the lead that Britain under Peel gave the world a 100 years ago. The opportunity is there and all nations have their part to play, as we must recognize that there are other barriers to trade than tariffs—exchange controls, quotas, multiple currency practices, etc. However, there is one point that I would like the Council to notice—Peel's Act was unilateral. I do not pretend Britain adopted free trade as an act of charity to the world, but still it was unilateral, and Britain and the world prospered exceedingly for the next 70 years as the result. However, it is important to note that it was unilateral and indeed many international actions of the profound-

est import to mankind have been unilateral by one country assuming the initial liability for the common good, and not necessarily of course unkindful of where its own real enlightened long-term self-interests lay. The historic guarantee given by Britain to Poland and Rumania in 1939, after the rape of Prague, was such a unilateral action. It gave a clear warning to the tyrant of Germany that Britain and the Commonwealth would fight if he sought to impose his evil sway across the continent of Europe and Britain and the Commonwealth did not fail the world in its trust.

It is also important that we should realize that there must be a moral purpose behind our work. What the world requires is moral regeneration and moral re-education. We must re-establish a sense of decency between the peoples and a sense of understanding, and a sense of "live and let live" between us. This is the age of the common man and the common man everywhere is calling for moral regeneration, and we businessmen shall be judged by our policies and our acts.

We also meet at an historic moment when victory has been achieved and if ever the International Chamber of Commerce was required it is required today to prepare the way for paths of peace. A visitor from Mars, looking down on this war-ridden and devastated world and contemplating the bombing aeroplane, the V-weapons and now the atomic bomb, might conclude that all that the human animal had learned over the ages was to create better and surer ways of killing each other more effectively, more quickly and in greater numbers. The paths of peace are strewn with many difficulties and it is much harder to organize peace than it is to organize war. In defence of an ideal—freedom—the human animal sacrifices everything—life, limb and loved ones; to organize peace requires less heroic but more difficult virtues, but still I believe that it can be done, and this Chamber has a leading part to play.

When I was a schoolboy, I remember reading a great prophecy composed in 1886 by our English poet, Lord Tennyson, in the heyday of that great Victorian era, when the world had real peace—long before the petrol motor or aeroplanes or atomic bombs were conceived. Lord Tennyson gave us these words:

"Men, my brothers, men the workers, ever reaping something new;
That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do:
For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales;
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue;
Far along the world-wide whisper of the south-wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the thunder-storm;
Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle flags were furled
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world.
There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law."

I think you will agree that it is a wonderful prophecy and very apt at the present moment. This Chamber has its role to play—the prophecy has been partly fulfilled and it is up to us to play

Netherlands Financial Reforms

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, Sept. 18—The Netherlands financial purification program involves the calling into the banks all remaining outstanding paper money not previously retired, thus eliminating black money. The latter will be earmarked first for taxes, second for subscription to government bonds and third for necessary investments, Finance Minister Liefstienck informs the "Chronicle." The National Investment Board is now being set up.

The registration of securities starts within next few days. Meanwhile all transfers of securities are blocked. The Government is now having conversations here with the U. S. Treasury representative, Iver Olsen, preparatory to release of \$1,500,000,000 of Dutch funds blocked in America. Naturally, the Treasury seeks assurance that release of such funds won't benefit any Nazi interests. Mr. Liefstienck, having spent five years in Nazi prisons, can be counted upon in this respect.

Dutch financial and economic mission will soon go to America regarding the foregoing and related matters. Since Holland's \$100,000,000 short term Chase Bank loan last February the Dutch Government has sought a \$500,000,000 loan from the Export-Import Bank while the Netherlands East Indies seeks \$100,000,000. Foreign exchange control here will continue rather indefinitely, and not only foreign exchange transactions, but also all guilders transfers for non-resident accounts will be controlled.

Unlike Belgium, Holland will not release to depositors of called in currency any fixed percentage, but only allot in accordance with real needs. This measure should help restore normal financial and commercial transactions, a matter which interests Americans as well as Dutch.

Various American businessmen have already visited Holland. In this, like other liberated countries, American authorities provide billeting where accommodations are not privately obtainable. Travel in Holland is still terribly disrupted. Short of military automobiles only travel to Brussels is on overbooked six seater RAF plane. Since ATC is rendering yeoman's service, businessmen travelling elsewhere in Europe, wonder is expressed ATC doesn't reach Holland's good airports.

Construction Contracts Awarded in August

Construction volume in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains continued to gain moderately in August, it was reported on Sept. 26 by F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Contracts awarded last month totaled \$263,608,000, a gain of 2% over July, and 55% over August 1944.

The volume of construction of buildings to be used for manufacturing purposes expanded substantially, the August total of \$75,456,000 being a gain of 46% over July and 88% over August of last year.

Although residential building in August declined 8% from July's total, it was 83% higher than in August 1944. The total amount involved in last month's residential contracts was \$42,711,000.

Privately owned construction continued to dominate last month's activity representing 74% of the total. It accounted for 90% of nonresidential building, 93% of residential building and 35% of public works and utilities.

our part in bringing about the fulfillment of the remainder—"There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe, and the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law." Our children and our children's children are calling on us. Rye gave us the lead. Do not let us fail in our trust.

Starvation Diet Faced by War Prisoners in France

According to Associated Press advices from Paris Sept. 22, the newspaper "Figaro" quoted General Louis Buisson, French director of war prisoners, as saying on that day that the food ration for the 600,000 German captives in French camps "is just enough to allow a man to lie down, not move and not die too quickly."

"I hasten to say that in the last 15 days there has been an improvement," General Buisson is quoted as saying, "and fortunately, for the hospitals were full." The Associated Press account, as given in the New York "Herald Tribune," continued:

The inadequate food is not due to lack of money, he said, for 19 francs (38 cents) are granted daily for each prisoner and an additional small amount is furnished by the military. But, he added, it is impossible to obtain adequate food because "there are not many unrationed things, and public opinion tends to prevent all purchases."

Under Geneva Convention rules, Germany should dress its prisoners, Buisson said, "but there is no more Germany and their uniforms are in tatters."

As winter approaches, he added, France has one blanket for every five or six men, and beds are lacking. He said the problem could be solved only by requisitions in Germany.

Of the 600,000 prisoners, French forces captured 200,000. France expects to have 1,000,000 by December and 600,000 more by next July to repair war damage.

McNutt Sworn in as Philippines Commissioner

After his appointment had been confirmed on Sept. 14 by the Senate, Paul V. McNutt was sworn in as United States High Commissioner of the Philippines, the Associated Press reported from Washington Sept. 15. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Richard Whaley of the United States Court of Claims, with Brig.-Gen. Carlos Romulo, resident Commissioner of the Philippines, present.

Mr. McNutt's naval aide in the Philippines is to be Capt. Gilchrist B. Stockton, who will be given the rank of Rear Admiral, it was also announced. It was noted in the New York "Herald Tribune" in advices Sept. 14 from its Washington bureau, that Mr. McNutt, who has been serving as Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, will hold the Philippine Commissionership for the second time in his career; he is scheduled to leave for the Philippines immediately, in accordance with the announcement which Mr. Truman made at the time he nominated the former Indiana Governor. Mr. McNutt was High Commissioner for the first time from 1937 to 1939.

Fairless on Steel Wage

Benjamin F. Fairless, President of United States Steel Corp., declares that producing companies will be faced with a 32% increase in the basic labor rate and 21% increase in the average overall straight time rates, if the wage increases of \$2 a day, recently requested by the United Steelworkers of America (C. I. O.) are acceded to, according to a statement on Sept. 15 in the "Wall Street Journal." The report said that Mr. Fairless added that the new wage rate would mean an average increase of \$6 a ton in the cost of producing steel.

Present Unemployment Temporary and Inescapable Says Gen. Ayres

(Continued from first page)

ures to make employment easier. Two sets of such measures are appropriate and available, and they are very simple. One consists of increasing the numbers of the offices of the United States Employment Service, and improving their facilities. The other is to make tires widely available just as soon as possible so that workers seeking jobs can hunt for them.

"Already great progress has been made in the prompt removal of restrictions, controls, regulations and ceilings which were imposed to govern wartime production, but which would limit and handicap peacetime output and employment. Probably there is danger that we may retain too long most of the price controls on manufactured articles. They restrict production at a time when we should be stimulating production, both because it creates employment and because it constitutes our only trustworthy defense against the dangers of inflation."

Contrasting unemployment in the period of conversion to war production with unemployment during the present reconversion, General Ayres says, "it may well be that the timing and the pattern of reconversion will not closely follow the course taken by conversion, and it must be remembered that most of the industries and individual plants that have been making munitions will have little reconversion to do, and many of them almost none. Nevertheless, we have no

data which will foretell the probable timing of reconversion, so it is worth while to study the timing of conversion in the industries which had much of it to do.

"If it turns out that reconversion follows an employment pattern that is similar to that of conversion, we should expect employment to decline for five months in the industries that have much of it to do, and to reach its low point five months after this past July, or in December. The War Manpower Commission estimates that we may have 6,200,000 unemployed at that time. After December we should expect employment to increase in the reconversion industries for seven months and to reach its normal full employment level in July of 1946.

"In this connection it should be remembered that if we do have about 6,200,000 unemployed next winter a large proportion of them will not be factory workers. Moreover, they will not be unemployed because there are not enough jobs potentially available for them, but rather because the huge process of readjustment and relocation cannot have been completed by then, and in some small degree because the intricate procedures of reconversion will not yet have been finished. There are so many and such huge accumulated shortages to be made good that there will be enough jobs for all who want them and can be competent in them, but not all can have them immediately on application."

N. Y. Group Opposing St. Lawrence Project Completes Organization

Carroll B. Huntress, Chairman of New York State Conference in Opposition to the St. Lawrence Project, announced on Sept. 17 the appointment of an Advisory Council of 11 which completes the organization of the Conference and, according to Mr. Huntress, signals the opening of an intensive campaign against the proposed seaway and power plan. New York City members of the newly appointed Council are: Peter Grimm, Chairman of the Board of William A. White & Sons; L. O. Head, President of Railway Express Agency; Richard Lawrence, President of the Bankers Commercial Corporation; Arthur M. Reis, President of Robert Reis & Co.; Roy E. Tomlinson, President of the National Biscuit Co., and Lawrence Hunt of the law firm of Hamlin, Hubbell, Davis, Hunt & Farley.

Chairman of the Advisory Council, which is representative of the entire state, is Edward G. Miner, Chairman of the Board of the Pfaunder Company, Rochester. Other members are Donald G. Kibbey, Vice-President of the A. P. W. Products Co., Albany; Ralph F. Peo, Vice-President of the Houde Engineering Co., Buffalo; George A. Newbury of Babcock, Newbury & Russ, Buffalo, and Eric W. Will, Vice-President of Will & Baumer Candle Co., Syracuse.

The Conference was formed several months ago to unify and coordinate the efforts of New York State interests which oppose the seaway and power project. The Conference contends that the project is economically unsound, that it would be especially harmful to the railroad and maritime industries and employment conditions in both and result in an increased burden for the taxpayers.

Congress Committee to Start Pearl Harbor Investigation

After the House had concurred in legislation already passed by the Senate calling for a Congressional investigation of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, five members from each body were appointed to carry on the inquiry which it is estimated will take approximately three months to complete.

The Senate group, headed by Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D.-Ky.), will consist also of Senators Walter F. George (D.-Ga.), Scott W. Lucas (D.-Ill.), Owen Brewster (R.-Me.) and Homer Ferguson (R.-Mich.), according to Associated Press advices from Washington, Sept. 14, which also gave the following as the House members chosen:

Representatives Jere Cooper (D.-Tenn.), J. Bayard Clark (D.-N. C.), John W. Murphy (D.-Pa.), Frank Keefe (R.-Wis.), and Bertrand Gearhart (R.-Cal.). The Associated Press pointed out that all those appointed are lawyers. Representative Cooper has been named Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

The joint committee is expected to start work in the early future. Senator Brewster stated on Sept. 15, according to the Associated Press, that if the investigation touches on conditions in the Philippines at the time of Japan's assault on Pearl Harbor, he will urge that General MacArthur be called to testify. American planes were destroyed near Manila in an attack a day after Pearl Harbor was hit.

Before the Congressional investigation had been definitely settled upon, it was learned through United Press Washington advices on Sept. 8, that the Navy had offered Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pacific Fleet commander at the time of the Pearl Harbor debacle, an opportunity by general court martial to determine his responsibility for the disaster. The report added that the War Department had not offered the same privilege to Major General Walter C. Short, who was commander of the Army's Hawaiian Department on Dec. 7, 1941.

Campbell Named Mgr. Of Foreign Dept.

Ralph Bradford, General Manager of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, announced on Sept. 17 the appointment of Kenneth Campbell, of San Francisco, as Manager of the Chamber's Foreign Commerce Department. Mr. Campbell will assume his new duties about Oct. 15. The position has been vacant since the resignation several months ago of Edward L. Bacher. Mr. Campbell goes to Washington from the position of Manager of the World Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. He graduated from New York University with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1927, then was a high school instructor in history on Long Island. Subsequently he was Director of the Foreign Department of the National Association of Credit Men. At the request of the Board of Economic Warfare, he was granted a leave of absence in 1942 to become BEW's chief of the Exporters' Service Division of the Office of Exports. Two years ago, Mr. Campbell resigned to become a Trade Advisor with the National Foreign Trade Council. He is a member of the American Economic Association, the Academy of Political and Social Science, the Academy of Political Science and the Economic Club of New York.

From Washington Ahead of The News

(Continued from first page)

is opening up the Pearl Harbor controversy, and the fact that he has made no effort to squelch the Elliot Roosevelt disclosures, indicates that this will not be long.

The plain fact is that this writer is not startled by any proposal which he might make to Congress. A conservatively dominated Congress must pass upon it. If the Liberals ever succeed in making him an attempted "leader" they, and he, will prove to be an awful flop. He makes proposals to keep his record clear, as he might have done as a Senator, without any thought as to whether they would be successful. It is a question with him of being asked "How do you vote on this," and he says "I vote 'aye.'" That is the completion of his job as he sees it.

We do not know of a better picture to give of the man than his recent holiday at Jefferson Island, a nearby rendezvous for Democrats. At least, it was set up several years ago for that purpose, but has had to be bailed out of financial difficulties many times since.

The young fellow who conceived and arranged for that party is a lesson in American Democracy, a solid chapter in the Free Enterprise system. He is a youngish publicity man in Washington, working in association with Prew Savoy, a son-in-law of former Senator Townsend of Delaware, a protege of the DuPonts. The youngish fellow has never in his life voted the Democratic ticket. He was a Secretary to the late Senator Metcalfe, Republican of Rhode Island. The occasion for the party was flimsy. It was given in honor of an unimportant ex-Congressman, Jim Barnes, who served as a Secretary at the White House under Roosevelt for a while. We have no desire to disparage any of these gentlemen. But it is a big thing, and certainly a feather in one's cap when he can get up a party like this.

The point we are trying to make is that it likely could not have been arranged heretofore. Truman probably does not know until this day whom his host was. All he knew was that it was a reasonably legitimate opportunity to go and have a party with his fellow men, companionable fellows. A good time was had by all. The newspapermen reported that the Chief Executive returned relaxed and could now deal with domestic and international problems in a very thorough way. After what we've been through the past 12 years it is going to be difficult to make the Washington newspapermen realize that the White House incumbent really doesn't want to deal with anything, that he expects other people to deal with some things, that really he would just like to enjoy himself, and have everybody else be happy, too.

His happy-go-lucky Attorney General, Tom Clarke, was discussing things with a group of friends the other day. The Department of Justice has "struck out" at the aluminum "monopoly," we have been told, by trying to get some bidders, outside of Alcoa, for the Government aluminum plant holdings. This will, we are told by the Liberals, break up the aluminum "trust." No bidders have come forward and the Surplus Property Custodian and the Department of Justice think they may have to make some "inducive" offers to the extent that the Government will foot the risk. Otherwise, the impression is that the Department of Justice isn't going to do anything to anybody, though talking a lot about enforcement of the anti-trust laws. And on the question of "breaking up the aluminum monopoly" the whole thing must be passed upon

Japanese Relinquishing Last Territory Gains

Japanese forces in Southeast Asia and the East Indies surrendered to the British Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten on Sept. 12, according to Associated Press advices on that date from Singapore, which stated that by the document of surrender the Japanese gave up the richest and most expansive conquests of their campaign of aggression. The area involved stretches 4,500 miles from the Bay of Bengal to Hollandia, and embraces 1,500,000 square miles, populated by 128,000,000 people.

The Allied Southeast Asia commander told his troops that they would have his support "in taking the sternest measures against any Japanese attempt at obstinacy, impudence or non-cooperation."

With the Southeast Asia Command shouldering the burdens of occupation for the Dutch and French colonies, Admiral Mountbatten said that civil governments would be established as soon as possible. He disclosed, according to the Associated Press, that the invasion of Singapore had been scheduled to take place on Sept. 9. When Japan surrendered, the landings were carried out as a bloodless exercise at approximately the same points where the invasion was intended, at ports Swettenham and Dickson, northwest of the city.

In China, according to United Press reports from Chungking, Sept. 12, the Chungking Government moved into control of the Shanghai city government, and its troops completed the reoccupation of Canton. It was also announced that Japanese troops in Hunan would surrender Sept. 14 at Changsha.

Chinese Minister of Information K. C. Wu disclosed that Chinese troops were moving into Indo-China to accept the surrender of Japanese north of the 16th Parallel, in accordance with a Big Four agreement. These troops have no intention of establishing a military government in Indo-China, Mr. Wu said. The arrangements "are of a temporary nature, made to secure peace and order in that area," he stressed. It was added that Mr. Wu said the Chinese had agreed to three French requests: that a French general participate in the northern Indo-China surrender, that 5,000 French troops who retreated into China last spring return with Chinese forces and that the French be permitted to use airplanes they have in China.

Senate Confirms Burton To Supreme Court

The Senate on Sept. 19 unanimously confirmed the appointment of Senator Harold R. Burton, Ohio Republican, to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The nomination by President Truman on Sept. 18 was noted in our issue of Sept. 20, page 1348. In Associated Press advices from Washington, Sept. 19, it was stated:

On the motion of Chairman McCarran (D., Nev.) of the Judiciary Committee, the Senate suspended its rules to approve the nomination less than 24 hours after it was sent to the upper chamber.

Senator Burton made known on Sept. 20 that he would resign his Senate seat Sept. 30 to take the oath of office as a member of the Supreme Court on Oct. 1.

by a conservatively dominated Congress.

In the meantime, just keep up the parties for Truman and the fellows around him, which we think is a very healthy state of affairs. The headlines are saying that he is going to "move in" on the labor situation. He really doesn't want to "move in" on anything.

Wallace on Coming Labor-Management Parley Plan Stabilization

(Continued from first page)

ing civilian industries to a level that will provide employment opportunities for all those who need work and that will fully utilize our productive potential.

In the few weeks that have elapsed since the war ended, the Government administration has shown that it was fully prepared to meet this shock. All government agencies have moved very rapidly to eliminate wartime controls and to facilitate reconversion while at the same time preventing a post-war inflation which caused so many difficulties to business after the last war. And, more important, President Truman has laid before Congress a broad economic program that sets our sights on achieving and maintaining full prosperity in the years ahead. The President has shown that the Government is prepared to do its part to maintain business prosperity so that business can provide the many goods and services and the high standard of living which the American people have been expecting in this post-war period. I want to say as Secretary of Commerce, as the representative of business in government, that the President's understanding leadership means that business planning can proceed with the confidence that economic stagnation and depression are not going to engulf American industry. The future that the President's program charts is not only one of free private enterprise, but also one of the opportunities of a full production and full employment economy.

Industry's and Labor's Responsibility

But just as Government is assuming its responsibility, so must American industry and labor assume their responsibilities and play their proper parts in achieving this objective. I want to emphasize this particularly because of its importance for the success of the President's Labor-Management Conference that will be held in the near future. Everyone knows that we cannot allow our plans for peacetime prosperity to be disrupted by industrial disputes. From the standpoint of the self-interest of labor and management as well as the discharge of their responsibilities to the general public, we must have industrial peace. Both labor and management have indicated their desire to have the differences between them handled by voluntary means, through conciliation and arbitration. In order to make this voluntary system effective, both sides must come to the conference table with a cooperative attitude with a real willingness to make it work.

On the side of management, it is vitally important that genuine collective bargaining be accepted as the only practical and constructive means of removing the causes for industrial strife. I believe that the overwhelming majority of American businessmen recognize the necessity of this and that they will not be guided by the few who always want to turn the clock back. It should be perfectly clear that without the acceptance of genuine collective bargaining as a starting point, there is not even a basis for discussion.

Once management recognizes and accepts organized labor and the collective bargaining process, labor must be willing to do its part and to correct the abuses that have been an irritant and a burden to management. What is true of so many other aspects of society is true in this case—with power comes responsibility. Labor must accept responsibility for its contractual obligations freely entered into and undertake to make these obligations clear to the rank and file of its membership. Labor knows that manage-

ment must be able to freely exercise the functions of management.

On the part of both labor and management, it is necessary that the aim be to fulfill the spirit of the contracts entered into and not to just live up to their letter. Furthermore, to preserve the free enterprise system and avoid a Government-controlled economy both sides must keep the interests of the general public in the forefront of their thinking and their actions.

I am sure that with the guidance of these simple principles, the President's Labor-Management Conference can make its contribution to our post-war prosperity.

Airport Aid Bill Passed by Senate

A Federal aid airport program won approval of the Senate on Sept. 12 when it passed by unanimous voice vote a bill authorizing an expenditure of \$375,000,000 over the next five years for airport construction and improvement, the Federal money to be matched dollar for dollar by state and local funds, Associated Press advices from Washington state. Under the bill, which went to the House following the Senate action the Federal Government could spend \$75,000,000 a year for the next five years on the program, the State and local agencies would put up the same amount for a total of \$750,000,000.

The Administration had sought an authorization of \$100,000,000 a year, but this was reduced in an amendment by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) which the Senate adopted, said the Associated Press, which added:

65% of the money would be apportioned for smaller airports and 35% for larger ones in city areas. All the Federal money would be channeled through the State Governments.

India Industrial Mission Failure in Main Aim

Visiting industrialists from India have failed in the main aim of their mission to the United States—an effort to persuade the American Government to finance indirectly India's industrial expansion, according to Associated Press advices from Washington, Aug. 2, reported in the New York "Journal of Commerce," which went on to say:

Although the announced purpose of their month-long tour was to inspect American factories, it was learned that the seven industrialists sought a \$1,000,000,000 loan to Great Britain which would be transferred to India's account.

They envisioned this as a means of obtaining dollars from the \$4,000,000,000 of Indian funds tied up in British sterling credits. They intend to purchase machinery to build steel, electrical, textile, sugar and automobile industries.

If such a loan were not forthcoming, they pointed out, India would be forced to purchase from Britain.

American Government officials, while desiring Indian business, felt the proposal would mean that Britain's taxpayers, already impoverished, would have to pay increased taxes to work off the loan which would be handed over to India.

American financial experts believed this was a matter which must be settled first between Britain and India.

However, there is talk of a compromise, perhaps based on any post-war loan Britain gets in this country, which may make it possible to sell to India.

Of Chinese Currency

From Chungking Sept. 12 the Associated Press reported that the Chinese Finance Ministry is preparing a plan for stabilization of the national currency, including rates of exchange between it and puppet money in reoccupied areas. It was added that the plan may eventually be linked with world monetary stabilization under the Bretton Woods agreement, a Government spokesman said. The press advices, as given in the New York "Journal of Commerce", went on to say:

Steps in the stabilization program will be disclosed at a propitious moment, said Spokesman P. H. Chang, counselor of the Executive Yuan, at a press conference. One of the most important of these will be the official fixing of rates of exchange between the national currency and central reserve bank puppet money.

That will come at different times in the various areas as the Government builds up a sufficient supply of national currency. Transport is the big problem in that connection at present, but the Government may soon be printing national currency in coastal cities as well as shipping it in from the hinterland.

The Government will fix an arbitrary rate in much the same manner as the 200 to 1 rate was proclaimed at Nanking recently and specified banks will be empowered to start collecting puppet notes.

"The purpose of retiring puppet notes eventually is to prevent the collapse of economy in the liberated areas. When puppet money is in bank vaults, China will be ready for a reckoning with Japan—ready to learn whether Japan has any gold reserves at all to retire the puppet money.

Asked to comment on the remarkable strengthening of Chinese currency against American dollars in the black market exchange since the Jap surrender Chang said the most obvious reason was victory itself which put an end to the Free China blockade and started bringing down commodity prices.

Before the end of the war an American dollar was worth as much as 3,000 national currency dollars, but now the ratio is about 800 to 1.

Neither Chang nor Minister of Information K. C. Wu, who sat with him at the press conference, would comment on the possibility of a more realistic official rate on American dollars, which on bank transfers into the country still are worth only twenty to one, except for a 100% subsidy, or forty to one, on remittances to Americans.

Mailing of Personal Voice Or Musical Recordings

Postmaster Albert Goldman made known on Sept. 19 that information has been received from the Post Office Department at Washington, that personal recordings, voice or instrumental, are now acceptable for mailing when addressed for delivery to civilians in Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and U. S. Virgin Islands. The Post Office advices added:

However, personal voice or instrumental recordings are still prohibited transmission in the mails to foreign countries and to Army personnel overseas, but they may be accepted for mailing to Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps personnel overseas, provided they are suitably prepared for transmission through the mails and meet the other requirements as to weight and size.

All such recordings are acceptable at the third-class rate when addressed for delivery in the continental United States.

Conference on Post-War Settlements Council of Ministers Holds First Conference to Draft War Settlements. Italian Peace Treaty Up.

In London, on Sept. 11, the Council of Foreign Ministers of the five great powers inaugurated the first formal meeting to settle the problems of peace in Europe. Representatives of all the five powers, including one from China, were on hand at the first meeting.

The United States was represented by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. Before the first meeting opened Mr. Byrnes held a press conference in which he stated that the primary question on the agenda was formulating a peace treaty with Italy. This would be followed by treaties with the smaller former satellites of Germany. He stated that the future use of the atomic bomb would not be discussed, but would be turned over to the future Assembly of the United Nations Organization. He indicated, however that the conference would take up the problem of the use and control of international waterways.

In addition to Mr. Byrnes, as chief representative of the United States, there is in attendance at the Conference, Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary of Great Britain; Viacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar; Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, and Wang Shih-Chieh, Chinese Foreign Minister.

To Send Trade Mission to China

The China-America Council of Commerce and Industry announced on Sept. 17 that plans formulated last spring to send a Trade and Industrial Mission to China as soon as possible had been approved by both the American and Chinese governments and that arrangements for the group's early departure are now being completed. A formal invitation from the Chinese Government was extended through Premier T. V. Soong at a conference this month in Washington with the Executive Committee of the Council, shortly before Dr. Soong's return to China.

"For more than a year," Lee H. Bristol, President of the Council, said, "the Council has had under advisement the sending of a businessmen's delegation to China and the establishment of an office there. The ending of the war in the Far East has made it feasible for us to put these plans into action very shortly. The Mission's purpose will be to survey economic conditions in China and to confer with Chinese officials, industrialists and financiers on the early resumption of trade between the two countries and on ways of encouraging cooperation of American business in the industrial development of China."

In response to the Council's proposal, William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, wrote on July 9 to Blackwell Smith, Chairman of the Council's Executive Committee:

"I have discussed your suggested undertaking with the interested Divisions of the Department and find general agreement to the effect that such an undertaking could be useful in promoting friendly relations between American and Chinese businessmen and could aid in establishing mutually profitable post-war trade between the United States and China. The Department, of course, is entirely sympathetic with these objectives."

"The China-America Council," Mr. Bristol said, "has been working closely with the agencies in this country responsible for developing the plans for China's post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction. These plans call for purchase of two billion dollars' worth of American equipment and supplies in the next few years.

"The studies the Council has

made in recent months, have strengthened our conviction that the post-war reconstruction of China presents a challenge and an opportunity to American business perhaps greater than exist anywhere else in the world. With the return of Manchuria and Formosa to Chinese control there can be no doubt that China possesses sufficient natural resources to make possible a great industrial and agricultural development. China's leaders have indicated they are looking forward to receiving the close cooperation of American industries in this development, and that the Chinese Government will take steps to provide proper protection and encouragement for the investment of American capital in China.

Aside from Mr. Bristol, who is Vice-President of the Bristol-Myers Co., the principal officers of the China-America Council are: Cyrus S. Ching, Vice-President, U. S. Rubber Co., Chairman of the Board; Blackwell Smith, of Arthur Kudner, Inc., and Charles R. Hook, President, American Rolling Mill Co., Vice-Presidents; James G. Blaine, President, Marine Midland Trust Co., Treasurer. Thomas J. Watson, President, International Business Machines Corp., is Honorary Chairman. Preceding Mr. Bristol as President of the Council were Richard C. Patterson, Jr., now Ambassador to Yugoslavia, and W. Gibson Carey, Jr., President, Yale and Towne Manufacturing Corp.

Mail Service To Finland

It was announced Sept. 20 by Postmaster Albert Goldman that information has been received from the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., that mail service to Finland is extended to comprise all classes of regular (Postal Union) mails, that is to say, letters, post cards, printed matter in general, printed matter for the blind, commercial papers and samples of merchandise. Printed matter (except printed matter for the blind), commercial papers and samples of merchandise are limited to one pound per package. Printed matter for the blind may weigh up to 15 pounds, 6 ounces. The advices added:

The postage rates applicable are those in effect prior to the suspension of mail service to that country. Fees, for registration, 20 cents; for special delivery, 20 cents.

Articles weighing up to one pound may be accepted for dispatch by air to Finland, when prepaid at the rate of 30 cents per half ounce or fraction.

Ordinary (unregistered and uninsured) parcel post service is resumed subject to the same rates and conditions as were in effect prior to the suspension of the service, except the parcels will be subject to the following restrictions:

(1) Only one parcel per week may be sent by or on behalf of the same person or concern to or for the same addressee.

(2) The weight of each parcel is limited to 11 pounds, the length to 18 inches and the combined length and girth to not more than 42 inches.

(3) Contents are limited to non-perishable items which are not prohibited in the parcel-post mails to Finland.

The licensing requirements of the Foreign Economic Administration are applicable to mails and parcel post for Finland.

The State of Trade

(Continued from page 1490)

weeks ago when it decided to withdraw from the list of potential operators. According to the contract between the corporation and the RFC the plant may soon be closed down since the original commitment called for a shut-down of 90 days after the end of hostilities.

Due to the strike of the building service workers here in New York affecting elevator service in many parts of the city and causing hundreds of thousands of workers into enforced idleness, the weekly figures of the American Iron and Steel Institute on steel ingot production usually presented in these columns are unavailable.

Railroad Freight Loading—Carloadings of revenue freight for the week ended Sept. 15, 1945, totaled 856,105 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced. This was an increase of 125,477 cars, or 17.2% above the preceding week this year, which included Labor Day, but 35,381 cars, or 4.0% below the corresponding week of 1944. Compared with a similar period of 1943, a decrease of 46,661 cars, or 5.2%, is shown.

Electric Production—The Edison Electric Institute reports that the output of electricity increased to approximately 4,106,187,000 kwh. in the week ended Sept. 15, 1945, from 3,909,408,000 kwh. in the preceding week. Output for the week ended Sept. 15, 1945, was 6.6% below that for the corresponding weekly period one year ago.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York reports system output of 174,600,000 kwh. in the week ended Sept. 16, 1945, comparing with 171,800,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of 1944, or an increase of 1.7%.

Local distribution of electricity amounted to 171,400,000 kwh. compared with 166,000,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of last year, an increase of 3.5%.

Paper and Paperboard Production—Paper production in the United States for the week ending Sept. 15, was 94.0% of mill capacity, against 75.9% in the preceding week and 92.8% in the like 1944 week, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. Paperboard output for the current week was 96%, compared with 80% in the preceding week and 97% in the like 1944 week.

Business Failures Increase—Rising sharply in the week ending Sept. 20, commercial and industrial failures were more than three times as heavy as in the previous week, reports Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. However, they were one short of the number in the comparable week of last year. Concerns failing numbered 23 against 7 last week and 24 a year ago.

Among both large and small failures, a marked increase occurred in the week just ended. Large failures involving liabilities of \$5,000 or more, which accounted for two-thirds the total week's failures, rose from 6 last week to 16. In the corresponding week a year ago, there were 15 large failures. On the other hand, concerns failing with liabilities of less than \$5,000 numbered 7, as compared with only 1 in the previous week and 9 in the same week of 1944.

All trade and industry groups showed an upturn from last week, but in only two, manufacturing and commercial service, did failures exceed their number in the comparable week of 1944. Manufacturing concerns failing were twice as numerous as a week ago; commercial service enterprises failing were three times as numerous as a week ago. While the number of retailers failing jumped from none last week to 6 in the week just ended, failures in

this trade were lower than in the corresponding week last year.

Canadian failures numbered 4 as compared with none last week and 2 a year ago.

Wholesale Commodity Price Index—The daily wholesale commodity price index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., fluctuated within a narrow range during the past week. The index closed at 175.44 on Sept. 18, comparing with 175.03 on Sept. 11 and with 172.24 on Sept. 19, 1944.

Despite the favorable outlook for this year's crops, leading grain futures markets were firm, with wheat, oats and rye scoring moderate net gains for the week. Cash wheat was strong with demand exceeding limited offerings. Cash corn was in good demand for both the old and the new crop but supplies remained scarce. Weather reports indicated freezing temperatures in parts of Nebraska and light frosts in other sections of the corn belt.

Domestic flour trade was light. Mills, however, still have large backlogs of unfilled orders on their books. The CCC was reported seeking around 2,000,000 sacks of flour presumably for export. Demand for hogs remained active but salable receipts at Chicago continued small. Production of pork meats, lard and fats was said to be far below normal.

Cotton prices displayed a firm tone as market activity increased and values scored moderate net advances for the third successive week. Mill buying continued slow but commission house demand and price-fixing operations broadened considerably. Favorable factors included the expectation of sharply higher exports of raw cotton and the belief that the Government's price-support policies will be continued for probably two or three years. Weevil infestation was said to be spreading in some areas but weather conditions were reported favorable for crop progress.

The Boston raw wool market continued very dull. Few, if any, sales of domestic wools were reported. Interest and activity was centered mostly in the primary wool markets of South America, where increasing competition was noted between continental and United States buyers.

The WPB has announced the removal of all restrictions on wool imports. Wool tops for immediate delivery were in active demand as topmakers reported smooth progress in the transition from military to civilian production. In wool piece goods lines, Fall deliveries remained disappointing. Labor scarcities were said to be a drawback to capacity mill operations. According to the latest data available, there was a further sharp drop in the number of woolen and worsted textile workers during the month of July.

Wholesale Food Price Index Unchanged—For the third straight time, the wholesale food price index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., has held at \$4.04, the lowest point recorded so far this year. The Sept. 18 figure contrasts with \$4.00 last year, a rise of 1.0%, but it is still slightly under the 1943 level of \$4.06. Advances this week in wheat, rye, oats, steers and lambs were balanced by declines in eggs and potatoes.

Retail and Wholesale Trade—Consumer buying last week was spotty; volume was generally unchanged from the previous week and was slightly above last year, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reports in its review of trade for the country at large. Trading in some sections of the South declined sharply following temporary store closings caused by the hurricane. Some department stores had reported declines in sales volume; food volume in-

creased slightly over last week and last year with the supplemental supply. Carpet dealers found increased resistance to low quality rugs.

Volume in apparel lines was maintained at a high level. Coat and suit retailers continued their sizable business. Sales in some departments rose notably in the week; transactions in children's clothing and Fall coats increased sharply. Lingerie was demanded in excess of present inventories and handbag departments were confronted with more than seasonal demand; small bags sold best.

House furnishing stores reported that business was slow with consumers refusing offerings in poor quality merchandise. Midget radios placed on counters in a few stores sold readily. Limited quantities of electrical appliances, especially toasters, irons, and washing machines, appeared in stores throughout the country.

Meat supplies rose substantially with beef most plentiful, but veal, lamb and pork remained scarce. Bacon was available at a few meat dealers. Chicken supplies eased and they were readily obtainable. Seasonal produce in large quantities replenished grocers' bins, while prices of pears, plums and grapes fell with the augmented supply.

Retail volume for the country was estimated at from 2 to 6% over a year ago. Regional percentage increases were: New England 1 to 4, East 2 to 6, Middle West 3 to 7, Northwest 4 to 9, South 4 to 8, Southwest 2 to 6; Pacific Coast declined 0 to 4.

Wholesale volume last week remained equal with the preceding week and was slightly above a year ago. While the religious holiday kept the number of buyers in the market below last week, there was a larger influx of buyers than in many previous buying seasons. The large number appeared for many reasons—to press for deliveries, to order for Spring and to ascertain future supply conditions. A discriminatory attitude prevailed; substitute materials went unaccepted. Deliveries remained uncertain and slow. Some retailers have received a scattered supply of durable goods.

Department store sales on a country-wide basis, as taken from the Federal Reserve Board's index for the week ended Sept. 15, 1945, increased by 8% above the same period of last year. This compared with a decrease of 1% in the preceding week. For the four weeks ended Sept. 15, 1945, sales increased by 3% and for the year to date showed an increase of 11%.

Retail trade here in New York last week was marked by continued activity with consumer interest heightened by the showing of sample models of a well-known washing machine. The arrival of buyers in wholesale markets was fairly large, their visit being chiefly to check on deliveries of soft lines on order and Christmas holiday goods. A greater range of smaller appliances and metal housewares is becoming more noticeable as reconversion progresses. Gains also were established in the week for both retail and wholesale food volume as all suppliers discontinued allotments to retailers and adopted the practice of selling in quantity to buyers.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank's index, department store sales in New York City for the weekly period to Sept. 15, 1945, increased by 11% above the same period of last year. This compared with an increase of 3% in the preceding week. For the four weeks ended Sept. 15, 1945, sales rose by 5% and for the year to date increased by 13%.

Immediate Tax Relief Asked by NY Trade Bd.

The Board of Directors of the New York Board of Trade, has approved unanimously a report of its Committee on Taxation, of which M. L. Seidman is Chairman. It authorized Mr. Seidman to appear on its behalf before Congressional Committees to urge immediately tax relief by the reduction of "at least 20% of the 1945 Federal tax liability for all taxes based on income." The Board urges Congress to devote itself to a careful consideration of the modernization and streamlining of our Federal Tax structure and to enact such changes into law "as quickly as possible."

It is pointed out that in his message to Congress on Sept. 6, the President of the United States recommended the enactment of a "transitional" tax bill as soon as possible to provide limited tax reductions for the calendar year 1946. The President further expressed the hope that after the passage of such a bill Congress will give careful consideration to the modernization of the entire tax structure.

The Board of Trade favors these recommendations, excepting only as to the time for the effectiveness of the intermediate tax relief. In part the Board also says:

The New York Board of Trade is in agreement with the President's observation that the possibility for tax reduction at this time is limited and that a total war effort cannot be liquidated overnight. Nevertheless, the taxpayer is entitled to that limited relief immediately. The Tax Adjustment Act of 1945 gave no tax relief to individuals and practically none to corporations. It directed itself principally to help business attain a better degree of liquidity. To that extent, it is excellent as far as it goes, but it was not intended to give tax relief and does not do so.

Accordingly, the New York Board of Trade is of the belief that the proposed transitional tax bill, which is to provide limited tax reductions for the year 1946, should make such relief available immediately. It is further of the belief that the simplest and quickest way to extend such relief to all taxpayers is to provide for an over-all reduction of at least 20% of the 1945 federal tax liability for all taxes based on income.

Undoubtedly taxes will play a vital role in the attainment of a prosperous peace. Following this immediate but transitional tax relief, therefore, Congress should give attention to a complete overhauling of our Federal tax structure so as to make it more nearly fit our present-day needs. A major objective of such modernization should be the encouragement of production and peace-time business expansion.

The resolution said: Be it accordingly Resolved, that the New York Board of Trade heartily approves the President's recommendation for a transitional tax bill to be enacted as soon as possible, but respectfully urges Congress that all taxes based on income be reduced by at least 20% for the year 1945; and

Be it further Resolved, that Congress be respectfully urged to devote itself to a careful consideration of the modernization and streamlining of our federal tax structure and to enact such changes into law as quickly as possible; and

Be it further Resolved, that copies of this statement and resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury and to the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and the members of the Senate Finance Committee.

NYSE Short Interest To Sept. 14 Reported

The New York Stock Exchange made public on Sept. 19 the following:

The short interest as of the close of business on the Sept. 14, 1945 settlement date, as compiled from information obtained by the New York Stock Exchange from its members and member firms, was 1,327,109 shares, compared with 1,305,780 shares on Aug. 14, 1945, both totals excluding short positions carried in the odd-lot accounts of all odd-lot dealers. As of the Sept. 14, 1945, settlement date, the total short interest in all odd-lot dealers' accounts was 42,530 shares, compared with 35,970 shares on Aug. 14, 1945.

The Exchange's announcement continued:

Of the 1,265 individual stock issues listed on the Exchange on Sept. 14, 1945, there were 68 issues in which a short interest of 5,000 or more shares existed, or in which a change in the short position of 2,000 or more shares occurred during the month.

1944—	
Sept. 29	1,275,709
Oct. 31	1,373,540
Nov. 30	1,436,271
Dec. 29	1,390,713
1945—*	
Jan. 31	1,475,441
Feb. 15	1,582,647
Mar. 15	1,520,384
April 13	1,361,495
May 15	1,486,504
June 15	1,554,069
July 13	1,420,574
Aug. 14	1,305,780
Sept. 14	1,327,109

House Passes Bill to Control Govt. Corporations

A bill to put most Government corporations under control of Congress has been passed by the House by voice vote and sent to the Senate, where a similar measure, endorsed by President Truman, is pending, the Associated Press reported from Washington, Sept. 12. The legislation as passed by the House provides that 41 Government corporations would have to submit a business-type budget yearly to Congress. Each budget would be subject to review and possible rejection. The Press advises added.

In addition, these 41 corporations and 60 others would be subject to an annual audit by the General Accounting Office.

Backers of the measure said it specifically exempted the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Farm Credit Association from budgetary changes by Congress, however.

Heretofore, many of the corporations included in the legislation have not been required to give Congress a strict accounting of their finances.

Gen. Pershing 85

A flood of greetings were received by Gen. John J. Pershing, in his quarters at Walter Reed Hospital, on his 85th birthday, Sept. 13. President Truman, in his message to the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in the first World War, said, according to the Associated Press in reporting the occasion from Washington:

"This should be one of the happiest of your many birthdays as you remember that this time we went all the way through to Berlin as you counseled in 1918."

The General observed his birthday by having luncheon, including a birthday cake, at the Walter Reed Hospital, where he has an apartment. Because of his years, however, only family members were permitted to visit him at his apartment.

Maj. Gen. Shelley U. Marietta, commandant of the hospital, where the general has lived for a number of years, described his condition as good for a man of his age.

Electric Output for Week Ended Sept. 22, 1945 8.2% 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 Sept. 22, 1945, was approximately 4,018,913,000 kwh., which compares with 4,377,339,000 kwh. in the corresponding week a year ago, and 4,106,187,000 kwh. in the week ended Sept. 15, 1945. The output for the week ended Sept. 22, 1945 was 8.2% below that for the same week in 1944.

PERCENTAGE DECREASE UNDER SAME WEEK LAST YEAR

Major Geographical Divisions—	Week Ended			
	Sept. 22	Sept. 15	Sept. 8	Sept. 1
New England	4.4	*0.3	11.0	6.5
Middle Atlantic	4.2	3.7	7.2	3.5
Central Industrial	12.3	11.9	13.6	12.2
West Central	2.0	*0.6	*2.2	*1.5
Southern States	10.6	4.1	4.0	2.7
Rocky Mountain	*3.1	1.3	2.8	1.4
Pacific Coast	5.9	7.9	3.6	5.9
Total United States	8.2	6.6	7.5	6.3

*Increase over similar week in previous year.

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours)

Week Ended—	1945	1944	% Change over 1944	1943	1932	1929
May 5	4,397,330	4,233,756	+ 3.9	3,903,723	1,436,928	1,698,942
May 12	4,302,381	4,238,375	+ 1.5	3,969,161	1,435,731	1,704,426
May 19	4,377,221	4,245,678	+ 3.1	3,992,250	1,425,151	1,705,460
May 26	4,329,605	4,291,750	+ 0.9	3,990,040	1,361,482	1,615,085
June 2	4,203,502	4,144,490	+ 1.4	3,925,893	1,435,471	1,689,925
June 9	4,327,028	4,264,600	+ 1.5	4,040,376	1,441,532	1,699,227
June 16	4,348,413	4,287,251	+ 1.4	4,098,401	1,440,541	1,702,501
June 23	4,358,277	4,325,417	+ 0.8	4,120,038	1,436,961	1,723,428
June 30	4,353,351	4,327,359	+ 0.6	4,110,793	1,341,730	1,592,078
July 7	3,978,426	3,940,854	+ 1.0	3,919,398	1,415,704	1,711,628
July 14	4,295,254	4,377,152	- 1.9	4,184,143	1,433,903	1,727,225
July 21	4,384,547	4,380,930	+ 0.1	4,196,357	1,440,386	1,732,031
July 28	4,434,841	4,390,762	+ 1.0	4,226,705	1,426,986	1,724,728
Aug. 4	4,432,304	4,399,433	+ 0.7	4,240,638	1,415,122	1,729,667
Aug. 11	4,395,337	4,415,368	- 0.5	4,287,827	1,431,910	1,733,110
Aug. 18	3,939,195	4,451,076	- 11.5	4,264,824	1,436,440	1,750,056
Aug. 25	4,116,049	4,418,298	- 6.8	4,322,195	1,464,700	1,761,594
Sept. 1	4,137,313	4,414,735	- 6.3	4,350,511	1,423,977	1,674,588
Sept. 8	3,909,408	4,227,900	- 7.5	4,229,262	1,476,442	1,806,259
Sept. 15	4,106,187	4,394,839	- 6.6	4,358,512	1,490,863	1,792,131
Sept. 22	4,018,913	4,377,339	- 8.2	4,359,610	1,499,459	1,777,854
Sept. 29		4,365,907		4,359,003	1,505,216	1,819,276

Cottonseed Receipts to August 31

On Sept. 14 the Bureau of the Census issued the following statement showing cottonseed received, crushed and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand and exported for the month ended August 31, 1945 and 1944.

COTTONSEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED, AND ON HAND (TONS)

State—	Received at mills		Crushed		On hand at mills	
	1945-Aug. 31	1944-Aug. 31	1945-Aug. 31	1944-Aug. 31	1945-Aug. 31	1944-Aug. 31
United States	108,898	164,203	222,014	101,710	205,637	180,749
Alabama	11,251	10,127	13,818	7,929	7,989	9,335
Arkansas	2,550	2,653	18,370	6,672	29,924	5,781
Georgia	15,547	26,927	14,918	16,181	19,003	30,598
Louisiana	7,017	18,740	2,972	5,458	5,786	15,257
Mississippi	2,612	8,572	14,542	14,916	5,406	15,722
South Carolina	3,209	10,520	4,417	8,629	3,277	7,563
Texas	64,682	81,429	34,890	29,791	114,917	82,284
All other states	2,030	5,235	18,487	12,134	19,335	13,209

*Includes 992 tons destroyed during 1945-46. Does not include 219,745 and 118,256 tons on hand August 1, 1945 and 1944, respectively, nor 3,304 and 2,973 tons reshipped during the seasons 1945-46 and 1944-45.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS PRODUCED, SHIPPED OUT, AND ON HAND

Products—	Season	On hand at beginning of Season		Produced	Shipped out		On hand Aug. 31
		Aug. 1	Aug. 31		Aug. 1	Aug. 31	
Crude oil (thousand pounds)	1945-46	*54,905	37,247	36,663	136,980		
	1944-45	29,759	30,258	26,550	29,523		
Refined oil (thousand pounds)	1945-46	*275,933	53,043		234,177		
	1944-45	239,634	30,487		182,254		
Cake and meal (tons)	1945-46	52,657	54,442	67,020	40,039		
	1944-45	28,050	45,241	42,238	31,023		
Hulls (tons)	1945-46	62,119	29,334	33,503	56,550		
	1944-45	14,793	24,128	21,008	17,913		
Linters (running bales)	1945-46	19,326	*35,598	36,879	119,045		
	1944-45	61,920	29,894	46,865	44,949		
Hull fiber (500-lb. bales)	1945-46	318	227	73	472		
	1944-45	476	1,299	1,233	542		
Grabbots, notes, &c. (500-lb. bales)	1945-46	3,263	1,325	2,588	2,000		
	1944-45	10,025	1,398	3,394	8,029		

*Includes 11,307,000 pounds at oil mills, 37,367,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 6,231,000 pounds in transit.

†Includes 11,891,000 pounds at oil mills, 19,313,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 5,776,000 pounds in transit.

‡Includes 257,979,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments and 17,854,000 pounds held elsewhere and in transit.

§Produced from 57,880,000 pounds of crude oil.

¶Includes 217,237,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 16,940,000 pounds held elsewhere and in transit.

**Includes 7,625 bales first cut, 26,484 bales second cut, and 1,489 bales mill run.

††Includes 4,835 bales first cut, 11,974 bales second cut, and 1,236 bales mill run.

Imports and Exports of Cottonseed Products

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

Steel Production Continues Upward Climb— Deliveries Extended Well Into Next Year

"In spite of concern over growing labor agitation in the metal-working industries, the automotive industry in particular, demand for steel continues heavy, inquiry for sheets being almost as active as at any time during the war, and for carbon bars, especially in smaller sizes, taking a sharp spurt," said "Steel" of Cleveland, on Sept. 24, in its weekly summary of the iron and steel markets. "Steel" further added:

"Producers of some wire specialties are booked well into next year and pipe producers are in about the same situation. Shape sellers are booked solidly into December and some platemakers now are quoting December, reflecting a shrinkage in capacity but a better demand than had been expected.

"Contributing to extended deliveries on various products is difficulty obtaining labor in some centers, combined with efforts of the industry as a whole to get back to the 40-hour week. De-

mand for sheets has reached the stage where many consumers no longer insist on definite delivery promise, placing orders for a position on books, and none too close a position in numerous cases, on the chance that delivery can be made. This doubtless is causing order duplication in many instances and producers are tightening policies in acceptance of such orders.

"At present most sellers of hot and cold-rolled sheets and galvanized sheets quote second quarter and in case of one important specialty, electrical sheets, producers generally are booked for first half. In a number of instances, particularly where civilian type products have been involved, war contract cancellations have not been reflected in steel mill cancellations.

"Closing of outlets to automobile builders, as a result of strikes, allows sheetmakers to ship more tonnage to other users, thus reducing effect of the labor situation.

"Almost paralleling interest in sheets has been recent demand for carbon bars, especially in smaller sizes. Carbon bar sellers generally have little to offer in any size before February. Automobile needs are outstanding in small and medium sizes but there is great diversity of inquiry, extending even to larger diameters. Cold-drawn bar deliveries now fall mainly into next year but alloy bars still can be had in November, due mainly to wartime expansion in production.

"Steel production continues its upward march from the low point following the end of the war, as steelmakers are able to rearrange schedules and resume output more nearly normal. Last week the estimated national steelmaking rate advanced 2½ points to 83% of capacity.

"Reduced supply of scrap, resulting in part from lack of labor for preparation, coupled with smaller reserves in hands of melters, sustains prices at ceilings for all grades except borings and turnings, which show some weakness, though on a better level than a few months ago. Steelmakers are taking all offerings at full prices, seeking to build inventories for the winter, as steel production is expected to climb back to a point close to war peaks as reconversion and civilian production are worked out."

[The weekly figures of the American Iron and Steel Institute usually presented in these columns are unavailable due to the strike of the building service workers here in New York affecting many parts of the City and causing hundreds of thousands of workers into enforced idleness.—Editor.]

Foreign Trade Men to Convene in New York

The 32nd National Foreign Trade Convention will be held this year at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, Nov. 12, 13 and 14, members of the National Foreign Trade Council have been advised. Attendance, it is pointed out, will be subject to Government travel regulations in effect at that time. Now that military victory has been secured, it is noted economic peace remains to be achieved.

"What policies are to be pursued to assure the utmost participation by American business in the expansion of world trade so essential to a widely shared prosperity of nations, and to peaceful relations? To the same end, what governmental policies are to be recommended or approved? It will be the purpose of the 32nd National Foreign Trade Convention," the bulletin of the Council says, "to seek the answers to such vital questions. This year's convention should provide a powerful stimulus for crystallizing the policies to govern United States participation in forthcoming international conferences."

Urban League Urges Anti-Bias Laws

The National Urban League has sent a message to President Truman entitled, "Racial Aspects of Reconversion," in which it seeks direct action to prevent growth of racial discrimination, especially in relation to economic and social discrimination against Negroes in the fields of employment, housing, health, military and naval service, etc. The general recommendations in the message, according to the New York "Times," which reported its publication on Sept. 13, were:

"Legislative safeguards protecting the constitutional rights of every citizen.

"Appointment of qualified Negroes at all levels in Federal departments dealing with general welfare.

"Extension and protection of the right of the franchise to Negroes and all other citizens."

The following specific proposals were added, the "Times" stated: "Full employment, with adequate unemployment compensation and social security benefits to all citizens.

"Legislative action guaranteeing fair employment practices in all areas of employment.

"The provision of standard housing for middle and low income groups, the inclusion of non-discrimination clauses in all housing legislation, and the elimination of all racial restrictive covenants and agreements.

"The equalizing of educational opportunities for all persons throughout the nation, without regard to race.

"An adequate program of medical care, with necessary hospital facilities; the extension of a public health program, particularly in rural areas; the stimulation of educational facilities for physicians and others interested in health, and a fair distribution of surplus medical material.

"The integration of Negro personnel throughout the Veterans Administration, and the avoidance of all segregation of facilities for Negro veterans.

"The abolishing of segregation by race in all branches of the armed forces.

"Organized national leadership directed against the forces of hatred and the giving of serious attention to stabilizing healthy relationships between the races."

The report, according to the "Times," said that the majority of Negroes now employed in essential industries will be forced to look for work in new fields as a result of the cancellation of war orders. A return to "pre-war discriminatory hiring practice," it added, would lessen the reemployment chances of displaced Negro workers.

"The geographical redistribution of Negroes in the North and West which has taken place since the first World War and has been accelerated since 1942," the statement continued, "has eliminated the regional perspective in race relations. The status of Negro citizens is the most sensitive barometer of American democracy.

"The prestige and honor of our country depend upon the degree to which every citizen within our democracy is granted full participation in our national and community life and equal protection for his social and economic welfare."

War Refugee Bd. Dissolved

The War Refugee Board, established Jan. 22, 1944 to succor the persecuted minorities of Europe, has been dissolved by President Truman, according to a White House announcement reported in Associated Press Washington advices of Sept. 14. The Board had been composed of the Secretaries of State and Treasury and William O'Dwyer of New York, as executive director. The President

Govt. Atomic Deposit Resources to Be Kept

The nation's supply of minerals from which atomic energy may be obtained will henceforth be protected by an executive order issued by President Truman on Sept. 13 under which all public lands containing radio-active minerals have been withdrawn from sale, according to a special dispatch on that date to the New York "Times," from Washington, which added:

The order would prevent also the sale of such minerals taken from public lands and reserves to the United States the right to "mine and remove" these minerals from any public land occupied under leases, licenses or other authorizations granted in the future.

Although the order specifically applies to lands in the public dominion, it is understood that the policy of the government, by appropriate procedure, is to bring under its control all lands that produce the materials for the atomic bomb and it has been indicated in official circles that agreements have been negotiated with other countries which would protect such minerals from falling into the hands of nations which might misuse them.

At the same time, Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who directed the job of developing the atomic instrument for offensive purposes, predicted to a news conference that it would be "a number of decades" before the energy of the atom bomb was harnessed for any beneficial peacetime civilian use.

President Truman's order harnessing all atomic mineral sources into Government control came as no surprise. It had been rumored for days that the step would be undertaken as a means of keeping the means if not the secret of the atomic bomb out of the hands of those who might, conceivably, use it against the policy of this or other Governments.

The "Times" gave the following as the text of President Truman's order:

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

(1) Subject to valid existing rights, all public lands of the United States, including Alaska, which contain deposits of radio-active mineral substances, and all deposits of such substances, are hereby withdrawn from sale and all other forms of disposal under the public-land laws, including the mining laws, and reserved for use of the United States.

(2) So far as not in conflict with existing law, all lands in the United States, its territories or possessions, heretofore acquired by the United States which contain deposits of radio-active mineral substances owned by the United States are hereby reserved from sale, and all leases, licenses, or other authorizations of whatever kind hereafter granted to occupy or use such lands, shall reserve to the United States the right, at any and all times to enter upon such lands, and mine and remove such mineral substances; and all such lands hereafter acquired by the United States shall become subject to provisions of this paragraph upon their acquisition; that no reservation under this paragraph shall interfere with the use of the lands established or indicated by any Act of Congress.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

said that the Board had been responsible for saving the lives of hundreds of thousands of victims of Nazi oppression. The White House announcement also said that the "defeat of Germany and the liberation of Europe by the Allied armies terminated the specific task assigned to the board."

Moody's Bond Prices and Bond Yield Averages

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

MOODY'S BOND PRICES* (Based on Average Yields)										
1945— Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Avg. Corpore- rate*	Corporate by Ratings*				Corporate by Groups*			
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	R. R.	P. U.	Indus.	
Sept. 25	122.01	116.02	120.63	118.80	116.02	108.83	112.19	116.02	119.82	
24	121.97	115.82	120.43	118.80	116.02	108.70	112.19	115.82	119.82	
23	121.97	115.82	120.43	118.80	116.02	108.70	112.19	116.02	119.61	
22	121.97	115.82	120.43	118.80	116.02	108.88	112.19	116.02	119.61	
21	121.97	115.82	120.43	118.80	116.02	108.70	112.19	115.82	119.61	
20	121.97	115.82	120.43	118.80	116.02	108.70	112.19	116.02	119.61	
19	121.97	115.82	120.43	118.80	116.02	108.70	112.19	116.02	119.61	
18	121.97	115.82	120.43	118.80	116.02	108.70	112.19	116.02	119.61	
17	121.97	115.82	120.43	118.80	116.02	108.52	112.19	116.02	119.61	
16	121.97	115.82	120.43	118.80	116.02	108.70	112.19	116.02	119.61	
15	121.97	115.82	120.43	118.80	116.02	108.70	112.19	116.02	119.61	
14	121.98	116.02	120.84	118.80	116.02	108.70	112.19	116.22	119.61	
13	122.00	115.82	120.84	119.00	115.82	108.52	112.19	116.22	119.61	
12	122.00	115.82	120.84	118.80	116.02	108.34	112.19	116.02	119.41	
11	122.03	115.82	120.63	119.00	116.02	108.52	112.19	116.02	119.61	
10	122.05	115.82	120.63	119.00	116.02	108.52	112.37	116.02	119.61	
9	122.09	116.02	120.63	119.20	116.22	108.52	112.37	116.02	119.61	
8	122.09	116.02	120.63	119.20	116.22	108.52	112.37	116.02	119.61	
7	122.09	116.02	120.63	119.20	116.22	108.52	112.56	116.02	119.61	
6	122.09	116.02	120.84	119.20	116.02	108.52	112.56	116.02	119.61	
5	122.09	116.02	120.84	119.20	116.22	108.52	112.56	116.02	119.61	
4	122.07	116.02	120.63	119.00	116.22	108.52	112.56	116.02	119.61	
3	Stock Exchange Closed									
2	Stock Exchange Closed									
1	Stock Exchange Closed									
Aug. 31	122.09	116.02	120.84	119.00	116.22	108.52	112.56	116.02	119.41	
24	121.91	115.82	120.63	119.00	116.02	108.16	112.56	115.82	119.41	
17	121.91	115.82	120.84	119.00	116.22	108.16	112.56	115.82	119.41	
10	122.14	116.02	121.04	119.20	116.02	108.34	112.93	115.82	119.00	
3	122.36	115.82	120.84	119.20	116.02	108.16	112.93	115.82	119.00	
July 27	122.39	115.82	120.84	119.20	115.82	108.16	112.93	115.82	119.00	
20	122.80	116.02	121.04	119.41	116.02	108.34	112.93	115.82	119.41	
13	122.89	116.02	121.04	119.61	116.22	108.34	113.31	115.82	119.61	
6	122.92	116.02	121.04	119.61	116.02	108.16	112.93	115.82	119.61	
June 29	122.93	116.02	121.04	119.20	116.02	108.16	112.93	115.82	119.41	
22	122.97	115.82	120.84	119.20	115.82	107.80	112.75	115.43	119.41	
15	122.97	115.82	120.84	119.20	115.82	107.80	112.75	115.43	119.41	
8	122.81	115.82	120.84	119.00	115.63	107.62	112.37	115.24	119.41	
1	122.23	115.43	120.63	119.00	115.43	107.44	112.37	114.85	119.20	
May 25	122.29	115.43	120.63	118.80	115.43	107.44	112.19	114.85	119.20	
Apr. 27	122.38	115.24	120.84	118.40	115.04	107.09	112.19	114.27	119.20	
Mar. 31	122.01	114.85	121.04	118.40	114.85	106.04	111.25	114.27	119.20	
Feb. 23	121.92	114.66	120.84	118.60	114.46	106.04	110.52	114.08	119.41	
Jan. 26	120.83	113.89	119.41	118.00	113.70	105.17	109.24	113.89	118.60	
High 1945	123.05	116.22	121.04	119.61	116.22	108.88	113.31	116.22	119.82	
Low 1945	120.55	113.50	118.80	117.80	113.31	104.48	108.52	113.70	118.20	
1 Year Ago										
Sept. 25, 1944	119.30	112.56	118.80	117.00	112.37	103.13	106.74	114.08	117.20	
2 Years Ago										
Sept. 25, 1943	120.55	111.07	119.00	116.41	111.25	98.88	103.30	113.89	116.41	

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES (Based on Individual Closing Prices)										
1945— Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Avg. Corpore- rate*	Corporate by Ratings*				Corporate by Groups*			
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	R. R.	P. U.	Indus.	
Sept. 25	1.64	2.85	2.62	2.71	2.85	3.23	3.05	2.85	2.66	
24	1.64	2.86	2.63	2.71	2.85	3.24	3.05	2.86	2.66	
23	1.65	2.86	2.63	2.71	2.85	3.24	3.05	2.85	2.67	
22	1.65	2.86	2.63	2.71	2.85	3.23	3.05	2.85	2.67	
21	1.65	2.86	2.63	2.72	2.85	3.24	3.05	2.86	2.67	
20	1.65	2.86	2.63	2.71	2.86	3.24	3.06	2.85	2.67	
19	1.65	2.86	2.63	2.71	2.86	3.24	3.06	2.85	2.67	
18	1.65	2.86	2.63	2.71	2.86	3.24	3.06	2.85	2.67	
17	1.65	2.86	2.62	2.71	2.86	3.25	3.06	2.85	2.67	
16	1.65	2.85	2.61	2.71	2.85	3.24	3.05	2.84	2.67	
15	1.66	2.85	2.61	2.71	2.85	3.24	3.05	2.84	2.67	
14	1.66	2.85	2.61	2.71	2.85	3.24	3.05	2.84	2.67	
13	1.66	2.85	2.61	2.71	2.85	3.24	3.05	2.84	2.67	
12	1.66	2.85	2.61	2.71	2.85	3.24	3.05	2.84	2.67	
11	1.66	2.85	2.62	2.70	2.85	3.25	3.05	2.85	2.67	
10	1.65	2.85	2.62	2.70	2.85	3.25	3.04	2.85	2.67	
9	1.65	2.85	2.62	2.69	2.84	3.25	3.04	2.85	2.67	
8	1.65	2.85	2.62	2.69	2.84	3.25	3.04	2.85	2.67	
7	1.65	2.85	2.61	2.69	2.85	3.25	3.03	2.85	2.67	
6	1.65	2.85	2.61	2.69	2.84	3.25	3.03	2.85	2.67	
5	1.65	2.85	2.61	2.69	2.84	3.25	3.03	2.85	2.67	
4	1.65	2.85	2.62	2.70	2.84	3.25	3.03	2.85	2.67	
3	Stock Exchange Closed									
2	Stock Exchange Closed									
1	Stock Exchange Closed									
Aug. 31	1.65	2.85	2.61	2.70	2.84	3.25	3.03	2.85	2.68	
24	1.67	2.86	2.62	2.70	2.85	3.27	3.03	2.87	2.68	
17	1.67	2.86	2.61	2.70	2.84	3.27	3.03	2.86	2.68	
10	1.65	2.85	2.60	2.69	2.85	3.26	3.01	2.86	2.68	
3	1.64	2.86	2.61	2.69	2.85	3.27	3.01	2.86	2.70	
July 27	1.64	2.86	2.61	2.69	2.86	3.27	3.01	2.87	2.70	
20	1.60	2.85	2.60	2.68	2.85	3.26	3.01	2.87	2.68	
13	1.60	2.84	2.60	2.67	2.84	3.26	2.99	2.87	2.67	
6	1.60	2.85	2.60	2.68	2.85	3.27	3.01	2.87	2.67	
June 29	1.60	2.85	2.60	2.69	2.85	3.27	3.01	2.88	2.68	
22	1.59	2.86	2.61	2.69	2.86	3.29	3.02	2.88	2.69	
15	1.59	2.86	2.61	2.69	2.86	3.29	3.02	2.88	2.68	
8	1.60	2.87	2.61	2.70	2.87	3.30	3.04	2.89	2.68	
1	1.64	2.88	2.62	2.70	2.88	3.31	3.04	2.91	2.69	
May 25	1.64	2.88	2.62	2.71	2.88	3.31	3.05	2.91	2.69	
Apr. 27	1.63	2.89	2.61	2.73	2.90	3.33	3.05	2.94	2.69	
Mar. 31	1.66	2.91	2.60	2.73	2.91	3.39	3.10	2.94	2.69	
Feb. 23	1.69	2.92	2.65	2.72	2.93	3.39	3.14	2.95	2.68	
Jan. 26	1.77	2.96	2.68	2.75	2.97	3.44	3.21	2.96	2.72	
High 1945	1.80	2.98	2.71	2.76	2.99	3.48	3.25	2.97	2.74	
Low 1945	1.59	2.84	2.60	2.67	2.84	3.23	2.99	2.84	2.66	
1 Year Ago										
Sept. 25, 1944	1.85	3.03	2.71	2.80	3.04	3.56	3.35	2.95	2.79	
2 Years Ago										
Sept. 25, 1943	1.80	3.11	2.70	2.83	3.10	3.82	3.55	2.96	2.83	

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

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

after October unless the authorities decide otherwise. MRC is expected to release foreign copper earmarked for domestic consumption during October shortly. The fabricators' statistics for August, when released, will make a better showing than those issued by Copper Institute last week, the trade believes. Actual consumption by fabricators probably was higher than the 86,840 tons delivered in August. For one thing, use of copper undoubtedly disposed of a fair percentage of scrap material on hand at brass mills.

Production of bar copper in Chile during June amounted to 45,023 tons, which compares with 47,371 tons in May.

Lead

Sales of lead during the last week totaled 6,319 tons. The demand was fairly active, and producers could have disposed of a larger tonnage without difficulty. To help build up stocks of white lead for paints, WPB permitted the use in September of additional quantities of lead for the production of basic carbonate of white lead. This increases consumption of lead for that purpose by 2,000 tons. The action was effected through Direction 1 to Order M-384, and permits the use during September of an additional one-third of 20% of the base period (first half of 1944).

Even larger percentages of lead will be released to white lead manufacturers in the final quarter of 1945.

Zinc

Zinc in the hands of the Government will not be disposed of unless scarcities should develop, producers were informed at the recent meeting of the advisory committee. Also, it became clear that Government-owned concentrates will, in time, be treated by domestic smelters on a toll basis. The statistics covering stocks of slab zinc on hand indicate that surplus supplies of Special High Grade and Prime Western are relatively small.

Some producers experienced a moderate gain in business, but others said that buying was slow.

WPB has issued the following statistics on stocks of zinc concentrates (zinc content) and slab zinc, in tons:

	Zinc Concentrate	Slab Zinc
Government (Aug. 1).....	314,500	187,200
Industry (July 1).....	178,200	121,900
Total.....	492,700	309,100

1944	U. S. Production	*General Imports	Stock at End		
			Exports	Consumption	†Consumers, Dealers
1945	37,688	19,819	748	42,900	10,400
Jan.	2,500	846	28	5,200	9,000
Feb.	2,700	2,835	9	5,100	13,000
March ...	3,000	2,263	25		

Trading on New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Sept. 19 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 Sept. 1, 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 Sept. 1 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 1,819,909 shares, which amount was 14.64% of the total transactions on the Exchange of 6,215,020 shares. This compares with member trading during the week ended Aug. 25 of 2,068,417 shares, or 16.75% of the total trading of 6,176,730 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended Sept. 1 amounted to 410,575 shares or 13.99% of the total volume on that exchange of 1,467,025 shares. During the week ended Aug. 25 trading for the account of Curb members of 366,280 shares was 13.60% of the total trading of 1,347,184 shares.

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

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 1, 1945		
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:	Total for week	%
Short sales.....	224,110	
Other sales.....	5,990,910	
Total sales.....	6,215,020	
B. Round-Lot Transactions for Account of Members, Except for the Odd-Lot Accounts of Odd-Lot Dealers and Specialists:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—		
Total purchases.....	500,980	
Short sales.....	119,420	
Other sales.....	432,680	
Total sales.....	552,100	8.47
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases.....	99,530	
Short sales.....	8,400	
Other sales.....	123,710	
Total sales.....	132,110	1.86
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases.....	205,345	
Short sales.....	40,150	
Other sales.....	289,694	
Total sales.....	329,844	4.31
4. Total—		
Total purchases.....	805,655	
Short sales.....	167,970	
Other sales.....	846,084	
Total sales.....	1,014,054	14.64

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

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 1, 1945		
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:	Total for week	%
Short sales.....	14,660	
Other sales.....	1,452,365	
Total sales.....	1,467,025	
B. Round-Lot Transactions for Account of Members:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—		
Total purchases.....	109,520	
Short sales.....	7,665	
Other sales.....	119,400	
Total sales.....	127,065	8.06
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases.....	36,175	
Short sales.....	300	
Other sales.....	24,860	
Total sales.....	25,100	2.09
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases.....	58,770	
Short sales.....	2,800	
Other sales.....	51,145	
Total sales.....	53,945	3.84
4. Total—		
Total purchases.....	204,465	
Short sales.....	10,765	
Other sales.....	195,345	
Total sales.....	206,110	13.99
C. Odd-Lot Transactions for Account of Specialists—		
Customers' short sales.....	0	
Customers' other sales.....	67,270	
Total purchases.....	67,270	
Total sales.....	63,771	

*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 Dropped 0.3% in Week Ended September 15 Labor Department Reports

Continuing the decline of previous weeks the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of commodity prices in primary markets dropped 0.3% during the week ended Sept. 15, it was announced on Sept. 20 by the U. S. Department of Labor which added that "lower prices for agricultural commodities and petroleum products were responsible for the decrease." "The general index at 104.7% of the 1926 average was 0.8% below the level of mid-August 1945 and 1.1% above mid-September of last year," said the Department, from whose advices we also quote:

"Farm Products and Foods—Average prices for farm products dropped 0.6% during the week as a result of lower prices for a number of commodities. Among the grains lower prices for barley and wheat more than offset advances for oats and rye. Quotations for sheep declined in a weak market, and live poultry prices were lower as supplies increased following reductions in Army purchases. Quotations for lemons were contraseasonally higher. Cotton prices advanced. Egg prices declined on reduced demand and onions, sweet potatoes and white potatoes were seasonally lower. Prices for

oranges declined because of the large crop of small size oranges. Quotations for apples in eastern markets advanced under higher ceilings because of a small crop and increased in western markets because of higher quality apples coming on the market. Over the past month the group index for farm products has declined 2.7% to a level of 1.2% above the corresponding week of last year.

"The decline of 2.6% in average prices for fruits and vegetables and the price decrease for eggs lowered the group index for foods 0.5% during the week. Average prices for foods were 1.6% below mid-August 1945 and 0.8% above mid-September 1944.

"Other Commodities—Average prices for fuel and lighting materials dropped 1.1% during the week as lower prices for gasoline, fuel oil and kerosene became effective following the OPA reduction of eastern coast ceilings. The group index for building materials advanced 0.1% over the previous week as the result of higher prices for turpentine, radiation and plasterboard. Mercury prices continued to decline. Among the chemicals, lower prices for toluene were offset by an advance for nux vomica to leave the group index unchanged. The index for all commodities other than farm products and foods declined 0.3% during the week as the result of these prices and movements."

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

Note—During the period of rapid changes caused by price controls, materials allocation, and rationing, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will attempt promptly to report changing prices. 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 past three weeks for Aug. 18, 1945 and Sept. 16, 1944 and (2) percentage changes in sub-group indexes from Sept. 8, 1945 to Sept. 15, 1945.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR WEEK ENDED SEPT. 15, 1945 (1926=100)

Commodity Groups—	Percentage changes to Sept. 15, 1945 from—					
	9-15 1945	9-8 1945	9-1 1945	8-18 1945	9-16 1944	9-16 1944
All commodities.....	104.7	105.0	105.2	105.5	103.6	-0.3 -0.8 +1.1
Farm products.....	123.6	124.3	125.1	127.0	122.1	-0.6 -2.7 +1.2
Foods.....	104.6	105.1	105.5	106.3	103.8	-0.5 -1.6 +0.8
Hides and leather products.....	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.5	116.6	0 +0.1 +1.7
Textile products.....	99.4	99.4	99.1	99.1	98.3	0 +0.3 +1.1
Fuel and lighting materials.....	84.4	85.3	85.5	85.3	83.7	-1.1 -1.1 +0.8
Metals and metal products.....	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	103.9	0 0 +0.9
Building materials.....	117.7	117.6	117.6	117.8	116.1	+0.1 -0.1 +1.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.3	94.9	0 0 +0.4
Housefurnishing goods.....	106.3	106.3	106.2	106.2	106.1	0 +0.1 +0.2
Miscellaneous commodities.....	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	93.3	0 0 +1.4
Raw materials.....	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.9	112.8	-0.3 -1.6 +2.0
Semimanufactured articles.....	95.7	95.7	95.4	95.4	94.1	0 +0.3 +1.7
Manufactured products.....	101.8	102.0	102.1	102.1	101.1	-0.2 -0.3 +0.7
All commodities other than farm products.....	100.6	100.8	100.8	100.8	99.6	-0.2 -0.2 +1.0
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	99.8	100.1	100.1	100.1	98.8	-0.3 -0.3 +1.0

*Building Materials index revised for period August 18, 1945 to September 8, 1945. Index for week ended August 25—117.8.

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM SEPT. 8, 1945 TO SEPT. 15, 1945

Increases		Decreases	
Plumbing and Heating.....	1.8	Petroleum and Products.....	2.8
		Fruits and Vegetables.....	2.6
		Brick and Tile.....	0.1
		Other Farm Products.....	1.0
		Chemicals.....	0.1
		Other Foods.....	0.4
		Grains.....	0.1
		Livestock and Poultry.....	0.2

National Fertilizer Association Commodity Price Index Advances Fractionally

The weekly wholesale commodity price index, compiled by the National Fertilizer Association, and made public on Sept. 24, advanced fractionally to 139.9 for the week ended Sept. 22, 1945, from 139.8 in the preceding week. This fractional increase followed three weeks of uninterrupted declines and one week in which the index remained unchanged. A month ago the index was 141.3, and a year ago was 138.8, all based on the 1935-1939 average as 100. The Association's report continued as follows:

Three of the composite groups of the index advanced and one declined during the latest week. The farm products group moved up slightly, a result of the advances in the grains and livestock sub-groups more than offsetting the decline in the cotton index. Most grains were up moderately. Cattle, sheep and lamb quotations advanced but prices for live fowls and eggs declined during the latest week. Quotations for timothy in New York showed a decline. The textiles index showed a small advance, principally because of higher quotations for cotton cloths. The building materials index advanced due to an advance in the price of bricks. The foods index declined with prices for potatoes and cottonseed oil lower. All other groups included in the index remained unchanged.

During the week ten price series in the index advanced and seven declined; in the preceding week seven advanced and five declined; in the second preceding week eight advanced and seven declined.

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

% Each Group Bears to the Total Index	Group	Latest Preceding		Month Ago—	Year Ago—
		Week Sep. 22, 1945	Week Sep. 15, 1945		
25.3	Food	141.3	141.8	144.3	142.1
	Fats and Oils.....	144.5	145.2	145.2	144.1
	Cottonseed Oil.....	160.7	163.1	163.1	159.6
23.0	Farm Products	164.7	164.4	167.2	162.4
	Cotton.....	213.9	214.5	211.4	200.9
	Grains.....	160.7	159.2	158.9	156.8
	Livestock.....	158.1	157.8	163.2	158.4
17.3	Fuels	129.7	129.7	134.5	130.1
10.8	Miscellaneous Commodities	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.2
8.2	Textiles	157.9	157.3	156.6	154.0
7.1	Metals	103.9	108.9	108.9	104.2
6.1	Building Materials	154.7	153.8	153.8	154.0
1.3	Chemicals and Drugs	125.8	125.8	125.8	126.1
.3	Fertilizer Materials	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3
.3	Fertilizers	119.9	119.9	119.9	119.9
.3	Farm Machinery	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.5
100.0	All groups combined.....	139.9	139.8	141.3	138.8

*Indexes on 1926-1928 base were: Sept. 22, 1945, 109.0; Sept. 15, 1945, 108.9; and Sept. 23, 1944, 108.1.

Truman Urges Cut in Navy's Spending Power

In a letter to Congress President Truman has recommended a reduction of nearly \$17,000,000,000 in current Navy appropriations, authorizations and unexpended balance, also that Congress consider a "complete review of existing legislation authorizing the construction of naval vessels," Associated Press advices reported from Washington, Sept. 14, which continued:

The reductions in Navy funds proposed by Mr. Truman would apply to appropriations and spending authorizations for the present fiscal year, which began July 1, and to some appropriations which would carry over into the next fiscal year under existing legislation.

Savings were permitted in part, the President explained, because of discharges of enlisted personnel, the cutting down of the shipbuilding program, and reduced expenses for maintaining and operating ships and navy yards, keeping up naval aviation and providing naval ordnance.

"In making these recommendations for reductions," Mr. Truman said, "consideration has been given to the tremendous problem of demobilization and the yet undetermined requirements for a peacetime Navy."

"As indicated in my letter of Sept. 3, 1945, I plan a continuing review of naval appropriations with the view to recommending further adjustments as conditions warrant."

The exact figure of the slashing proposed to day was \$16,824,553,927. Of this, \$11,518,301,253 would be current appropriations and authorizations and \$5,306,252,674 would be in now unneeded balances of appropriations left over from prior years.

Total Navy appropriations of \$25,808,930,859 are provided for in the present fiscal year. The President recommended cancellation of \$8,305,859,122. In addition a further cut of \$3,442,131 would be applied to contract authorizations for the current fiscal year.

Trimming ship construction will allow a savings of \$1,047,366,607, the President said.

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Sept. 19 a summary for the week ended Sept. 8 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 Sept. 8, 1945		Total
Odd-Lot Sales by Dealers— (Customers' purchases)		
Number of orders.....	24,332	
Number of shares.....	722,406	
Dollar value.....	\$29,477,349	
Odd-Lot Purchases by Dealers— (Customers' sales)		
Number of orders.....	89	
Customers' short sales.....	20,657	
Customers' other sales.....	20,746	
Number of Shares.....	3,045	
Customers' short sales.....	566,762	
Customers' other sales.....	569,607	
Dollar value.....	\$21,909,402	
Round-Lot Sales by Dealers—		
Number of Shares.....	50	
Short sales.....	118,430	
Other sales.....	118,480	
Round-Lot Purchases by Dealers—		
Number of Shares.....	259,430	

*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."

Revenue Freight Car Loadings During the Week Ended Sept. 15 1945 Increased 125,477 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Sept. 15, 1945, totaled 856,105 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Sept. 20. This was a decrease below the corresponding week of 1944 of 35,381 cars, or 4.0%, and a decrease below the same week in 1943 of 46,661 cars or 5.2%.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of Sept. 15 increased 125,477 cars, or 17.2% above the preceding week which included Labor Day holiday.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 358,957 cars, an increase of 52,706 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 47,364 cars below the corresponding week in 1944.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 107,863 cars, an increase of 14,884 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 17 cars above the corresponding week in 1944.

Coal loading amounted to 180,037 cars, an increase of 35,316 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 8,716 cars above the corresponding week in 1944.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 59,509 cars, an increase of 7,908 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 9,381 cars above the corresponding week in 1944. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Sept. 15 totaled 43,148 cars, an increase of 5,696 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 7,920 cars above the corresponding week in 1944.

Livestock loading amounted to 19,683 cars, an increase of 2,832 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 443 cars below the corresponding week in 1944. In the Western Districts alone loading of live stock for the week of Sept. 15 totaled 15,673 cars, an increase of 2,432 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 39 cars above the corresponding week in 1944.

Forest products loading totaled 43,960 cars, an increase of 7,202 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 569 cars above the corresponding week in 1944.

Ore loading amounted to 74,169 cars, an increase of 3,693 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 4,387 cars below the corresponding week in 1944.

Coke loading amounted to 11,927 cars, an increase of 931 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 1,870 cars below the corresponding week in 1944.

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

	1945	1944	1943
4 Weeks of January	3,001,544	3,158,700	2,910,638
4 Weeks of February	3,049,697	3,154,116	3,055,725
4 Weeks of March	4,018,627	3,916,037	3,845,547
4 Weeks of April	3,374,438	3,275,846	3,152,879
4 Weeks of May	3,452,977	3,441,616	3,363,195
4 Weeks of June	4,364,662	4,338,886	4,003,393
4 Weeks of July	3,378,265	3,459,830	3,455,328
4 Weeks of August	3,240,175	3,576,269	3,554,694
Week of September 1	860,439	897,603	901,075
Week of September 8	730,628	825,166	834,670
Week of September 15	856,105	891,486	902,766
Total	30,327,558	30,935,555	29,979,910

The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended Sept. 15, 1945. During this period 54 roads reported gains over the week ended Sept. 16, 1944.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS) WEEK ENDED SEPT. 15

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1945	1944	1943	1945	1944
Eastern District—					
Ann Arbor	262	302	226	1,275	1,378
Bangor & Aroostook	1,615	1,388	1,017	498	419
Boston & Maine	6,688	6,712	7,059	12,339	13,480
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,043	1,331	1,332	1,910	2,024
Central Indiana	35	28	31	41	34
Central Vermont	1,184	1,027	995	2,373	2,386
Delaware & Hudson	4,881	4,787	6,207	10,568	12,246
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	7,471	7,713	7,496	8,618	11,222
Detroit & Mackinac	283	280	200	143	113
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	1,622	2,093	2,104	1,096	1,503
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	413	339	369	2,364	2,735
Erie	11,555	13,433	13,622	14,999	16,596
Grand Trunk Western	3,184	4,008	4,003	7,792	7,701
Lehigh & Hudson River	139	139	220	2,388	2,504
Lehigh & New England	2,266	1,845	1,957	1,498	1,660
Lehigh Valley	8,509	8,629	9,170	7,840	14,118
Maine Central	2,908	2,408	2,448	3,378	3,295
Monongahela	5,902	4,827	6,188	311	275
Montour	2,691	2,740	2,355	29	30
New York Central Lines	48,684	52,603	55,355	46,138	54,055
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	9,548	8,454	9,721	14,202	16,402
New York, Ontario & Western	915	1,310	1,229	2,522	3,028
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	6,205	6,845	7,623	12,756	14,452
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western	6,365	419	656	1,809	2,038
Pere Marquette & Lake Erie	7,074	8,045	7,762	7,663	8,850
Pere Marquette	4,924	5,350	5,549	5,898	7,341
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	938	1,015	977	23	19
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & North	187	331	379	191	247
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	1,276	1,207	1,205	2,258	2,759
Rutland	406	378	372	1,142	1,101
Wabash	5,642	6,318	6,290	9,704	11,663
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5,187	5,968	5,861	3,638	4,263
Total	154,002	162,272	169,978	187,404	219,937
Allgheny District—					
Akron, Canton & Youngstown	609	761	761	1,026	1,321
Baltimore & Ohio	45,766	45,225	45,778	22,265	27,459
Bessemer & Lake Erie	5,361	5,694	6,080	1,818	1,594
Buffalo Creek & Gauley			279		
Cambria & Indiana	1,492	1,675	1,826	16	11
Central R. R. of New Jersey	6,389	6,200	7,335	16,716	18,930
Cornwall	501	528	664	56	59
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	197	209	225	18	6
Ligonier Valley	86	137	140	50	39
Long Island	2,407	1,841	1,894	3,816	3,528
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines	2,118	1,927	1,959	2,027	2,683
Pennsylvania System	84,886	89,655	86,160	57,697	64,053
Reading Co.	14,055	15,257	15,974	25,427	27,241
Union (Pittsburgh)	15,895	16,706	21,060	5,975	6,193
Western Maryland	4,101	3,139	4,554	10,906	12,539
Total	183,863	190,874	195,589	148,814	165,656
Pocahontas District—					
Chesapeake & Ohio	30,576	29,419	29,425	13,306	13,614
Norfolk & Western	23,023	20,868	22,673	6,389	7,353
Virginian	4,653	3,253	4,749	1,390	2,314
Total	58,252	53,540	56,847	21,085	23,281

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1945	1944	1943	1945	1944
Southern District—					
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern	435	281	276	345	385
Atl. & W. P.—W. R. R. of Ala.	848	737	658	1,979	2,450
Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast	669	698	764	1,186	1,231
Atlantic Coast Line	10,650	11,031	11,346	8,069	9,877
Central of Georgia	3,816	3,267	3,811	4,095	4,518
Charleston & Western Carolina	397	455	345	1,354	1,627
Clinchfield	1,609	1,759	1,521	2,382	3,028
Columbus & Greenville	307	289	410	250	315
Durham & Southern	169	136	100	749	454
Florida East Coast	834	763	1,286	1,225	1,496
Gainesville Midland	77	40	35	117	102
Georgia	1,348	1,202	1,205	2,088	2,682
Georgia & Florida	330	415	467	550	626
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio	4,527	4,534	4,085	4,321	3,992
Illinois Central System	24,944	30,519	28,721	15,055	18,086
Louisville & Nashville	25,862	25,587	25,220	9,766	11,366
Macon, Dublin & Savannah	193	180	240	692	652
Mississippi Central	317	319	295	592	549
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	3,363	3,149	3,381	3,750	4,739
Norfolk Southern	1,136	1,180	1,031	1,793	1,956
Piedmont Northern	402	410	384	1,191	1,313
Richmond, Fred. & Potomac	494	457	462	7,205	8,420
Seaboard Air Line	8,819	9,085	9,864	7,656	8,611
Southern System	24,584	24,899	23,081	22,145	23,890
Tennessee Central	631	663	480	816	1,004
Winston-Salem Southbound	164	137	144	1,097	1,149
Total	116,945	122,212	119,612	100,468	114,518
Northwestern District—					
Chicago & North Western	20,525	21,267	23,388	13,946	14,132
Chicago Great Western	2,800	2,460	2,900	3,470	3,175
Chicago, Milw., St. P. & Pac.	24,681	23,355	22,573	10,305	10,961
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	3,884	3,595	4,160	4,324	4,612
Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range	26,661	26,604	29,829	647	254
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	711	1,592	1,202	487	490
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	7,408	9,484	8,576	7,560	9,992
Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & South	445	410	484	102	97
Great Northern	25,626	28,038	26,998	5,656	6,281
Green Bay & Western	517	556	544	751	916
Lake Superior & Ishpeming	2,135	2,661	2,325	125	54
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,622	2,351	2,400	2,629	2,596
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M.	8,304	8,298	8,242	3,382	2,892
Northern Pacific	13,572	12,501	11,957	5,163	5,979
Spokane International	185	184	275	612	520
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	2,804	2,280	2,862	2,896	3,808
Total	142,880	145,636	148,715	62,055	66,759
Central Western District—					
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe System	24,399	25,783	24,554	10,780	14,850
Alton	3,191	3,518	3,358	3,194	4,342
Bingham & Garfield	231	438	574	59	89
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	20,876	20,877	21,569	11,042	14,146
Chicago & Illinois Midland	3,221	2,812	2,945	804	865
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	13,123	13,176	13,302	11,862	12,323
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2,822	2,655	2,785	3,021	5,795
Colorado & Southern	932	908	699	2,153	2,929
Denver & Rio Grande Western	4,384	5,222	4,460	5,576	6,606
Denver & Salt Lake	660	982	912	54	35
Fort Worth & Denver City	988	1,043	1,512	1,575	2,469
Illinois Terminal	1,796	1,937	1,771	1,758	2,356
Missouri-Illinois	1,298	1,472	1,277	690	742
Nevada Northern	1,498	1,647	2,159	105	92
North Western Pacific	973	1,237	1,191	827	860
Peoria & Pekin Union	5	50	14	0	0
Southern Pacific (Pacific)	34,837	33,549	33,722	11,946	13,665
Toledo, Peoria & Western	321	278	295	1,738	1,980
Union Pacific System	19,389	19,798	17,701	15,702	19,059
Utah	642	515	587	9	4
Western Pacific	2,526	2,439	2,113	4,611	5,569
Total	138,112	140,412	137,700	87,586	108,776
Southwestern District—					
Burlington-Rock Island	273	810	356	421	580
Gulf Coast Lines	3,663	5,440	5,447	2,306	2,413
International-Great Northern	2,345	2,479	2,763	3,074	3,543
Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf	7	7	633		
Kansas City Southern	3,102	5,695	5,044	2,911	2,929
Louisiana & Arkansas	2,666	4,335	3,243	2,363	2,829
Litchfield & Madison	1,315	1,129	835	1,219	1,334
Midland Valley	1,204	1,177	185	282	549
Missouri & Arkansas	5,307	5,908	6,516	3,695	4,786
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines	17,389	18,913	18,940	15,765	18,814
Missouri Pacific	153	87	161	215	319
Quanah Acme & Pacific	9,612	10,434	9,030	8,103	

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

At a meeting of the board of directors of Bankers Trust Co. of New York, on Sept. 20, Colonel William Harvey Kyle was elected Vice-President, to take charge of the bank's consumer credit department. Colonel Kyle has been serving as aide to the Secretary of War and has recently been awarded the Legion of Merit. It is expected that he will take up his duties with Bankers Trust Co. at an early date. Until April, 1942, Colonel Kyle was manager of the personal loan and finance department of the Cleveland Trust Co., which position he left to reenter the Army. In announcing Colonel Kyle's election, S. Sloan Colt, President of the bank, said:

"Prior to the war Colonel Kyle specialized in bank credit to individuals, dealers and small business. His election inaugurates Bankers Trust Co.'s entry into this field which will play such a significant part in financing reconversion and post-war business."

Colonel Kyle enlisted in World War I while a senior at high school, and saw action in the Argonne and St. Mihiel. After the war he entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1922. He later resigned from the Regular Army to become associated with the National Screw & Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, serving successively as production manager, sales promotion manager and assistant sales manager.

In 1927 Colonel Kyle became sales manager of R. J. Schmunk Co., Ohio automobile distributors, becoming Vice-President and general manager of that company, which position he resigned to become associated with Cleveland Trust Co. Colonel Kyle reentered the Army in 1942, and in May, 1944, was appointed aide to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

The New York agency of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., at 67 Wall Street, announced on Sept. 19 receipt of cable advices from its head office in London that Lord Harlech, P.C., G.C.M.G., has been elected to the board of directors of the bank. Previously Lord Harlech held the appointment of British High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa, retiring quite recently from that post.

Following the meeting of the board of directors of the Bank of the Manhattan Co. of New York, on Sept. 20, F. Abbot Goodhue, President, announced the promotions of R. A. Prosswimmer and Joseph M. Hayden from Assistant Vice-President to Vice-President, and the appointment of A. Samuel Cunningham as Assistant Treasurer. Mr. Prosswimmer is in charge of the bank's personal credit division; Mr. Hayden will have charge of the business development department in the bank's midtown division, and Mr. Cunningham becomes the manager of the branch at 64th Street and Madison Avenue.

Percy H. Johnston, Chairman of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co. of New York, announced on Sept. 20 that Harold H. Helm, Vice-President and Director, had become a member of the Quarter Century Club of the bank today. Mr. Helm, a native Kentuckian, was graduated from Princeton in 1920 and is now President of the Princeton National Alumni Association. He is also a director in the Corn Products Refining Co., the City Investing Co., the Home Insurance Co., the City of New York Insurance Co., and Whitehall Foundation. He has been identified with numerous civic matters and is now Treasurer of the New York National War Fund as well as a member of the Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers Association.

Announcement was made on Sept. 19 by Percy H. Johnston, Chairman of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., that he had on that day received word that his son, Percy H. Johnston Jr., has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and is assigned as aide on the staff of Major-General Richardson, commander of the Central Pacific area.

Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York announces that Lieutenant-Colonel Harry C. Kilpatrick, Vice-President in charge of the real estate department, has returned to his position in the bank after serving with the United States Army from November, 1942, until Aug. 23, 1945. Colonel Kilpatrick joined Manufacturers Trust Co. in 1933 and was elected a Vice-President in July, 1938. From Jan. 17, 1944, until the time of his release from the Army Colonel Kilpatrick served as executive officer to Lieutenant-General E. Reybold, Chief of Engineers, United States Army. The scope of Colonel Kilpatrick's activities, it is stated, encompassed all the varied functions for which the Chief of Engineers is responsible, and as executive officer he dealt with the entire organization of the corps, which aggregated more than 60,000 military and civilian personnel.

Harvey D. Gibson, President of Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York City, announces that the bank has purchased the property at 49-51 Broad Street, adjoining its main banking premises at 55 Broad Street, on the corner of Beaver Street. The plot, formerly occupied by Post & Flag, has an area of 3,600 square feet, with a frontage of 50 feet on Broad Street, and is assessed at \$370,000. The purchase was made from the Mutual Life Insurance Co. for all cash. The existing structure will be demolished, and Manufacturers Trust Co. will start immediately to enlarge its headquarters by the erection of a 10-story addition. Walker & Gillette will be the architects, and the new building will conform architecturally to the bank's present quarters. With the acquisition of the building at 49-51 Broad Street, Manufacturers Trust Co.'s enlarged premises will cover an area of 20,000 square feet, with a floor space of approximately 200,000 square feet.

Charles M. Close, formerly Secretary of Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York City, died on Sept. 18 at his home at Orange, N. J., at the age of 71. Mr. Close was born on June 3, 1874, at Plainfield, N. J. He was associated with several New York City banks before joining Manufacturers Trust Co. on July 1, 1921. He was an auditor of the company for several years, and on Aug. 18, 1927, was appointed Secretary of the bank, a position which he held until his retirement on April 16, 1940.

In an extension of its service in the field of consumer credit, Sterling National Bank & Trust Company of New York has appointed Frank T. Porter as manager of the new personal credit department. Mr. Porter will be in charge of the new department which will operate through the main office at 39th Street and Broadway, and the 42nd Street and Rego Park branches. The bank is expanding its entire consumer credit department in recognition of the pent-up demand for this type of banking service. Mr. Porter was associated with The National City Bank of New York for several years in the personal credit department. Before that he was with the Morris Plan Company in New York.

Following three and a half years' service in the United States Naval Reserve, Lieutenant Thomas F. Dalton has returned to

the Lafayette National Bank of Brooklyn in New York as Assistant Trust Officer. Lieutenant Dalton enlisted in the service in April, 1942, and has seen active service in both the Atlantic and Pacific areas. He participated in the Battle of Okinawa.

Robert E. Blum, Vice-President and trustee of Abraham & Straus, has been elected a trustee of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Philip A. Benson, President of the bank, announced, it was stated in the Brooklyn "Eagle" of Sept. 24, which added:

"Mr. Blum is also a director of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Long Island Association, Downtown Brooklyn Association, Federated Department Stores, and the Better Business Bureau of New York City."

Edward Harris has been elected Vice-President of the Lincoln Rochester Trust Co. of Rochester, N. Y., it was announced on Sept. 4 by Raymond N. Ball, President, according to the Rochester "Times Union," which also stated, in part:

"Mr. Harris, who will be at the Rochester Trust office, held a similar position before his entry into military service. He recently returned to the United States after service as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the European theatre of war. He was on duty in Ireland, England, France, Belgium and Germany."

"Mr. Harris served as American liaison officer with the British anti-aircraft command in England. Later he was a member of the Army communications unit that kept supplies flowing to General Patton's Third Army. After hostilities ceased he had charge of the distribution of coal from all mines in the Liege basin."

"He entered the organization of the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co. on Feb. 1, 1932, and became Vice-President on Jan. 9, 1941. He was among the first to leave the organization to enter military service."

Alexander P. Reed has been named President of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., succeeding Eugene Murray, who has been named Chairman of the board, directors of the company announced on Sept. 16. The Pittsburgh "Post Gazette," reporting this, said:

Mr. Murray was President 11 years and Mr. Reed served as Vice-President in charge of the trust department. Other changes in personnel were: William G. Boggs, from Treasurer to Vice-President and Treasurer; John A. Byerly and Philip K. Herr, from Trust Officers to Vice-Presidents, and George C. Burgwin Jr., from Vice-President and Trust Officer to executive in charge of the trust department."

The Savings Bank of Baltimore has declared an extra distribution of surplus profits, payable Oct. 1, equivalent to 1% interest, on deposits that have been in the bank one year or more. This is in addition to interest at the rate of 2% per annum for the six months ending Sept. 30, to be credited to accounts on the same date, it was stated in the Baltimore "Sun" of Sept. 12.

An amendment to the charter of the State-Planters Bank & Trust Co. of Richmond, Va., doubling its maximum authorized capital common stock—an increase from \$1,250,000 to \$2,500,000—and increasing its preferred stock to \$300,000, has been issued by the Virginia Corporation Commission, it is learned from the Washington (D. C.) "Post" of Sept. 15. H. H. Augustine is President of the bank.

The Orwell Banking Co. of Orwell, Ashtabula County, Ohio, has been admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System, it is announced by President Ray M.

Gidney of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. Member banks in the Fourth Federal Reserve District now total 717. Founded in 1896 with a paid-in capital of \$25,000, The Orwell Banking Co. serves an estimated 2,500 people in an area chiefly devoted to dairy farming, the Reserve Bank reports. Officers of the bank are Leonard M. Chaffee, President; H. J. Ruetenik, Vice-President; E. C. Reid, Secretary and Treasurer, and Miss E. J. Goddard, Assistant Treasurer. Directors are T. G. Boyle, S. R. Wilson and Messrs. Chaffee, Ruetenik and Reid.

Edward Byron Smith, returning to the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago after a three years' leave of absence in war service, was elected a Vice-President on Sept. 18 by the board of directors, and took up his new duties in the banking department. The Chicago "Journal of Commerce," from which the foregoing is taken, likewise said:

"During the war he served first as a Deputy Administrator of the Treasury Department's War Savings staff in Chicago. In March, 1943, he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve. He was assigned to the Navy's Office of Procurement and Materials in Washington and became Assistant Chief of its Finance Division in August, 1943."

"Last March he was assigned to the Office of Contract Settlements. He was discharged from the Navy in May, but continued as a civilian employee until August."

Organization of Chicago's newest bank, The Commercial National Bank, has been completed, it was indicated in the Chicago "Journal of Commerce" of Sept. 17, which also had the following to say:

"The new bank will be opened about Nov. 1 at Lincoln, Lawrence and Western Avenues, with complete banking facilities. The Lincoln-Lawrence-Western Safe Deposit Co., now operating in the bank building, will be merged with the Commercial National."

"The total authorized capital stock is \$200,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$75,000. The Commercial National will be a member of the Federal Reserve Bank and also of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation."

"Harry R. Spellbrink, who has been receiver for closed Illinois State banks for a number of years, will be President of the new bank. Other officers are Thomas D. Griffin, Vice-President, and Walter E. Kjos, Vice-President and Cashier. Mr. Kjos has been an examiner for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation."

"Fred B. Snite is Chairman of the board of directors. Other directors are: Mr. Griffin, Executive Vice-President Local Loan Co.; Mr. Spellbrink; George R. Bagley of Bagley-Vega Co., certified public accountants, and Joseph E. Newton of the law firm of Newton, Wilhelm & Kenny."

Theodore Wold, former President and Chairman of the board of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, died on Sept. 22. Mr. Wold was 77 years of age. The Minneapolis "Star-Journal" reports as follows regarding his career:

"Mr. Wold's first position was as general store clerk in his native town of Decorah, Iowa, in 1885. Four years later he became a bank clerk at Elbow Lake, Minn., where he remained for a year, and then became Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank of Little Falls, Minn. He was named Cashier of the Merchants Bank, Winona, in 1896, and in 1910 became President of the Scandinavian American National Bank, Minneapolis. In 1914 he became first Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank here. "Becoming First Vice-Presi-

dent of the Northwestern National Bank in 1920, Mr. Wold was named President in 1934, and in 1939 was made Chairman of the board of Northwestern National Bank & Trust Co. He also served as director of Northwestern Fire & Marine Insurance Co., of Northwestern National Life Insurance Co., and of Northwest Bancorporation."

Unanimous approval was given to plans for a \$4,000,000 increase in capital funds by stockholders of Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. of Winston-Salem, N. C., at a special meeting on Sept. 20. Additional stock totaling 80,000 shares of \$25 par value was offered to stockholders of record at close of business Sept. 22 at \$50 per share. From proceeds of this sale the bank's capital will be increased from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and \$2,000,000 will be added to surplus. When the sale is completed total capital, surplus and reserves will be approximately \$14,000,000. Each stockholder is entitled to purchase two shares of the new stock for each three shares now held. Warrants for the purchase of the additional stock will be good until Oct. 29, and stockholders will have until that date to subscribe and pay for the additional shares.

Plans of Rudolf S. Hecht to retire as Chairman of the board of directors of the Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans were made known on Sept. 18 by President A. P. Imahorn. Mr. Hecht has been President of the Hibernia National since it was organized on May 22, 1933, and was President of the Old Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. It was further announced that A. B. Paterson, Chairman-President of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., will succeed Mr. Hecht, who has spent more than 40 years in the banking business in New Orleans.

Advices to this effect were contained in the New Orleans "Times-Picayune" of Sept. 19, which quoted the statement issued by the bank, which we give, in part, as follows:

"The board of directors of the Hibernia National Bank announces that at its regular meeting held yesterday Rudolf S. Hecht advised them that he would not be a candidate for reelection as a director at the next annual meeting of the stockholders on Jan. 9, 1946, and that he would also retire as Chairman of the board as of the same date, after having completed 40 years of banking service in this city, thus having earned the privilege of retirement under the bank's pension plan."

"The board further announces that A. B. Paterson has been unanimously chosen as Chairman of the executive committee of the bank, and that he will immediately assume that important position and take on active part in the management of its affairs."

Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co. of San Francisco, at its monthly directors' meeting, on Sept. 6, promoted the following officers to the rank of Vice-President: Oliver Carlson of the credit department; E. Leuenberger of the foreign department; A. H. Silvernail of the department of banks, and G. W. Wickland of the new business department. Elevated to the rank of Assistant Vice-President were J. A. Ducournau of the analytical department and W. J. Gilstrap of the foreign department. The regular quarterly dividend of \$3.25 a share was declared, payable on or after Oct. 1 to stockholders of record as of Sept. 24. This continues the annual rate of \$13 a share which has prevailed since 1929.