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Truman Outlines Program to Congress

In message on State of the Union, President pleads for cooperation of Congress in molding future of nation. Calls for promotion of greater harmony between labor and management; restriction of monopoly and unfair business practices and assistance to small business under a competitive system of private enterprise; an aggressive program of home construction; balancing of the budget, and reduction of National Debt; and finally protection of a fair return to farmers in postwar agriculture. Condemns jurisdictional labor disputes and asks for commission to study betterment of labor-management relations. Reiterates advocacy of universal military training, and unified armed service, and puts responsibility on both labor and management to bring about sound and equitable price structure. Wants wartime excise taxes continued.

On Jan. 6, President Harry S. Truman delivered his first message on the State of the Union to a Republican-controlled Congress. Pleading for harmony between the legislature and himself, who together, he said, hold "the power to mold the future of the nation," he reiterated his previous plans for broader social legislation, for universal military training and for control of monopolies. In the labor field, he cautioned against vindictive laws

President Truman

which will restrict the proper rights of labor. The full text of the message follows:

I come before you today to report on the state of the Union and, in the words of the Constitution, to recommend such measures as I judge necessary and expedient.

I come also to welcome you as you take up your duties and to discuss with you the manner in which you and I should fulfill our obligations to the American people during the next two years.

The power to mold the future of this Nation lies in our hands—yours and mine, joined together.

(Continued on page 190)

Selecting Jobs

By ROGER W. BABSON

Mr. Babson points out favorable vocational opportunities will be in work connected with machinery, but there will also be expansion of employment in transportation, distribution and clerical work. Advises seeking jobs in lines which are not affected by depressions.

Many letters have come to me from young men and women all over the country asking where the best job opportunities will be found in the next few years.

Roger W. Babson

Several hundred years B.C. the Greek philosopher, Heraclitus, said, "There is nothing more permanent than change." His philosophy still holds good — especially in the world of work. Planning a wise vocational choice is, in some ways, like duck hunting. If you shoot where the bird is at any given moment, you may waste your ammunition. Job opportunities are always in more or less of a flux due to such factors as (1) wars, (2) boom periods, (3) depressions, (4) new inventions, (5) changes in people's wants and desires.

Probably the best way to predict the job opportunities of tomorrow is by looking at the trends of yesterday. For example, according to the U. S. Bureau of Census, 33 out of every 100 gainfully employed in 1910 were in agricultural pursuits. Today only 18 out of 100 are so employed. This casualty, for the most part, has been due to technological development. Thirty years from now small farms will be used only

(Continued on page 192)

As We See It

EDITORIAL

Bold Action Is Only Cure

In a surprise, apparently suddenly conceived, and certainly belated proclamation on the last day of last year, the President ended the fiction that hostilities in World War II still continued. In so doing he ended either at once, or at a specified date in the future, a long list of special powers which had been granted to his office for the purpose of expediting the prosecution of the war. Officially, of course, the war has not yet come to a close, and certain "emergencies" (real or imaginary) continue to exist—which means that other clusters of powers quite unwarranted in existing circumstances still remain in the hands of the Chief Executive—but the President is to be definitely and warmly commended for making a good, if long overdue, beginning in restoring normalcy to our system of government.

Mr. Truman has evidently read the election returns. We hope that we shall be forgiven if we express the hope that members of Congress, to whatever party they may belong, have also studied them. Some wag has recently remarked that "if the President is not careful he may get himself re-elected in 1948." The statement was doubtless intended half in jest and half in earnest, and it obviously has its admixture of cynicism as well shrewd observation, but it contains an element of good sense, too, which the party now in control at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue would do well not to overlook. That party, in its endeavor to correct or eliminate the evils New Deal meddling has brought upon us, must be certain that it is not adding new controls and new types of meddlesomeness or merely substituting one program of restriction and management for another which has proved itself unworthy or unworkable.

(Continued on page 188)

"An Opportunity for the Housing Industry"

By GUY T. O. HOLLYDAY*

President, Mortgage Bankers Association of America

Urging mortgage bankers advise more restraint on GIs and inexperienced home buyers in purchasing real estate, Mr. Hollyday criticizes the fixed payment requirements of the veteran loan law as defeating will of Congress and preventing judging loans on merit. Says appraisal system is weak link in veteran financing and holds big problem is providing rental housing. Advocates local housing and redevelopment projects with public financial participation, and opposes Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill as dangerous centralization of Federal power.

One of the member institutions of MBA has a sign hung over the desk of the official in charge of GI loans, setting forth the warning with which General Bradley prefaces the Revised Regulations of the G.I. Bill. This warning, which the General asks us to give veterans, reminds him that he has ten years in which to avail himself of the privilege of the Act; and that this is a market in which many desire to buy and few desire to sell.

Guy T. O. Hollyday

Mr. William A Marcus, Vice-President of the American Trust Company of San Francisco, expressed this thought when he says in the January issue of the "Mortgage Banker": "Let us not throw fuel on the flames of inflation or pave the way for wholesale foreclosures. A little more restraint on the part of young and inexperienced home buyers, a little more wholesome advice from us, considerable more in the way of production, encouraged by management and carried out by labor, and a lot less of government interference, regimentation and legislation, will all contribute to solve the housing problem. Here is an opportunity for public relations and advertising and good lending statesmanship."

On a recent trip to visit mortgage groups on the West Coast, there was a very noticeable shrink-

(Continued on page 192)

*A recent address by Mr. Hollyday before Second Annual Meeting of the Detroit Mortgage Bankers Association, Detroit, Mich.

GENERAL CONTENTS

From Washington Ahead of the News

By CARLISLE BARGERON

Washington has not had so many giggles or so much fun in many moons as it did over the case of Senator Bilbo. For one thing, the "getting" of Bilbo was quite a Washington industry. It afforded livelihoods to many of our citizens who live by their wits and no city in the world has more invisibly supported men than ours. You won't find these fellows, in their hearts, speaking inimically of The Man. He brought on trade and commerce in our Free Enterprise system.

About eight months ago when the Eastern newspapers made The Man an issue, a lot of thinking went on among our Invisibly Supported men. Here was an opportunity, they said, for making a grand or so, in the vernacular which the Broadway hot-shots usually speak of fixing a basketball or a football game. We recite this rather proudly because for years New York columnists and commentators have been telling us that the smartness of the world is contained between the East and North rivers, when

Carlisle Bargeron

as a matter of fact, we have had just as many smartsters here in Washington.

It is, as a matter of fact, that as a member of the local Chamber of Commerce we write. We have long resented the New Yorkers' claims to smart aleckness and wit or the knack of taking in the innocent.

Well, be that as it may, our local smart boys figured that there was money in the New York hills on the subject of "getting" Bilbo. They went up there with their various propositions of how to "get" him and with estimates of how much it would cost. Bilbo's own confidential secretary, it seems, got $15,000.

The nearest we can determine, our Washington slickers collected some $100,000 from New Yorkers on the proposition of how to "get" The Man.

But the darndest story comes from a Mississippian, a Washingtonian of many years. Up to

(Continued on page 196)

It's a Horse Laugh—or Soon Will Be

"1. The New Deal program must be expanded to insure decent levels of health, nutrition, shelter and education.

"2. Civil liberties must be protected from concentrated wealth and overcentralized government. They must be extended to all Americans regardless of race, color, creed or sex.

"3. Any sound foreign policy requires a healthy and prosperous domestic economy.

"4. The United States must continue to give full support to the United Nations. The conference indorses the American plan for international control of atomic energy.

"5. Because the interests of the United States are the interests of free men everywhere, America must furnish political and economic support to democratic and freedom-loving peoples the world over.

"6. Within the general framework of present American foreign policy, steps must be taken to raise standards of living and support civil and political freedoms everywhere."—Americans for Democratic Action.

We are not sure that the time has even yet arrived when we can afford merely to greet this sort of nonsense with the horse laugh it deserves, but that day is coming.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Acts in Pending Portal-to-Portal Suits

Impending portal-to-portal pay suits have caused organized business, in alarm over the mounting totals, to open, through the United States Chamber of Commerce, a campaign to revise the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 in such a way that such legal actions may be forestalled, according to advices from Washington to the Associated Press on Dec. 23. The Chamber plans to poll its membership on a series of proposed amendments to the act. In an announcement it described these amendments as follows, the same advices stated:

"First, because of its urgent importance, an amendment that will remove present uncertainties as to the hours worked as a basis for overtime compensation.

"The opinions of the United States Supreme Court on application of the so-called portal-to-portal principle are involved here. The law should permit recognition of custom, practice or agreement in the locality, industry or particular place of employment. Thus if there is a collective-bargaining agreement between the employer and the representative of his employees as to when compensable pay time starts and stops that agreement should control. Such a provision in the law would remove present uncertainties.

"Second, an amendment that will restore the long-standing definition of interstate commerce and thus prevent the progressive extension of the coverage of the law in unwarranted directions.

"Third, an amendment to afford relief to an employer from mandatory double liabilities where an unwitting violation or other mitigating circumstances are found.

"And fourth, an amendment to authorize employers and employees to make compromise settlements in cases of bona fide disputes arising under the law. As it is now, the courts will not recognize the validity of such compromise settlements if cases come before them."

The portal-to-portal suit was the subject of a United States Supreme Court decision of last June 10 which found that under the Labor Standards Act the workers of the Mount Clemens, Mich., Pottery Company were entitled to back pay for the time it took them to proceed from time clock to work benches, don aprons and get ready for work, the Associated Press continued. The increasing actions, brought about by this decision, by unions in the mass-production industries, are for overtime pay, at double the normal rate, for such time as that spent walking from the gate of a plant to the place of work, changing clothes, sharpening tools and readying machines before the work whistle blows.

Yet to be determined is the actual amount of money due employees in the Mount Clemens case, which the Supreme Court decided.

As to the original decision, Associated Press advices from Detroit in the matter had the following to say in part on Dec. 22:

"The Federal judge whose original decision has led to current union claims across the nation for more than $455,000,000 in portal-to-portal pay today expressed amazement at the results of his ruling.

"Federal Judge Frank A. Picard declared in an interview that originally the suit did not involve portal-to-portal pay but was rather a question of overtime required but not paid for.

"He gave his decision in 1942, favoring the CIO United Pottery Workers Union in its claim that the Mt. Clemens, Mich., Pottery Co. had required employees to be on the job before time for which they were not paid.

"His decision was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, then upheld by the Supreme Court, which ruled that the pottery workers were entitled to pay for 'all time during which an employe is necessarily required to be on the employer's premises.'

"The Mt. Clemens case now has been turned back to Judge Picard to decide the specific amount the workers should receive."

For Chile Debt Service

Advices received from the Autonomous Institute for the Amortization of the Public Debt of the Republic of Chile report that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the regulation of Law No. 5580 of Jan. 31, 1935, approved by Supreme Decree No. 3837 of Oct. 24, 1938, the total receipts of the Institute in 1946 available for debt service amount to $7,468,959. The advices also states:

"Of this amount, $4,255,592 represented the receipt from the Government's participation in the profits of Chilean Nitrate Iodine and Sales Corporation; $3,081,259 represented receipts of taxes on the profits of the copper enterprises; $52,274 the quota of duties on petroleum imported for the nitrate industry, and $79,834 the quota of duties on petroleum imported for the copper industry. 50% of the total receipts will be applied by the institute under the terms of the Chilean Law to the payment of interest at the rate of $14.15 per $1,000 bond, dollars 0.332525 per 100 Swiss franc bond, and £1-8-3.6 per £100 sterling bond.

"Restrictions on exchange operations which still prevail in some foreign markets as a result of the World War, have not permitted Caja to effect the conversions necessary to set up reserves in Swiss francs to meet the servicing of loans issued in this currency, which has compelled Caja to fix in American dollars the dividend corresponding to holders of bonds of the above-mentioned loans and to maintain in this same currency the funds to cover the payments in due course.

"Against the remaining 50% of the income collected, there have been retired $11,864,000 face amount of dollar bonds and £2,709,300 of sterling bonds and Swiss francs 7,000 face amount of bonds issued in that currency. The amounts of bonds outstanding after the foregoing 1946 retirements will be $138,690,500 dollar bonds, £24,803,782 sterling bonds, and francs 108,639,500 Swiss franc bonds. The interest disbursement declared is expected to be paid on or about Feb. 1, 1947, and will be applicable to the following bonds: All of the Republic of Chile External Bonds; Water Company of Valparaiso bonds; all Mortgage Bank of Chile bonds; Bonds of the Chilean Consolidated Municipal loan, and bonds of the two City of Santiago, Chile, loans."

Bohlinger and Morrill of N. Y. Insurance Dept. to Sail for England

Superintendent of Insurance Robert E. Dineen announced on Dec. 30 that Alfred J. Bohlinger, Deputy Superintendent, and Thomas C. Morrill, Assistant to the Superintendent, will sail for England on Jan. 3rd aboard the Queen Elizabeth on business of the New York Insurance Department. They will spend the month of January in London, conducting a study of various phases of insurance operations and their regulatory aspects.

Govt. Job Limit Disregarded

Senator-elect Henry Dworshak (R.—Idaho), a former member of the House Appropriations Committee, asserted on Dec. 18 that there was "flagrant disregard" by agency and department heads of President Truman's limit on Federal job totals, and suggested that all but absolutely necessary expenditures be eliminated by Presidential order, according to a Washington Associated Press dispatch. Citing a report of the Civil Service Commission of increases in the Executive Department's civilian payroll, Mr. Dworshak declared that the trend must be reversed by 100,000 discharges a month to reach the President's announced ceiling of 1,600,000 employees on June 30.

Letter to the Editor:

Holds Free Enterprise Can Control Business Cycle

Pacific Coast publisher writes "Chronicle" government interference, and government protection against financial loss to those who make errors of judgment has hampered a stabilized economy. Says government trying to regulate value of money, and high tariffs helps cause booms and busts.

Editor, Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

I am taking exception to your editorial in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of Dec. 19 under the heading, "What May Be Expected." You were absolutely right in warning the public that we should not expect too much. I think you err, however, when you say, "Let it be bluntly asserted at the very outset that free enterprise, no more than government, knows how to abolish the so-called business cycle, the alternating up and down movements in general business conditions."

I presume you mean by the statement that the men who believe in free enterprise do not know. I believe they do know what would stop booms and busts. The big problem will be to get people to adopt their plan.

The remedy for booms and busts is for no one to want or try to get more for doing a job than someone else is willing and able to the same job for. That would be a perfect free enterprise condition. Things then would not get out or balance; errors would be constantly corrected. Errors could not be enlarged for long. It is, of course, true that no one knows how to get the people to believe in equality before the law. The problem is not knowing what to do but getting people to do it.

Of course we should repeal all discriminatory laws, such as progressive income taxes, tariffs, immigration restrictions, if we would eliminate booms and busts. We should eliminate every law that initiates the force of government to make any man do anything except requiring him to repair the damage he himself did by initiating force against another individual or group. A true free enterpriser is sure that limiting the government to stopping fraud or the initiation of force, and having it fairly successful at doing that, would eliminate booms and busts because to the degree that we approach that limitation do we have an ever-increasing standard of living. The United States after the Civil War and prior to 1913 more nearly approached a government of that nature than at any other time in our history. We of course had the misuse of bank credit due to the government trying to regulate the value of money, and we had tariffs off and on which help cause cause booms and busts, but we were closer to the ideal than at any other time.

If the government would permit those who made errors in judgment to suffer financial loss rather than try to protect them, as the government has been doing by various forms of banking legislation, we would constantly correct our errors and stabilize our money and credit. Having the government trying to protect errors in judgment will eventually lead to going out the ceiling by way of an inflation bust.

I think Jesus knew the causes of booms and busts when He said, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." It is only because people exalt themselves and try to have dominion over others instead of themselves that we have booms and busts.

R. C. HOILES

Santa Ana, Calif.
Dec. 27, 1946.

International Fund Transactions Start March 1st

Will temporarily accept parities submitted by member nations, but reserves right to make adjustments.

According to a statement released Dec. 19, the International Monetary Fund will begin exchange transactions on March 1, 1947. The transactions of the Fund will be at the initial par values which have been determined in the manner laid down in the Fund Agreement. The par value of each currency is stated in the schedule below. Eight of the 39 members of the Fund—Brazil, China, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia, France in respect of French Indo China, and the Netherlands in respect of the Netherlands Indies—have requested, in accordance with Article XX, Section 4 of the Agreement, more time for the determination of their initial par values, and the Fund has agreed. Pending the completion of certain legislative proceedings in Uruguay, the initial par value of its currency has not yet been definitely established.

This is the first time that a large number of nations have submitted their exchange rates to consideration by an international organization and thus a new phase of international monetary cooperation has begun. The major significance of the present step is not in the particular rates of exchange which are announced, but in the fact that the participating nations have now fully established a regime wherein they are pledged to promote exchange stability, to make no changes in the par values of their currencies except in accordance with the Fund Agreement, and to assist each other in attaining the general objectives of the Fund.

The initial par values are, in all cases, those which have been proposed by members, and they are based on existing rates of exchange. The acceptance of these rates is not, however, to be interpreted as a guarantee by the Fund that all the rates will remain unchanged. As the Executive Directors of the Fund stated in their First Annual Report, issued in September: "We recognize that in some cases the initial par values that are established may later be found incompatible with the maintenance of a balanced international payments position at a high level of domestic economic activity. . . . When this occurs, the Fund will be faced with new problems of adjustment and will have to recognize the unusual circumstances under which the initial par values were determined. It is just at such times that the Fund can be most useful in seeing that necessary exchange adjustments are made in an orderly manner and competitive exchange depreciation is avoided."

N. Y. Commerce Chamber Recommends Labor Law Changes

Its Special Committee on Industrial Relations frames resolution and report recommending outlawing strikes against government and vital industries, making labor unions subject to Anti-Trust laws, making jurisdictional and sympathetic strikes illegal, and making unions liable for breach of contracts. Opposes compulsory arbitration.

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on Jan. 7 released copy of a resolution and report of its Special Committee on Industrial Problems and Relations, composed of Lewis R. Gwyn, Chairman, Jeremiah R. Van Brunt and Frederic T. Wood, in which changes in existing labor laws were recommended. The text of the resolution and report follows:

To the Chamber of Commerce:

The Special Committee on Industrial Problems and Relations offers the following report and resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York believes there is no unqualified "right to strike" as in strikes against the government or strikes against a vital industry which would create economic chaos in a large segment of our economic system:

(a) The sovereignty of the state is supreme; to permit a strike by its employees, government may not be able to function and the authority of public officials to administer the government for the people would be destroyed. It is commonly held that employees working for the city, state, or nation, whether in civil service or not, may organize for advancement of their legitimate interests, but shall not strike;

(b) Legislative bodies should place stern restrictions on strikes in transportation, communications, public utilities, and vital activities such as coal mining and steel production, where strikes can paralyze a large part of our economic system. A cooling-off period should be provided while non-partisan fact-finding boards or other mediation bodies can study the situation. Failure of labor to comply with the laws should be followed by suspension of any privileges which labor may enjoy; and, be it

Resolved, That our Anti-Trust Laws should be modified to make labor unions subject to the same provisions as those applying to industrial corporations, public utilities and business enterprise in general; and, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber recommends that sympathetic and jurisdictional strikes shall be made illegal; and it reaffirms its former resolutions which urge that the closed shop and the check-off be outlawed, for they promote monopoly, destroy the freedom of employees, and handicap efficiency in production and services; and be it

Resolved, That unions should be made responsible for the fulfillment of their contracts to the same extent as any citizen; and in this connection unions should be required to make financial reports, the same as business corporations, so that their responsibility may be shown; and, be it

Resolved, That appropriate laws be enacted to eliminate any special privileges which are given to labor unions so far as such privileges are directly opposed to equality for all; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this report be sent to the President, the members of Congress, the Governor of the State of New York, members of the Legislature and others concerned.

Right to Strike Against the Government

It is repeatedly held that unless a strike is against the government, or harmful to the national public welfare, it is an inalienable right. But in the opinion of your Committee and the majority of the people in the United States, we believe, there is no unlimited "right to strike" any more than there is an unlimited right to freedom of speech, freedom of assembly or freedom in certain contracts. As is well-known, there are laws against libel, sedition, assemblies threatening the public peace, and against usury and contracts in restraint of commerce, etc., and they are generally accepted as desirable by all law-abiding people.

Within the last 12 months many strikes have occured which are basicly strikes against the Federal Government. The National Wage Stabilization Board, a bureau of the government, has acted on wage increases. But when its decision did not suit the unions involved, the strikes inaugurated became not only a rebellion against established government authority, but also a disregard of the law, and in many cases a serious injury to the general public's interest.

Your Committee pointed out on Dec. 5 that the Civil Service Law applying to workers in this City provides that workers who leave their work without authority, as by a strike, can be dismissed. Such dismissal means the end of their job, of seniority, of pension rights, and prevents re-employment, except in accordance with the provisions in the Civil Service Law. Employees in civil service enjoy tenure and certain other protective features and benefits, and are in a very different position than those in private employment. In the opinion of your Committee civil service laws in general should indicate to the worker his obligations.

Strikes Against Vital Public Service

During the past 12 months there have been strikes in most of the vital industries producing essential goods and providing essential services. These have included transportation, communications, public utilities, coal mining and steel production, which threatened to create a national disaster. In these cases the union had a monopoly which enabled it to paralyze the area covered by its monopoly.

Legislative bodies should place stern restrictions on strikes of this character. A cooling-off period should be provided until non-partisan commissions, non-partisan fact-finding boards or other mediation bodies have had an opportunity to study the situation and make recommendations. Labor and management should get together to provide ways and means to prevent a tie-up of facilities. Unions should also be subject to the Anti-Trust Laws.

Make Unions Subject to Anti-Trust Laws

The Sherman Anti-Trust Act was passed in 1890 and applied to every economic monopoly. Labor unions immediately sought to secure exemption from this law. In recent decisions, the United States Supreme Court has held that the Clayton Act of 1914 and the Norris-LaGuardia Act of 1932, when combined with the Sherman Act made labor unions exempt from the Anti-Trust Laws. It is said, however, that 90% of the miners of soft coal belong to a single union, and similar control exists in the steel and automobile industries.

When Thurman Arnold was Assistant Attorney-General he invoked the Anti-Trust Laws in a campaign to curb illegal activities in restraint of trade as practiced by trade unions. Among these activities were systems of graft and extortion, commonly called "racketeering"; compelling employers to hire useless and unnecessary labor; preventing the use of improved equipment or more efficient methods; enforcing "illegal fixed prices"; and destroying an established and legitimate system of collective bargaining. These activities included also applying the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to cases where pressure is being put on an employer through secondary boycott and threats of violence to compel him to coerce his employees to join a union not of their own choosing. Also included were jurisdictional disputes occurring between two bona fide unions or two locals of the same union which place an employer or an employee in a position where they are helpless as a result of such jurisdictional strikes.

The Congress should revise the Anti-Trust Laws, and among other things, prohibit activities of labor organizations which are monopolistic or in restraint of interstate commerce. Labor unions should be under the same Anti-Trust Laws as industrial corporations, public utilities and business enterprises in general.

The Closed Shop

This Chamber already is on record against a closed shop. It believes that the law should provide "the free American's right to work wherever he pleases." The closed or monopoly shop is a clear invasion of the employee's basic right to a representative of his own choosing. The closed shop has arisen by being sanctioned by the National Labor Relations Board through its interpretation of the Wagner Act. Unless a man advocates the violent overthrow of established government, our laws generally demand he shall not be discriminated against in seeking a job. But unless the United States establishes by law the right to work, employees on strike cannot be expected to go back to work, unless their leader orders it, not even when the government asks it, for they are likely later to be discharged by the union leaders. So it is that the closed shop may mean the death of democracy for the rank and file of laborers.

Several states have adopted Constitutional amendments to outlaw the closed shop. Some contend that a closed shop, as legalized by the Wagner Act, is the most reactionary and illiberal feature in our industrial picture.

In this country, as is well-known, the closed shop eliminates the employer's natural prerogative of employing competent and discharging incompetent, unworthy or unneeded workers. It makes the union leader sole judge of who shall or shall not be employed, or shall or shall not be entitled to union membership. It places the leaders in a dictatorial position. They can impose unreasonable initiation fees, dues and assessments, and deprive any employee of the right to earn a living at his craft if he does not keep in the good graces of the leaders.

The check-off is another invasion of the employee's rights. Legislation should be passed to eliminate the closed shop and all its evils.

Unions Liable for Breach of Contract

Unions should be made liable for breach of contract the same as employers. The unions are now big business, and they should be held equally responsible before the law for failure to fulfill their contracts as well as for violation of the laws. This would do much to curtail wildcat strikes. To facilitate the liability of unions they

(Continued on page 193)

The State of Trade

The important question of prices and their effect upon our economy during 1947 continue to cause much speculation and concern on the part of producer and consumer alike. As in previous forecasts the dominant factor being stressed and upon which all others depend in determining the future course of business and industry is that of good labor-management relations.

Should the country this year experience a minimum of labor disturbances production and employment will continue at a high level and establish a new record volume of producers' durable goods along with marked progress in housing facilities and construction.

The automotive industry, however, is not too sanguine over prospects of output in the first quarter, since it is felt the supply of materials, particularly that of steel, rather than labor's performance will likely be a restricting influence. Should an amicable settlement be reached between steel producers and the steel workers in wage negotiations which get under way about the middle of the current month a formidable obstacle in the path of production will have been cleared.

With respect to automobile and truck output, an optimistic note was struck in the estimates compiled by the 13 Shippers Advisory Boards, which look for an increase in the first quarter of 1947 compared with the same period one year ago in the loading by the railroads of 28 commodities listed, and a decrease in four. Among those showing the greatest increases are included vehicle parts, 106.7% and automobiles and trucks, 95.9%.

Near the close of the past year the steel industry found it necessary to increase steel prices by making adjustments in base prices and changes in extras and producers are showing much anxiety over wage negotiations this month which might well eventuate in higher steel costs and additional price increases to the trade. In any event, the prospects at this time undoubtedly point to higher rather than lower steel prices this year.

It is likely that while prices will rise in some lines the opposite will be true in others. The tendency of farm prices at the moment is downward. Nervousness last week characterized grain markets as prices continued their adverse trend of the previous week. Abundant reserves of principal grains reported to be still held on farms and bright prospects for wheat and other grains in 1947 tended to depress prices. In the field of manufactures, it is felt higher wage rates and increased costs of materials will tend to stabilize prices or possibly cause them to increase.

Fractional increases were noted in overall industrial production in the final week of 1946 notwithstanding the adverse effect of a sharp rise in absenteeism in some industries immediately after Christmas. Total continued claims for unemployment compensation in the week ended Dec. 21 fell about 1% for the second straight week, while initial claims dropped more than 12%.

Steel production rose sharply after the Christmas holiday and was estimated to be more than 20% above the level of the preceding week. Backlogs of orders for steel, however, were huge. Declines were noted in bituminous coal output, electric kilowatt production, carloadings of revenue freight, automotive, lumber, paper and paperboard production. In the case of automobile and truck output, they dropped to 56,506 last week from a revised figure of 67,070 in the week preceding. Ward's Automotive Reports in releasing the figures pointed out that most General Motors divisions had closed down for inventory, while Nash and Packard assemblies were suspended and the rest of the industry hit by the New Year's holiday and its accompanying absenteeism.

The usual post-Christmas decline in retail volume the past week was small but total retail volume was considerably above that of the corresponding week a year ago. Food volume remained close to the very high level of the preceding week with interest in many goods aroused by the large number of clearance sales that occurred during the week.

Wholesale volume fell fractionally last week but compared very favorably with that of the corresponding 1945 week. In many markets both buyers and sellers displayed a lack of interest in trading while inventories were being checked and plans laid for the new year. Order volume generally was limited to small fill-in orders

Steel Industry — As 1946 came to a close steel consumers were digesting higher steel prices in the form of base price adjustments and changes in extras. Steel producers were fearful that wage negotiations to begin in the middle of this month might mean much higher steel costs and further increases in prices and the steel trade in general was privately worrying about the effect of price increases already made as well as the substantial tonnage of unbalanced inventories in the hands of consumers, "The Iron Age," national metalworking paper, reports in its summary of the steel trade.

Early last week advances were made in the price of line pipe, oil country pipe and merchant black and galvanized pipe. Increases were also put into effect for boiler tubing. Standard black pipe used for plumbing and general construction work was advanced $10 a ton in the common sizes, including ½ in., ¾ in. and 1 to 3 in. Galvanized pipe in the same sizes was advanced $14 a ton. On extra strong buttweld pipe advances on these same sizes amounted to $8 a ton on black merchant grades and $12 a ton on the galvanized product. As a result of the pipe price increases "The Iron Age" finished steel composite price advanced last week to 2.835995¢ per lb. as against 2.756545¢ a lb. the previous week.

Among some steel consumers last week there was a tendency to take a detailed look at requirements before actual orders were placed. Part of this tendency was due to the complicated changes reflected in revised extra charges as well as the higher prices which were being paid for steel.

Most manufacturing concerns were giving close scrutiny the past week to the substantial unbalance in their inventories. Some concerns, the magazine states, were concentrating on bringing up the volume of the least available steel product and canceling or not ordering additional tonnages of these products which in relationship to others appeared plentiful. Still other manufacturers forced to borrow money in order to maintain inventories until heavier production schedule could be obtained were busy reducing overhead costs in conformance with the request of the lending institutions.

With the CIO apparently stand-

(Continued on page 195)

As We See It

(Continued from first page)

Possible Blunders

Apparently there is some danger of precisely that kind of blunder. It is evident in what are reported to be plans for labor legislation. "Modified versions" of the so-called Case bill, suggestions of some relatively minor tinkering with the Wagner Act, some sort of legislative action bearing upon the so-called portal-to-portal suits, and other broadly similar programs said to be on the agenda of the Republican party in Congress are not particularly encouraging. No one who has given the matter careful thought can doubt for a moment that the monopolistic position of the labor unions of this country today is very largely a product of the Wagner Act. Under this law the Government of the United States has been the most effective union organizer ever known to the world, and the most powerful agent of consolidation and integration among the unions (all in favor of the two dominant top organizations, especially the CIO) ever conceived in the mind of man.

The agencies administering this law apparently have not read the election returns. For such a situation there is just one prescription of any real value. That is repeal of the offending law or amendment of it so drastic that the net effect is the same. Naturally, any individual or any party making such a proposal would at once be denounced by the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (both with immeasurable vested interest in a continuation of the status quo). "Labor baiter," "cruifier of labor," "reactionary whose real intention is to rob labor of all its gains," and sundry other such epithets would doubtless fill the air and force a political battle of key importance and magnitude during the next two years. But it is a battle that must at one time or another be fought to a finish—unless we are willing to remain in bondage in perpetuity.

The Fair Labor Standards Act

The situation as regards the Fair Labor Standards Act is analogous. This law has given rise to the portal-to-portal suits which are now on every tongue and threaten to touch every pocketbook. There is danger that the public will gain the impression that this is the only major burden which this law has placed upon the backs of the rank and file. Such of course, is far from the truth. Its provisions have added enormously to the strength of the bargaining power of monopolistic labor organizations. They have, moreover, created a system of rigidities in the economic system the untoward effects of which would be difficult indeed to measure. What is more, this useless and extremely wasteful system will be no more than somewhat ameliorated at best by altering the terms of the law in such a way that the main purpose and intent of the act remains as before. It is not really misinterpretation of the law, or its superficial shortcomings, but the very heart and soul of the enactment, that is the real source of our difficulties.

Yet nowhere as yet at least is there apparent any real determination to get at the root of these infirmities. The tendency of current programs, whether they emanate from the now discredited party of President Roosevelt or from the other side, is to appease a dissatisfied, and perhaps not too discerning, public with patchwork here and there which will not too greatly arouse those to whom it is intended to apply, and not too severely expose the sponsors to charges of "trying to turn the hands of the clock back," or of conspiring to "rob labor of its rights and its recent gains." Unless the Congressional majority is prepared to face the current situation and to go to work upon it realistically, it is not impossible that the President may presently outmaneuver his adversaries—although it must be said that his annual message is none too promising.

Other Changes Needed

The current state of affairs is most critical on the labor front, but the New Deal has been and today still is enormously costly in many other directions. In these, too, fundamental changes are a crying need of the day. In these, too, a President who has read the election returns could conceivably at least outmaneuver opponents who are not willing to "go to the mat" as the saying goes. The situation is, perhaps, less clear as to the intentions of the controlling elements in Congress in these matters, but no convincing evidence has yet been given of a determination to undertake the radical surgery required to get back to full national health. It may be—it certainly is a consummation devoutly to be wished—that the atmosphere will be considerably cleared within the next few weeks, but the situation at this moment is not particularly satisfying, or at least that is our view.

Take the state of affairs as relates to public expenditures and taxation. Precisely where do we stand? There has been a good deal of discussion of tax reduction. Difference of opinion is evident, but apparently the Republican party is determined to bid for popular support with an appreciable reduction in income tax levies at least upon large numbers of citizens. Precisely what they will do remains for the future to disclose, but it is clear enough that unless they are ready to prune public expenditures sufficiently to render such reduction prudent, they expose themselves to the charge of playing politics with a vital public question. At any rate, Federal outlays must be drastically reduced, and reduced at the right places, if the country is to be restored to financial soundness. Such reductions would require real political courage, and they would involve many of the most cherished New Deal programs.

What is Congress prepared to do? Let us hope that it will not merely jockey with the President for political advantage.

U. S.-British Loans For Germany

Plans are being formulated to combine American and British loans approximating $100,000,000 to revive foreign trade of the economically fused United States and British zones of Germany, according to advices from Berlin to the Associated Press on Jan. 2, which stated that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was expected to increase its advances to $50,000,000 or more during the month of January. The Deputy Director of the A. M. G. Economics Division, Don D. Humphrey, stated, according to the same advices: "The British have agreed to match American loans, either from the British Government or private banks." From the Associated Press we also quote:

Col. Lawrence Wilkinson, Acting Director of the Economics Division, disclosed that the United States and Britain would not put into effect the Allied Control Authority's level of industry plan—often referred to as "an industrial disarmament plan"—so long as the Soviet Union and France refrained from treating Germany as an economic unit.

"The quadripartite level of industry plan is not scrapped," Wilkinson said, "but we are going ahead with our own bi-zonal economic revival, leaving the door open at all times for the Russians and French to join. If we happen to crash through the ceilings set on German production by the Allied plan, as for instance in steel, we will notify the other occupation powers."

Winant Resigns U. N. Post

It was announced on Jan. 2 that John G. Winant, former American Ambassador to Great Britain, had resigned as United States representative on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. President Truman, in accepting Mr. Winant's resignation expressed regret that the latter was leaving the Government after almost ten years of distinguished service, a dispatch from Washington to the New York "Times" stated; the President added that he would feel the loss of Mr. Winant's "invaluable counsel and cooperation." The President did not name a successor to Mr. Winant, who has indicated his intention of returning to private life, but retiring Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin has been mentioned as one of several possible selections for the position.

Steel Operations Up 2%—Wage Negotiations Soon to Start—More Price Adjustments Made

Signs were multiplying this week that the steel industry has a good chance of going through steel wage negotiations without a major tieup in production, according to "The Iron Age," national metalworking paper, which, in its issue of today (Jan. 9) further goes on to say:

"Conditions this week are far different than they were a year ago and there are some indications that the meeting scheduled between United States Steel Corp. subsidiaries and the steel union heads for Jan. 16 in Pittsburgh may result in one of the first real collective bargaining meetings since prewar days.

"It is almost a foregone conclusion that the United States Steel Corp. will make a moderate offer to Philip Murray which will form the basis of further negotiations leading towards an acceptable wage increase figure. One demand which could be a chief stumbling block in successful negotiations would be the failure of steel firms to agree to continue maintenance of membership which requires deduction of union dues from union members' pay.

"The wage negotiations will be carried on at a time when steel output will have reached a level only surpassed by peak wartime periods.

"Higher scrap costs, increased raw material prices and freight rate advances on materials used by the steel industry have forced all steel companies to raise prices much farther and on a broader scale than had been anticipated a few months ago. A substantial number of new steel price advances were made during the past week in addition to those already posted since a month ago.

"Structural steel, plates and structural shapes have been raised $3 a ton. Some wire had been advanced $5 a ton, while billets, blooms and slabs—raw material for nonintegrated mills—have been advanced $3 a ton. Tinplate, which sold throughout 1946 at $5 a base box of 100 lb. despite permission last March to advance the price to $5.50, has been marked up for 1947 sales to $5.75 a base box or 100 lb. This represents a $15 a ton increase over the going price in 1946.

"Some makers of low alloy high tensile steels, the use of which has been growing by leaps and bounds, have marked up quotations as follows: Up $13 a ton on plates; $8 a ton on structurals; $6 on bars; $3 on bar shapes; $5 on hot-rolled strip; $5.50 on hot-rolled sheets; and $4.50 on cold-rolled sheets.

"Many of the above price changes are not reflected in 'The Iron Age' finished steel composite price, but components in this index represent a substantial proportion of total finished steel items. The index this week stands at 2.87255¢ per lb. compared with 2.83599¢ per lb. last week, an increase of 73¢ a ton. In the past month this weighted composite reflects an increase of $3.31 a ton on finished steel products. Additional extra changes have been made and are being made which will result in higher net cost to steel consumers.

"Scrap prices this past week were generally firm despite some evidence of weakness beneath the openhearth grades. Openhearth prices were off 50¢ a ton at Chicago but this was not considered to be a major market trend either in that area or in other locations for the time being at least. 'The Iron Age' scrap composite now stands at $31 a gross ton, compared with $31.17 a gross ton a week ago.

"While it is still too far in advance to make a reasonable prediction, the steel industry is still mindful of the fact that the coal situation with its problems has only been postponed. Unless some form of agreement is reached between the operators and the mine workers before April 1, another coal strike is likely. In view of labor legislation, the probability of further decreases in food costs and the general public reaction, the steel industry and the coal mines may skin through the first quarter of this year without a major crisis."

The American Iron and Steel Institute this week announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having 94% of the steel capacity of the industry will be 89.7% of capacity for the week beginning Jan. 6 (the highest rate since the week beginning Nov. 18), compared with 87.7% one week ago, 69.8% one month ago and 85.2% one year ago. This represents an increase of 2.0 points or 2.3% over the preceding week. The operating rate for the week beginning Jan. 6 is equivalent to 1,580,900 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,545,600 tons one week ago, 1,230,100 tons one month ago, and 1,502,000 tons one year ago.

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of latest news developments in the metalworking industry, on Jan. 6 stated in part as follows:

"Heading for the largest volume of production ever recorded, the metalworking industry started off in full swing last week with basic steel operations at a booming 88% rate of their postwar capacity.

"A special survey by this magazine indicated an expected production for all metalworking industry in 1947 of $55 billion, up $12 billion from the record-breaking 1946 total of $43 billion. To accomplish this volume of production, near capacity operations will have to be maintained through most of the year and employment will reach new highs, possibly surpassing wartime levels. Estimates place employment in the metalworking industry next year at 5,126,000, more than double the prewar employment level.

"Prices are in the news this week with further adjustments made by steel producers in tubular goods and wire products. These price actions reflect the results of cost studies made some time ago, in most instances, and are neither industry wide nor do they cover any broad product classifications within individual companies.

"Although the average increase in selling prices of metal goods since 1939 has been 25.4%, according to 'Steel's' survey, the increase in steel prices themselves have been considerably less than this figure. A further price increase on all metal products of 7.1% is forecast for 1947, and this will include the current steel price increases: 'Steel's' finished steel composite price now stands at $67.82, up from $64.91 last week, up to 6.8% from a month ago, and up a total of 19.5% since Pearl Harbor.

"Higher prices have not resulted in any cancellations of tonnage on mill books. Shipments on the most wanted items are running nearly three months behind and it will thus take most of the first quarter of 1947 to finish up 1946 arrearages. Currently nearly all mills are turning down all requests for first quarter delivery on new business."

Delamater Pres. of Executives Association

Wilfred W. Delamater, Assistant Treasurer of the Land Title Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia, has been elected President of the Executives Association of Philadelphia.

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

In the statement of the Chase National Bank of New York for Dec. 31, 1946 made public on January 6, deposits on that date were shown as $4,495,304,000, compared with $5,742,180,000 a year ago. During the 12 months there was a reduction of $1,141,-126,000 in the bank's United States War Loan deposit, which amounted to $113,076,000 on Dec. 31, 1946, compared with $1,254,202,000 the preceding year end. Total resources of the bank were $4,865,-535,000, compared with $6,092,-601,000 on Dec. 31, 1945. Cash in the bank's vault and on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks amounted to $1,143,401,000, compared with $1,366,233,000 a year ago; investments in United States Government securities $2,221,343,000 compared with $3,078,103,000; loans and discounts on Dec. 31, 1946, were $1,126,462,000, compared with $1,271,694,000 a year ago. On Dec. 31, 1946 the capital of the bank was $111,000,000, unchanged from a year ago. The surplus on Dec. 3, 1946 was $154,000,000 compared with $139,000,000 a year ago, reflecting the transfer of $15,000,000 from undivided profits to surplus on Dec. 26, 1946. Undivided profits, after that transfer of $15,000,-000 amounted to $48,501,000 on Dec. 31, 1946, compared with $50,-240,000 on Dec. 31, 1945. Total capital funds were $313,501,000 on Dec. 31, 1946, compared with $300,240,000 a year ago.

Net earnings of the bank for the year 1946 and for 1945 were as follows:

	—Per Share— 1946	1945
Net current oper. earnings	$2.59	$2.36
Net profits from sales of securities	0.40	1.23
Total net earnings	$2.99	$3.59

In making public the year-end figures of the National City Bank of New York and its affiliate the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., the bank states that as previously announced $10,000,000 was transferred from undivided profits to surplus account of the bank, bringing it up to $152,500,000. Undivided profits are $29,534,614 compared with $29,294,238, and capital is unchanged at $77,500,000. The total of the deposits for the Bank and Trust Co. together as of Dec. 31st amount to $4,786,005,-082 and total resources to $5,132,-465,233, as compared with corresponding totals at the end of 1945 of $5,308,657,266 and $5,631,340,-637 respectively. In the case of the bank its deposits other than war loans at the end of Dec. 1946 were $4,565,845,035 as compared with $4,009,669,966 Dec. 31, 1945. The City Bank Farmers Trust Co. reports deposits Dec. 31, 1946 of $113,628,730 contrasting with $109,805,730 on Dec. 31, 1945. U. S. War Loan deposits of the bank Dec. 31, 1946 were $98,257,569 compared with $1,133,752,278 with deposits of the City Trust Dec. 31, 1946 at $8,273,748 against $55,-429,270 a year ago. The bank's total deposits Dec. 31, 1946 were $4,664,102,604 against $5,143,422,-244 a year ago; the City Bank Farmers Trust reporting $121,-902,478 Dec. 31, 1945 against $165,-235,022 at the previous year end.

The total resources of the bank Dec. 31, 1946 were $4,977,735,667 compared with $5,434,372,600, the City Bank Farmers Trust reporting $154,729,566 at the latest date, against $196,968,037.

The total capital funds of the bank and the trust company together are $287,631,634 as of Dec. 31, 1946 or $46.39 per share on the 6,200,000 shares outstanding compared with $276,515,874 or $44.60 per share as of Dec. 31, 1945.

The earnings of The National City Bank of New York and the City Bank Farmers Trust Co. combined for the year 1946 and for the year 1945 are as follows:

	Year 1946 Amount	Per Share
Net current operating earnings	$18,801,025	$3.03
Net profits from sales of securities	3,987,319	.64
	$22,788,344	$3.67
	Year 1945 Amount	**Per Share**
Net current operating earnings	$17,592,420	$2.84
Net profits from sales of securities	7,933,533	1.28
	$25,525,953	$4.12

These earnings, it is noted, do not include recoveries which were transferred to reserves.

J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., New York City, reported as of Dec. 31, 1946, total deposits of $583,927,459 and total assets of $653,740,350, compared respectively with $728,-989,369 and $796,829,269 a year ago. Cash on hand and due from banks is shown at $141,364,027 in the present statement against $137,208,564 a year ago; holdings of U. S. Government securities are now $358,329,718, compared with $467,984,871 a year ago; loans and bills purchased are shown at $112,738,742 against $150,389,137 on Dec. 31, 1945. Capital and surplus remained unchanged from last year at $20,000,000 each, while undivided profits increased to $17,742,567 in the current report against $6,378,367 a year ago.

The statement of condition of Guaranty Trust Company of New York as of Dec. 31, 1946, shows total resources of $2,893,376,869, as compared with $3,813,507,042 on Dec. 31, 1945. Deposits are $2,501,-513,458, as compared with $3,309,-452,507 a year ago; reduction in U. S. War Loan Deposit was $754,-238,364. U. S. Government obligations total $1,451,254,461, as compared with $2,059,320,457; and loans and bills purchased total $747,370,321, as compared with $960,041,680. Capital and surplus remain unchanged at $90,000,000 and $170,000,000, respectively, and undivided profits of $61,627,361, compare with $52,676,255 on Dec. 31, 1945.

The statement of condition of the Bankers Trust Company of New York for Dec. 31, 1946 shows total capital funds of $147,153,662, in comparison with $143,317,050 a year prior. The balance of $15,-428,103 on Dec. 31, 1946 in the general reserve account reflects an increase over the figure reported for Dec. 31, 1945, which at that date was reported at $15,403,-263. Total resources amounted at the latest date to $1,565,363,449, as against $1,921,945,613 at the end of 1945, and total deposits of $1,-390,589,699 on Dec. 31, 1946 compare with $1,749,590,469 on Dec. 31, 1945. U. S. Government securities in the latest statement are shown as $643,442,654, as compared with $894,686,409 a year ago; loans and bills discounted, which a year ago were reported as $568,440,375, are now $500,-097,811.

In its statement of Dec. 31, the Chemical Bank & Trust Company of New York reported deposits of $1,226,822,541, compared with $1,-524,160,575 on Dec. 31, 1945, and total assets of $1,347,574,272, compared with $1,637,503,776 a year ago. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $242,226,400, compared with $258,593,487; U. S. Government obligations to $628,-273,214 against $790,555,298; Bankers' acceptances and call loans to $75,095,699 against $171,435,856, and loans and discounts to $282,-138,718 against $275,847,577. Capital stock was unchanged at $25,-000,000, but during the year $5,000,000 was transferred from undivided profits to surplus. The bank now has capital of $25,000,-000, surplus of $70,000,000, undivided profits of $8,501,663 and unallocated reserves of $5,980,149 or total capital funds of $109,481,-813. The indicated net earnings on the basis of the bank's capitalization of 2,500,000 shares (par $10) amounted to $3.18 per share for 1946 as compared with $3.31 for the preceding year. The regular dividend of $1.80 per share was paid.

The statement of condition of the Manufacturers Trust Co. as of Dec. 31, 1946 shows deposits of $2,286,946,694 against $2,217,-309,885 on Sept. 30 and $2,555,-885,573 as of Dec. 31, 1945, while resources of $2,434,252,883 were reported as of Dec. 31, comparing with the figures of $2,365,465,475 and $2,693,184,469 for the Sept. 30, 1946 period and a year ago respectively. U. S. Government securities as of Dec. 31 are shown as $1,233,148,318 against $1,221,-7787,131 three months ago and $1,507,987,636 at the close of 1945; cash and due from banks amounted to $631,322,811 at the latest date compared with $523,-928,052 and $609,972,505. Loans, bills purchased and bankers' acceptances amounted to $475,065,-721 in the latest report against $521,056,713 on Sept. 30 and $480,-489,963 at the end of 1945.

Capital funds and surplus account have remained unchanged for the past year at $41,250,000 each, while undivided profits amounted on Dec. 31, 1946 to $36,-529,898 against $35,127,080 Sept. 30 and $30,637,361 on Dec. 31, 1945.

Manufacturers Trust Company, New York, announces that John L. O'Halloran of the bank's Foreign Department has been elevated to the rank of Vice-President. Mr. O'Halloran came to Manufacturers Trust Company in the merger with the Fifth National Bank in 1925 and has been associated wi h the Foreign Department since that time. At the same time it was also announced that the following have been promoted from Assistant Secretary to Assistant Vice-President; John C. Boehm, Advertising Department; Leonard D. Draper, Jr., Investment Analysis Division; Joseph C. McNally, Business Development Department; William E. Nieman, Out-of-Town Business Development Department and Albert S. Thomas who is in charge of the bank's office at 711 Lexington Avenue.

The Irving Trust Company of New York in its statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1946 reported total resources of $1,149,846,949 compared with $1,428,354,898 at the end of Dec. 1945; total deposits at the end of the year amounted to $1,021,002,334 compared with $1,303,269,219 in 1945. Cash on hand and due from banks on Dec. 31, 1946 was $250,810,821 against $271,510,231 in 1945; U. S. Government securities $573,837,-113 were shown at the end of Dec. 1946 compared with $841,113,588 a year ago. Capital has remained unchanged for the past year at $50,000,000 while surplus and undivided profits advanced from $60,411,340 in 1945 to $62,675,499 at the present time.

Bank of the Manhattan Company of New York reported as of Dec. 31, 1946 total deposits of $1,055,451,016 and total assets of $1,129,958,512, compared respectively with $1,081,745,571 and $1,-154,814,448 as of Sept. 30, 1946. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $316,145,094 against $272,148,893; holdings of U. S. Government obligations $378,042,-009 against $442,124,917. Loans and discounts amount to $385,765,-415, compared with $385,151,611. Capital remained at $20,000,000, and surplus remained at $30,000,-000. Undivided profits after reserve of $600,000 for quarterly dividend increased to $13,110,036 from $12,497,404 at the end of September.

The Dec. 31, 1946 statement of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company of New York shows deposits on that date of $797,906,053. This compares with deposits of $802,015,717 reported on Sept. 30, 1946. Total assets on Dec. 31, 1946 amounted to $842,678,581 compared with $845,745,648 at Sept. 30. Cash in vaults and due from banks totaled $203,310,350, against $199,103,083; U. S. Government securities, $538,494,495, compared with $557,551,731; loans and discounts, $76,767,737, against $62,-599,052. On Dec. 31, 1946 the capital of the bank was $15,000,000 and the surplus $20,000,000—both figures the same as on Sept. 30th. The undivided profits on Dec. 31 were $7,040,744, compared with $6,663,919 on Sept. 30th.

The Public National Bank & Trust Company of New York announced in its Dec. 31, 1946 statement of condition that the total deposits were $552,052,883 compared with $538,964,396 as of Sept. 30, 1946. Total assets at the end of 1946 were reported at $588,383,-752 against $575,322,523 at the end of the third quarter. U. S. Government sescurities held by the bank amounted to $312,189,737 at the end of 1946 against $288,-604,141 in Sept.; while cash on hand and due from banks was $121,974,995 against $116,369,584 three months before; loans and discounts are now $138,864,947, compared with $153,341,394. Capital and surplus at the end of the year totaled $22,000,000 and with the $6,604,002 in undivided profits the grand total amounted to $28,-604,002, while in Sept. the undivided profits amounted to $6,180,-257. The total of capital, surplus and undivided profits as of Dec., 1945 was $26,892,000.

The Commercial National Bank & Trust Company of New York reported as of Dec. 31, 1946 total deposits of $203,728,119 and total assets of $229,493,939, compared respectively with $244,444,051 and $270,073,881 on Dec. 31, 1945. The bank held cash on hand and due from banks on Dec. 31, 1946 of $46,391,179 compared with $45,-561,970 on Dec. 31, 1945; investments in U. S. Government securities of $130,813,239 compared with $170,862,818 on Dec. 31, 1945. Loans and discounts of $48,228,797 compared with $48,258,753 on Dec. 31, 1945. The bank's capital account was unchanged at $7,000,-000 and its surplus and undivided profit account increased to $13,-005,633 from $12,188,420 after payment of dividends of $595,000. Net earnings per share for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946 were $4.03 compared with $4.57 in 1945.

The New York Trust Co. announced in its statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1946, that total deposits were $655,175,131, against $881,263,465 a year ago, and total resources for the same two periods respectively were $730,717,641 and $951,445,924. Cash on hand and due from banks at the end of 1946 was $180,479,-947, against $239,235,257 on Dec. 31, 1945; holdings of U. S. Government obligations at the latest date were shown at $303,260,703, compared with $455,939,526, and loans and discounts amounted to $218,394,733, against $233,991,371 at the end of 1945. Surplus and capital remain unchanged for the past 12 months at $35,000,000 and $15,000,000. Undivided profits rose from $9.895.343 Dec. 31, 1945 to $12,869,854 Dec. 31, 1946.

In its statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1946, the Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York announced that total resources now stand at $315,702,580 and total deposits are $290,069,131 as compared respectively with $370,276,-323 and $347,885,667 on Dec. 31, 1945. Cash and due from banks in the latest report amounted to $88,-517,474 against $90,766,660 last year; United States Government obligations is shown to be $92,-295,352 as compared with last year's figure of $149,538,265. The capital of the bank has remained unchanged at $5,000,000, as well as surplus at $12,500,000. Undivided profits now totals $3,217,287 as compared with $2,250,515 on Dec. 31, 1945.

As of Dec. 31, 1946, the total resources of the United States Trust Company of New York were $165,067,967 against $169,478,908 as of Sept. 30; deposits of $131,-862,064 were reported in the latest statement compared with $131,-538,993 in Sept.; U. S. Government obligations are now $90,398,154 against $96,526,051, and loans and bills purchased are shown to be $27,914,705 compared with $23,-514,181 three months ago. Capital and surplus are unchanged at $4,000,000 and $24,000,000, while undivided profits at the end of the year were $2,810,528 comparing with the Sept. 30 figure of $2,785,-777.

The Continental Bank & Trust Company of New York reported as of Dec. 31, 1946, total deposits of $181,975,059 and total assets of $196,140,721, compared respectively with $187,279,109 and $201,-551,853 on Sept. 30, 1946. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $52,618,848, against $50,429,691; holdings of U. S. Government obligations to $72,448,078, against $74,919,641; loans and discounts to $52,307,498, against $54,-915,105. Capital and surplus were unchanged at $5,000,000 each. Undivided profits were $1,878,391, compared with $1,781,920 at the end of the third quarter of 1946.

Fulton Trust Company of New York reports total deposits of $38,326,928 and total assets of $43,994,843 in its year-end statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1946, as compared with deposits of $36,633,871 and total assets of $42,300,189 on Sept. 30, 1946, and with deposits of $38,621,840 and total assets of $44,211,804 a year ago. Cash and U. S. Government securities amounted to $40,320,398 as compared with cash, U. S. Government securities and demand loans of $39,384,140 three months ago and of $41,415,149 on Dec. 31, 1945. Capital and surplus showed no change in total at $4,000,000, but undivided profits increased to $1,316,919, after dividend paid Jan. 2, 1947, as against undivided profits of $1,299,881 on Sept. 30th and $1,244,768 reported 12 months ago.

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., private bankers, in their financial statement of Dec. 31, 1946, report total assets of $241,557,005 compared with $209,702,808 on Dec. 31, 1945. Deposits increased to $211,616,142 from $186,531,590 a year earlier. Capital and surplus amounted to $13,765,284, compared with $13,685,284 on Dec. 31, 1945. Loans and discounts were $59,-542,723, against $43,474,193 on Dec. 31, 1945. Other asset items compare as follows with the figures of Dec. 31, 1945. Cash on hand and due from banks, $55,-714,099 against $42,171,879, respectively, United States Government securities, $67,045,857, against $58,391,037, and state and municipal and other public securities, $39,471,712, against $46,-794,567.

Clinton Trust Company of New York in its year-end statement reports total assets of $26,540,695 on Dec. 31, 1946. This compares with $27,484,748 on Sept. 30, 1946, and $28,258,720 on Dec. 31, 1945.

(Continued on page 200)

Truman Outlines Program to Congress

(Continued from first page)

If in this year, and in the next, we can find the right course to take as each issue arises, and if, in spite of all difficulties, we have the courage and the resolution to take that course, then we shall achieve a state of well-being for our people without precedent in history. And if we continue to work with the other nations of the world earnestly, patiently, and wisely, we can—granting a will for peace on the part of our neighbors—make a lasting peace for the world.

But, if we are to realize these ends, the Congress and the President, during the next two years, must work together. It is not unusual in our history that the majority of the Congress represents a party in opposition to the President's party. I am the twentieth President of the United States who, at some time during his term of office, has found his own party to be in the minority in one or both Houses of the Congress.

I realize that on some matters the Congress and the President may have honest differences of opinion. Partisan differences, however, did not cause material disagreements as to the conduct of the war. Nor, in the conduct of our international relations, during and since the war, have such partisan differences been material.

On some domestic issues we may, and probably shall, disagree. That in itself is not to be feared. It is inherent in our form of Government. But there are ways of disagreeing; men who differ can still work together sincerely for the common good. We shall be risking the nation's safety and destroying our opportunities for progress if we do not settle any disagreements in this spirit, without thought of partisan advanatge.

GENERAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY

As the year 1947 begins, the state of our national economy presents great opportunities for all. We have virtually full employment. Our national production of goods and services is 50% higher than in any year prior to the war emergency. The national income in 1946 was higher than in any peacetime year. Our food production is greater than it has ever been. During the last five years, our productive facilities have been expanded in almost every field. The American standard of living is higher now than ever before, and when the housing shortage can be overcome, it will be even higher.

During the past few months we have removed at a rapid rate the emergency controls that the Federal Government had to exercise during the war. The remaining controls will be retained only so long as they are needed to protect the public. Private enterprise must be given the greatest possible freedom to continue the expansion of our economy.

In my proclamation of Dec. 31, 1946, I announced the termination of hostilities. This automatically ended certain temporary legislation and certain executive powers.

Two groups of temporary laws still remain: The first are those which by congressional mandate are to last during the "emergency"; the second are those which are to continue until the "termination of the war."

I shall submit to the Congress recommendations for the repeal of certain of the statutes which, by their terms, continue for the duration of the "emergency." I shall, at the same time, recommend that others within this classification be extended until the state of war has been ended by treaty or by legislative action. As to those statutes which continue until the state of war has been terminated, I urge that the Congress promptly consider each statute individually, and repeal such emergency legislation where advisable.

Now that nearly all wartime controls have been removed, the operation of our industrial system depends to a greater extent on the decisions of business men, farmers and workers. These decisions must be wisely made with genuine concern for the public welfare. The welfare of business men, farmers and workers depends upon the economic well-being of those who buy their products.

An important present source of danger to our economy is the possibility that prices might be raised to such an extent that the consuming public could not purchase the tremendous volume of goods and services which will be produced in 1947.

We all know that recent price increases have denied to many of our workers much of the value of recent wage increases. Farmers have found that a large part of their increased income has been absorbed by increased prices. While some of our people have received raises in income which exceed price increases, the great majority have not. Those persons who live on modest fixed incomes —retired persons living on pensions, for example—and workers whose incomes are relatively inflexible, such as teachers and other civil servants, have suffered hardship.

In the effort to bring about a sound and equitable price structure each group of our population has its own responsibilities.

It is up to industry not only to hold the line on existing prices, but to make reductions whenever profits justify such action.

It is up to labor to refrain from pressing for unjustified wage increases that will force increases in the price level.

And it is up to Government to do everything in its power to encourage high-volume production, for that is what makes possible good wages, low prices and reasonable profits.

In a few days there will be submitted to the Congress the economic report of the President, and also the budget message. These messages will contain many recommendations. Today I shall outline five major economic policies which I believe the Government should pursue during 1947. These policies are designed to meet our immediate needs and, at the same time to provide for the long-range welfare of our free enterprise system:

First, promotion of greater harmony between labor and management.

Second, restriction of monopoly and unfair business practices; assistance to small business; and the promotion of the free competitive system of private enterprise.

Third, continuation of an aggressive program of home construction.

Fourth, the balancing of the budget in the next fiscal year, and the achieving of a substantial surplus to be applied to the reduction of the public debt.

Fifth, protection of a fair level of return to farmers in postwar agriculture.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

The year just past, like the year after the first world war, was marred by labor-management strife.

Despite this outbreak of economic warfare in 1946, we are today producing goods and services in record volume. Nevertheless, it is essential to improve the methods for reaching agreement between labor and management and to reduce the number of strikes and lockouts.

We must not, however, adopt punitive legislation. We must not, in order to punish a few labor leaders, pass vindictive laws which will restrict the proper rights of the rank and file of labor. We must not, under the stress of emotion, endanger our American freedoms by taking ill-considered action which will lead to results not anticipated or desired.

We must remember, in reviewing the record of disputes in 1946, that management shares with labor the responsibility for failure to reach agreements which would have averted strikes. For that reason, we must realize that industrial peace cannot be achieved merely by laws directed against labor unions.

During the last decade and a half, we have established a national labor policy in this country based upon free collective bargaining as the process for determining wages and working conditions.

This is still the national policy.

It should continue to be the national policy.

But as yet, not all of us have learned what it means to bargain freely and fairly. Nor have all of us learned to carry the mutual responsibilities that accompany the right to bargain. There have been abuses and harmful practices which limit the effectiveness of our system of collective bargaining. Furthermore, we have lacked sufficient governmental machinery to aid labor and management in resolving differences.

Certain labor - management problems need attention at once and certain others, by reason of their complexity, need exhaustive investigation and study.

We should enact legislation to correct certain abuses and to provide additional governmental assistance in bargaining. But we should also concern ourselves with the basic causes of labor-management difficulties.

In the light of these considerations, I propose to you and urge your cooperation in effecting the following four-point program to reduce industrial strife:

Point number one is the early enactment of legislation to prevent certain unjustifiable practices.

First, under this point, are jurisdictional strikes. In such strikes the public and the employer are innocent bystanders who are injured by a collision between rival unions. This type of dispute hurts production, industry, and the public—and labor itself. I consider jurisdictional strikes indefensible.

The national labor relations act provides procedures for determining which union represents the employees of a particular employer. In some jurisdictional disputes, however, minority unions strike to compel employers to deal with them despite a legal duty to bargain with the majority union. Strikes to compel an employer to violate the law are inexcusable. Legislation to prevent such strikes is clearly desirable.

Another form of inter-union disagreement is the jurisdictional strike, involving the question of which labor union is entitled to perform a particular task. When rival unions are unable to settle such disputes themselves, provision must be made for peaceful and binding determination of the issues.

A second unjustifiable practice is the secondary boycott, when used to further jurisdictional disputes or to compel employers to violate the national labor relations act.

Not all secondary boycotts are unjustified. We must judge them on the basis of their objectives. For example, boycotts intended to protect wage rates and working conditions should be distinguished from those in furtherance of jurisdictional disputes. The structure of industry sometimes requires unions as a matter of self-preservation to extend the conflict beyond a particular employer. There should be no blanket prohibition against boycotts. The appropriate goal is legislation which prohibits secondary boycotts in pursuance of unjustifiable objectives but does not impair the union's right to preserve its own existence and the gains made in genuine collective bargaining.

A third practice that should be corrected is the use of economic force, by either labor or management, to decide issues arising out of the interpretation of existing contracts.

Collective bargaining agreements, like other contracts, should be faithfully adhered to by both parties. In the most enlightened union-management relationships, disputes over the interpretation of contract terms are settled peacefully by negotiation or arbitration. Legislation should be enacted to provide machinery whereby unsettled disputes concerning the interpretation of an existing agreement may be referred by either party to final and binding arbitration.

Point number two is the extension of the facilities within the Department of Labor for assisting collective bargaining.

One of our difficulties in avoiding labor strife arises from a lack of order in the collective bargaining process. The parties often do not have a clear understanding of their responsibility for settling disputes through their own negotiations. We constantly see instances where labor or management resorts to economic force without exhausting the possibilities for agreement through the bargaining process. Neither the parties nor the Government have a definite yardstick for determining when and how Government assistance should be invoked. There is need for integrated governmental machinery to provide the successive steps of mediation, voluntary arbitration, and —ultimately, in appropriate cases —ascertainment of the facts of the dispute and the reporting of them to the public. Such machinery would facilitate and expedite the settlement of disputes.

Point number three is the broadening of our program of social legislation to alleviate the causes of workers' insecurity.

On June 11, 1946, in my message veto'ng the Case bill, I made a comprehensive statement of my views concerning labor-management relations. I said then, and I repeat now, that the solution of labor-management difficulties is to be found not only in legislation dealing directly with labor relations, but also in a program designed to remove the causes of insecurity felt by many workers in our industrial society. In this connection, for example, the Congress should consider the extension and broadening of our Social Security system, better housing, a comprehensive national health program and provision for a fair minimum wage.

Point number four is the appointment of a temporary joint commission to inquire into the entire field of labor-management relations.

I recommend that the Congress provide for the appointment of a temporary joint commission to undertake this broad study.

The President, the Congress, and management and labor have a continuing responsibility to cooperate in seeking and finding the solution of these problems. I therefore recommend that the commission be composed as follows: Twelve to be chosen by the Congress from the members of both parties in the House and the Senate, and eight representing the public, management and labor, to be appointed by the President.

The commission should be charged with investigating and making recommendations upon certain major subjects, among others:

First, the special and unique problem of nationwide strikes in vital industries affecting the public interest. In particular, the commission should examine into the question of how to settle or prevent such strikes without endangering our general democratic freedoms.

Upon a proper solution of this problem may depend the whole industrial future of the United States. The paralyzing effects of a nationwide strike in such industries as transportation, coal, oil, steel, or communications can result in national disaster. We have been able to avoid such disaster, in recent years, only by the use of extraordinary war powers. All those powers will soon be gone. In their place there must be created an adequate system and effective machinery in these vital fields. This problem will require careful study and a bold approach, but an approach consistent with the preservation of the rights of our people. The need is pressing. The commission should give this its earliest attention.

Second, the best methods and procedures for carrying out the collective bargaining process. This should include the responsibilities of labor and management to negotiate freely and fairly with each other, and to refrain from strikes or lockouts until all possibilities of negotiation have been exhausted.

Third, the underlying causes of labor-managment disputes.

Some of the subjects presented here for investigation involve long-range study. Others can be considered immediately by the commission and its recommendations can be submitted to the Congress in the near future.

I recommend that this commission make its first report, including specific legislative recommendations, not later than March 15, 1947.

RESTRICTION OF MONOPOLY AND PROMOTION OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The second major policy I desire to lay before you has to do with the growing concentration of economic power and the threat to free competition in private enterprise. In 1941, the Temporary National Economic Committee completed a comprehensive investigation into the workings of the national economy. The committee's study showed that, despite half a century of anti-trust law enforcement, one of the gravest threats to our welfare lay in the increasing concentration of power in the hands of a small number of giant organizations.

During the war, this longstanding tendency toward economic concentration was accelerated. As a consequence, we now find that to a greater extent than ever before, whole industries are dominated by one or a few large organizations which can restrict production in the interest of higher profits and thus reduce employment and purchasing power.

In an effort to assure full opportunity and free competition to business we will vigorously enforce the anti-trust laws. There is much the Congress can do to cooperate and assist in this program.

To strengthen and enforce the laws that regulate business practices is not enough. Enforcement must be supplemented by positive measures of aid to new enterprises. Government assistance, research programs, and credit powers should be designed and used to promote the growth of new firms and new industries. Assistance to small business is particularly important at this time when thousands of veterans who are potential business and industrial leaders are beginning their careers.

We should also give special attention to the decentralization of industry and the development of areas that are now under-industrialized.

HOUSING

The third major policy is also of great importance to the national economy—an aggressive program to encourage home construction. The first Federal program to relieve the veterans' housing shortage was announced in February, 1946. In 1946 1,000,000 family housing units have been put under construction and more than 665,000 units have already been completed. The rate of expansion in construction has broken all records.

In the coming year, the number of dwelling units built will approach, if not surpass, the top construction year of 1926. The primary responsibility to deliver housing at reasonable prices that veterans can afford rests with private industry and labor. The Government will continue to expedite the flow of key building materials, to limit non-residential construction, and to give financial support where it will do the most good. Measures to stimulate rental housing and new types of housing construction will receive special emphasis.

To reach our long-range goal of adequate housing for all our people, comprehensive housing legislation is urgently required similar to the non-partisan bill passed by the Senate last year. At a minimum, such legislation should open the way for rebuilding the blighted areas of our cities and should establish positive incentives for the investment of billions of dollars of private capital in large-scale rental housing projects. It should provide for the improvement of housing in rural areas and for the construction, over a four-year period, of half a million units of public low-rental housing. It should authorize a single peacetime Federal Housing Agency to assure efficient use of our resources on the vast housing front.

FISCAL AFFAIRS

The fourth major policy has to do with balancing the budget. In a prosperous period such as the present one, the budget of the Federal Government should be balanced. Prudent management of public finance requires that we begin the process of reducing the debt. The budget which I shall submit to you this week has a small margin of surplus. In the Budget Message, I am making recommendations which, if accepted, will result in a substantially larger surplus which should be applied to debt retirement. One of these recommendations is that the Congress take early action to continue throughout the next fiscal year the war excise tax rates which, under the present law, will expire on June 30, 1947.

Expenditures relating to the war are still high. Considerable sums are required to alleviate world famine and suffering. Aid to veterans will continue at a peak level. The world situation is such that large military expenditures are required. Interest on the public debt and certain other costs are irreducible. For these reasons, I have had to practice stringent economy in preparing the budget; and I hope that the Congress will cooperate in this program of economy.

AGRICULTURE

The fifth major policy has to do with the welfare of our farm population.

Production of food reached record heights in 1946. Much of our tremendous grain crop can readily be sold abroad, and thus will become no threat in our domestic markets. But in the next few years American agriculture can face the same dangers it did after World War I. In the early twenties, the Nation failed to maintain outlets for the new productive capacity of our agricultural plant. It failed to provide means to protect the farmer while he adjusted his acreage to peacetime demands.

The result we all remember too well. Farm production stayed up while demand and prices fell, in contrast with industry where prices stayed up and output declined. Farm surpluses piled up, and disaster followed.

We must make sure of meeting the problems which we failed to meet after the First World War. Present laws give considerable stability to farm prices for 1947 and 1948, and these two years must be utilized to maintain and develop markets for our great productive power.

The purpose of these laws was to permit an orderly transition from war to peace. The Government plan of support prices was not designed to absorb, at great cost, the unlimited surpluses of a highly productive agriculture.

We must not wait until the guarantees expire to set the stage for permanent farm welfare.

The farmer is entitled to a fair income.

Ways can be found to utilize his new skills and better practices, to expand his markets at home and abroad, and to carry out the objectives of a balanced pattern of peacetime production without either undue sacrifice by farm people or undue expense to the Government.

HEALTH AND GENERAL WELFARE

Of all our national resources, none is of more basic value than the health of our people. Over a year ago I presented to the Congress my views on a national health program. The Congress acted on several of the recommendations in this program—mental health, the health of mothers and children and hospital construction. I urge this Congress to complete the work begun last year and to enact the most important recommendation of the program—to provide adequate medical care to all who need it, not as a charity but on the basis of payments made by the beneficiaries of the program.

One administrative change would help greatly to further our national program in the fields of health, education and welfare. I again recommend the establishment of a well-integrated Department of Welfare.

VETERANS

Fourteen million World War II service men have returned to civilian life. The great majority have found their places as citizens of their communities and their nation. It is a tribute to the fiber of our service men and to the flexibility of our economy that these adjustments have been made so rapidly and so successfully.

More than 2,000,000 of these veterans are attending schools or acquiring job skills through the financial assistance of the Federal Government. Thousands of sick and wounded veterans are daily receiving the best of medical and hospital care. Half a million have obtained loans, with Government guaranties, to purchase homes or farms or to embark upon new businesses. Compensation is being paid in almost 2,000,000 cases for disabilities or death. More than 3,000,000 are continuing to maintain their low-cost national service life insurance policies. Almost 7,000,000 veterans have been aided by unemployment and self-employment allowances.

Exclusive of mustering-out payments and terminal leave pay, the program for veterans of all wars is costing over $7 billions a year—one-fifth of our total Federal budget. This is the most far-reaching and complete veterans' program ever conceived by any nation.

Except for minor adjustments, I believe that our program of benefits for veterans is now complete. In the long run, the success of the program will not be measured by the number of veterans obtaining financial aid or by the number of dollars we spend. History will judge us not by the money we spend, but by the further contribution we enable our veterans to make to their country. In considering any additional legislation, that must be our criterion.

CIVIL RIGHTS

We have recently witnessed in this country numerous attacks upon the constitutional rights of individual citizens, as a result of racial and religious bigotry. Substantial segments of our people have been prevented from exercising fully their right to participate in the election of public officials, both locally and nationally. Freedom to engage in lawful callings has been denied.

The will to fight these crimes should be in the hearts of every one of us.

For the Federal Government, that fight is now being carried on by the Department of Justice to the full extent of the powers that have been conferred upon it. While the Constitution withholds from the Federal Government the major task of preserving the peace in the several States, I am not convinced that present legislation reaches the limit of Federal power to protect the civil rights of its citizens.

I have, therefore, by Executive order, established the President's Committee on Civil Rights to study and report on the whole problem of Federally secured civil rights, with a view to making recommendations to the Congress.

NATURAL RESOURCES

In our responsibility to promote the general welfare of the people, we have always to consider the natural resources of our country. They are the foundation of our life. In the development of the great river systems of America there is the major opportunity of our generation to contribute to the increase of the national wealth. This program is already well along; it should be pushed with full vigor.

I must advise the Congress that we are rapidly becoming a "have not" nation as to many of our minerals. The economic progress and the security of our country depend upon an expanding return of mineral discovery and upon improved methods of recovery. The Federal Government must do its part to meet this need.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Progress in reaching our domestic goals is closely related to our conduct of foreign affairs. All that I have said about maintaining a sound and prosperous economy and improving the welfare of our people has greater meaning because of the world leadership of the United States. What we do, or fail to do, at home affects not only ourselves but millions throughout the world. If we are to fulfill our responsibilities to ourselves and to other peoples, we must make sure that the United States is sound economically, socially and politically. Only then will we be able to help bring about the elements of peace in other countries—political stability, economic advancement and social progress.

Peace treaties for Italy, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary have finally been prepared. Following the signing of these treaties next month in Paris, they will be submitted to the Senate for ratification. This Government does not regard the treaties as completely satisfactory. Whatever their defects, however, I am convinced that they are as good as we can hope to obtain by agreement among the principal wartime allies. Further dispute and delay would gravely jeopardize political stability in the countries concerned for many years.

During the long months of debate on these treaties, we have made it clear to all nations that the United States will not consent to settlements at the expense of principles we regard as vital to a just and enduring peace. We have made it equally clear that we will not retreat to isolationism. Our policies will be the same during the forthcoming negotiations in Moscow on the German and Austrian treaties, and during future conferences on the Japanese treaty.

The delay in arriving at the first peace settlements is due partly to the difficulty of reaching agreement with the Soviet Union on the terms of settlement. Whatever differences there may have been between us and the Soviet Union, however, should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the basic interests of both nations lie in the early making of a peace under which the peoples of all countries may return, as free men and women, to the essential tasks of production and reconstruction. The major concern of each of us should be the promotion of collective security, not the advancement of individual security.

Our policy toward the Soviet Union is guided by the same principles which determine our policies toward all nations. We seek only to uphold the principles of international justice which have been embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

We must now get on with the peace settlements. The occupying powers should recognize the independence of Austria and withdraw their troops. The Germans and the Japanese cannot be left in doubt and fear as to their future; they must know their national boundaries, their resources, and what reparations they must pay. Without trying to manage their internal affairs, we can insure that those countries do not rearm.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DISPLACED PERSONS

The United States can be proud of its part in caring for peoples reduced to want by the ravages of war, and in aiding nations to restore their national economies. We have shipped more supplies to the hungry peoples of the world since the end of the war than all other countries combined.

However, insofar as admitting displaced persons is concerned, I do not feel that the United States has done its part. Only about 5,000 of them have entered this country since May, 1946. The fact is that the executive agencies are now doing all that is reasonably possible under the limitation of existing law and established quotas. Congressional assistance in the form of new legislation is needed. I urge the Congress to turn its attention to this world problem, in an effort to find ways whereby we can fulfill our responsibilities to these thousands of homeless and suffering refugees of all faiths.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

World economic cooperation is essential to world political cooperation. We have made a good start on economic cooperation through the International Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Export-Import Bank. We must now take other steps for the reconstruction of world trade and we should continue to strive for an international trade system as free from obstructions as possible.

ATOMIC ENERGY

The United States has taken the lead in the endeavor to put atomic energy under effective international control. We seek no monopoly for ourselves or for any group of nations. We ask only that there be safeguards sufficient to insure that no nation will be able to use this power for military purposes. So long as all governments are not agreed on means of international control of atomic energy, the shadow of fear will obscure the bright prospects for the peaceful use of this enormous power.

In accordance with the atomic energy act of 1946, the commission established under that law is assuming full jurisdiction over our domestic atomic energy enterprise. The program of the commission will, of course, be worked out in close collaboration with the military services in conformity with the wish of the Congress, but it is my fervent hope that the military significance of atomic energy will steadily decline. We look to the commission to foster the development of atomic energy for industrial use and scientific and medical research. In the vigorous and effective development of peaceful uses of atomic energy rests our hope that this new force may ultimately be turned into a blessing for all nations.

MILITARY POLICY

In 1946 the Army and Navy completed the demobilization of their wartime forces. They are now maintaining the forces which we need for national defense and to fulfill our international obligations.

We live in a world in which strength on the part of peace-loving nations is still the greatest deterrent to aggression. World stability can be destroyed when nations with great responsibilities neglect to maintain the means of discharging those responsibilities.

This is an age when unforeseen attack could come with unprecedented speed. We must be strong enough to defeat, and thus to forestall, any such attack. In our steady progress toward a more rational world order, the need for large armed forces is progressively declining; but the stabilizing force of American military strength must not be weakened until our hopes are fully realized. When a system of collective security under the United Nations has been established, we shall be willing to lead in collective disarmament, but, until such a system becomes a reality, we must not again allow our weakness to invite attack.

For these reasons, we need well-equipped, well-trained armed forces and we must be able to mobilize rapidly our resources in men and material for our own defense, should the need arise.

The Army will be reduced to 1,070,000 officers and men by July 1, 1947. Half of the Army will be used for occupation duties abroad, and most of the remainder will be employed at home in the support of these overseas forces.

The Navy is supporting the occupation troops in Europe and in the Far East. Its fundamental mission—to support our national interests wherever required—is unchanged. The Navy, including the Marine Corps, will average 571,000 officers and men during the fiscal year 1948.

We are encountering serious difficulties in maintaining our forces at even these reduced levels. Occupation troops are barely sufficient to carry out the duties which our foreign policy requires. Our forces at home are at a point where further reduction is impracticable. We should like an Army and a Navy composed entirely of long-term volunteers, but in spite of liberal inducements the basic needs of the Army are not now being met by voluntary enlistments.

The War Department has advised me that it is unable to make an accurate forecast at the present time as to whether it will be possible to maintain the strength

(Continued from page 191)

Truman Outlines Program to Congress

(Continued on page 192)

of the Army by relying exclusively on volunteers. The situation will be much cleared in a few weeks, when the results of the campaign for volunteers are known. The War Department will make its recommendation as to the need for the extension of Selective Service in sufficient time to enable the Congress to take action prior to the expiration of the present law on March 31. The responsibility for maintaining our armed forces at the strength necessary for our national safety rests with the Congress.

The development of a trained Citizen Reserve is also vital to our national security. This can best be accomplished through universal training. I have appointed an Advisory Commission on Universal Training to study the various plans for a training program, and I expect that the recommendations of the commission will be of benefit to the Congress and to me in reaching decisions on this problem.

The cost of the military establishment is substantial. There is one certain way by which we can cut costs and at the same time enhance our national security. That is by the establishment of a single Department of National Defense. I shall communicate with the Congress in the near future with reference to the establishment of a single Department of National Defense.

National security does not consist only of an Army, a Navy, and an Air Force. It rests on a much broader base. It depends on a sound economy of prices and wages, on a prosperous agriculture, on satisfied and productive workers, on a competitive private enterprise free from monopolistic repression, on continued industrial harmony and production, on civil liberties and human freedoms—on all the forces which create in our men and women a strong moral fiber and spiritual stamina.

But we have a higher duty and a greater responsibility than the attainment of national security. Our goal is collective security for all mankind.

If we can work in a spirit of understanding and mutual respect, we can fulfill this solemn obligation which rests upon us.

The spirit of the American people can set the course of world history. If we maintain and strengthen our cherished ideals, and if we share our great bounty with war-stricken people over the world, then the faith of our citizens in freedom and democracy will spread over the whole earth and free men everywhere will share our devotion to these ideals.

Let us have the will and the patience to do this job together.

May the Lord strengthen us in our faith.

May He give us wisdom to lead the people of the world in His ways of peace.

Ruml Resigns From New York Federal Reserve Bank

The resignation is announced of Beardsley Ruml, who had served since January, 1937 as a Class C Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and for the past six years as Chairman of the Board and Federal Reserve Agent at the Reserve Bank, was made known on Jan. 2 by Allan Sproul, President of the Bank. Mr. Ruml's resignation became effective Dec. 31. Mr. Ruml who is Chairman of the Board of R. H. Macy & Co. is reported as stating that pressure of other semi-public activities prompted the relinquishment of his duties at the Reserve Bank.

William I. Myers has been reappointed Deputy Chairman of the Reserve Bank for 1947.

"An Opportunity for the Housing Industry"

(Continued from first page)

age of the market for G.I. loans. One of the factors present is the requirement of a fixed percentage down-payment on the part of the veteran. It seems to me that we money lenders should recommend to our secondary market that veterans' loans should be on a case basis, and that the requirement of a fixed percentage down-payment may cause us to either lose a desirable loan or to deprive a veteran of necessary working capital. These fixed payment requirements defeat the will of Congress. If this requirement is adopted generally, I predict that veterans are going to look to Congress to get the percentage loan that the law contemplated; and that if necessary, the government will do the financing without participation by private enterprise. I should like the secondary market to consider that thought with the seriousness it deserves.

The appraisal system is still the weak link in veteran financing. This can be said in spite of the sincere attempts now being made by the Veterans Administration to correct the situation. When you realize the size of the G.I. loan program, you cannot help but be sympathetic with the Veterans Administration. In a recent letter to General Bradley, appreciation was expressed for the progress being made and we requested an opportunity to present constructive suggestions. We shall request the VA to take one of the following steps: either, and preferably, that appraisals be turned over entirely to FHA; or secondly, and less desirable, that a system like the FHA system be adopted by the Veterans Administration. *We have a responsibility to present this case to the Veterans Administration, because Congress has placed the responsibility for G.I. financing in the hands of the money lenders.*

The big problem in veteran housing is rental housing. Surveys indicate that at least 75% and probably 80% of the veterans want to rent. There are many supporters for the claim that the removal of the rental ceiling on new construction would go far to solve the problem. Certainly there is logic in the argument that the only cure for the rental housing shortage is to increase the supply of apartments. The recent decision to change the rental ceiling from a top of $80 to an average of $80 should be helpful in this connection. As you doubtless know, FHA has just reduced the requirement for so-called "front money." The fact cannot be overlooked that in many sections of the country FHA insured rental housing is no longer in the blueprint stage. Those of us who have not carefully rechecked possibilities of FHA insured rental housing with our builders are overlooking a bet. As interesting reading, I suggest Edgar H. Greenbaum's article in the January "Mortgage Banker," in which he tells about his new cooperative ownership G.I. project.

While on the subject of interesting reading, I heartily commend to your attention the report of the American Legion Special Committee on Housing.

Realtors and mortgage bankers have been united in their objection to public housing. Why not unite to correct conditions that provide support for public housing? Public housing has more of a popular appeal than most of us are willing to admit, and one of the reasons for this popularity is the fact that the public housers have done something about blighted areas. In place of spending our time and efforts fighting public housing on a national level, let us direct attention to the correction of conditions in our own backyard, and get the supporters of public housing to help to do the job. First, let us be sure in our respective communities that our city has a City Plan; secondly, let us be sure our state passes a workable law authorizing a Redevelopment Commission. A sound redevelopment plan should be encouraged and advanced as rapidly as possible. It must be recognized that the process indicated by the word "redevelopment" will not produce welfare rents competitive with public housing. It will bolster the tax base in the decaying cores of old cities, it will increase the amenities of in-town living and place such living in better competition with the suburbs, it will promote good rental housing in greater quantity and do much to advance the investment point of view in real estate.

It must be recognized, however, that some type of public financial participation in the form of pay-as-you-go appropriation or bond issues must be provided if accomplishment is to be significant. It is unquestionably sound government to avoid Federal centralization and to handle as many functions as possible at the local level. It must be realized, however, that the Federal Government has an obligation to distribute some of its income to local government units in return for preempting the richest tax sources. A procedure whereby the difference between acquisition cost and fair re-use value is written off at public expense as a public contribution, or incentive, appears to have merit. It avoids making a further precedent for inroads into the real property tax base and simplifies an honest statement of the public cost involved. Finally, even without a redevelopment plan, there are some things we can and should do.

Safety and sanitary codes should be vigorously enforced, and local real estate interests should give continuous support to city officials charged with these duties, who frequently become discouraged by political pressure and the dilatory attitude of the courts. What attitude should a trade association take towards Federal legislation? I submit the following approach as being the best I know of and worthy of your consideration:

Here is what the Chairman of our Federal Legislative Committee, James W. Rouse, has to say on this subject in submitting a redevelopment bill that it is proposed to present to the Board of the Mortgage Bankers Association for approval next month: "I want to suggest a manner of approach to new legislation which I feel is essential to the effective support of our free enterprise system.

"There are problems we face, the solution to which is regarded by the majority of the people of this country as being in the public interest. The fact that such problems may also specifically and intimately concern a particular phase of business, does not lessen the public interest in their solution.

"Unfortunately, the pattern of the past ten years has been that when any problem finally reaches the point of public interest those who seek to solve it turn not to the existing channels of private business, but to the Federal Government. This is bad—it is dangerous. But the habit patterns of business under such circumstances are equally bad; for Business instead of recognizing the problem as being one that is more extensive in its scope than "profits and loss" and organizing itself to a solution other than government, screams against further centralization of power in the Federal Government, girds itself to fight the "socialists," and overlooks completely the cause of the problem and what it might do by way of cure therefor.

"Battle is thereby joined between the forces which ignore Business and Business which ignores the problem.

"This is the point we have reached, it seems to me, with respect to two very important problems relating to our business,

1. Low cost housing.
2. Urban development.

"When we helped to prevent the passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, we saved the country from a dangerous expansion of the philosophy of 'government solution' but, although this was hailed as a great victory for private enterprise, it was in fact only a reprieve. It settled nothing. The problems which that bill sought to solve remain—and they are real. If we ignore the problems of housing for the low income groups and redevelopment of our blighted areas, we are hiding from reality by sticking our heads in the ground. These problems exist and they will be solved—with and by private enterprise or by the government. They have become problems very acutely in the public interest.

"All of this, it seems to me, we must keep very much in the forefront of our thinking in the months ahead. Business men, by and large, yearn for the maintenance of the status quo. But, with respect to these problems the status quo won't do. We will either fight a losing battle to maintain it, or we will have vision and leadership enough to guide the change."

Needless to say, it is the latter course which I am urging for the MBA. In my opinion, we should view each new bill objectively in terms of:

1. Is the problem which it seeks to solve a real one?
2. Can it be solved through existing channels and facilities and can we so demonstrate?
3. Will the legislation proposed contribute in a worthwhile manner to the solution of the problem?
4. Does it create new Federal controls which in themselves may create a greater problem than the one attacked?

We must resist centralization of power in the Federal Government, while recognizing at the same time that certain problems require Federal assistance. That is a tightrope to walk, and I fully realize it, but it seems to me that we must make that effort.

I believe that the country is tired of trade associations and other special groups that fight but fail to lead in the solution of our real problems. We must take a bill such as the one enclosed; treat it seriously; analyze it objectively; revise it where we think it needs revision; support it vigorously if it merits support; and fight it like the very devil if we think it wrong. But above all else, our approach and our conclusions must be sincere, intelligent, and objective.

Whatever else is said about the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, it must be recognized that in strenuously and decisively opposing the passage of constructive legislation carefully prepared by sincere and conscientious housing advisors as a remedy for our national housing ills, the real estate interests of this country have automatically assumed a solemn obligation to propose and promote a practical alternative program for remedying these ills. If the real estate interests do less, they will bring upon themselves one of the most serious indictments which the American people have ever delivered to any business group. It is no longer a question of whether decent housing should or can be provided for all the people. Bad housing will be eliminated. In the recent war our tremendous capacity for production has been amply demonstrated, and slum dwellers are becoming educated to the degree that they suspect their circumstances are not inevitable. Nothing can do more than good housing to renew the faith of the masses in American democracy. Nothing can do more than bad housing to fertilize the seeds of other governmental theories.

Selecting Jobs

(Continued from first page)

for inflation hedges or sustenance purposes. Food is destined to be grown on great farms as surely as shoes are made in great factories.

Professions or Manufacturing?

Another illustration: professional workers such as lawyers, engineers, teachers and dentists increased from 4 per 100 in 1910 to 8 per 100 today. While opportunities for professional workers will continue to expand, it is the belief of experts that there will not be enough jobs for all of the young people who wish to enter these fields. My advice is, therefore, that, unless you have a vital interest in and an unusual aptitude for one of the professions, you had better consider other vocations where there will be greater opportunities.

Since 1920 manufacturing and mechanical industries have employed more workers than any other vocational groups. A figure of over 30 out of every 100 has been reached. I visualize that during the next 30 years America, and even Eastern Europe and Asia, are headed for a trial of a nearly completely mechanized civilization. Since, then, the essentials of life will be taken care of by machine, the greatest vocational opportunities may be for machine builders, machine repairers, machine tenders and technologists.

Good Opportunities In Transportation, Distribution, Trade Vocations

These must complement the manufacturing and mechanical industries. People need manufactured goods. They have gone long without them. Someone must transport these goods from the factory, and someone must distribute them to the consumer. The number of workers involved in such pursuits has more than doubled since 1870 and will, no doubt, continue to increase in the years ahead.

For young women the clerical field will probably continue to offer the best opportunities. The number of clerical workers more than doubled from 1910-1945. These jobs will continue strong in order to keep up with the needs of business and industrial, transportation and distributive activities. But as wages increase, young women must do more and better work. "Any girl" cannot get jobs much longer.

Advice to Job Hunters

It is impossible to have a great war without "paying the piper." Sooner or later we are bound to witness a business depression. Therefore, whether you be laborer, operator, craftsman, salesman, administrator, or what, look for work with (a) a company whose earnings fluctuate a minimum between good times and bad times. A toilet tissue manufacturer would qualify, while a steel company would not. Or (b) work for a company which furnishes a necessity and whose business holds up during a depression. A fire insurance company would qualify, while a hotel would not. Or (c) work for a growing industry such as chemical companies. Or (d) work for a concern that can quickly mark up prices in case of inflation. Chain stores would qualify; railroads would not.

NY Group Recommends Labor Law Changes

(Continued from page 187)
should be incorporated, compelled to make reports of their assets as other corporations, and made liable for the actions of their members. As others have pointed out, this would deter union leaders from irresponsible and unauthorized strikes. It would deter strikers from destroying property, injuring non-strikers, racketeering, using flying squadrons and various other forms of intimidation and violence.

Appropriate Labor Laws Should Be Enacted

When the National Labor Relations Act was passed in 1935, and similar laws enacted in various states, labor unions were considered weak, hence needed government assistance; but conditions have changed since then. Some consider that today the individual citizen, as a result of Federal legislation and growth of unions has lost his Bill of Rights and surrendered his individual freedom to the labor unions. A well-known student of economics and labor matters recently stated "we have gone so far in conferring rights and privileges upon organized labor that it is today hard to think of any responsibilities and restraints to which labor unions are subject. Granting the right of collective bargaining does not mean, or should not mean, that the beneficiaries of that right are above and beyond the law. Yet that is about what has happened."

One of the large western trust companies recently made a study of the special privileges enjoyed by labor, but illegal for an ordinary citizen. It listed the following; immunity from lawsuits; financial irresponsibility; exemption from injunctions, anti-trust laws, and anti-racketeering laws; privilege of coercing union members, and of obtaining contracts under duress; immunity from Corrupt Practices Act. Under various rulings, the study points out, the congregation of a church can be sued, but not a labor union. And the union's only responsibility to fulfill a contract would be a bond, but demanding such a bond is an "unfair labor practice" for an employer, according to the Labor Relations Board.

Along this same line, are jurisdictional strikes, secondary boycotts, and the requirement that employers bargain with their employees in good faith without requiring employees to do the same. So the employers are required to bargain, but the employees can do as they please. Furthermore, if an employer has recognized a union, he cannot discuss with his employees its demands without opening himself to litigation under a charge of threat or intimidation. There should be free speech for employers as well as members of unions. Labor and management should have equal rights in the matter of collective bargaining. There should be equality before the law in all matters.

Compulsory Arbitration

Your Special Committee on Industrial Problems and Relations is opposed to compulsory arbitration, except in the case of jurisdictional strikes. In other cases compulsory arbitration is not only against American ideals of individual freedom, but would not be effective in helping labor relations. A system of arbitration should be worked out by management and labor for the purpose of adjusting various differences which may arise.

Respectfully submitted,

Lewis R. Gwyn, *Chairman*
Jeremiah R. Van Brunt
Frederic T. Wood
Of the Special Committee on Industrial Problems and Relations

New York, Dec. 13, 1946.

Pope Pius Appeals for Just Peace

Pope Pius XII, in an address to the resident members of the College of Cardinals which was broadcast by the Vatican's short wave station and rebroadcast over the Italian and Spanish long wave stations, told the world on Christmas Eve that there is grave danger of new conflicts in Europe unless an early and just peace is established and means are brought about to alleviate the dire privation which now exists. The Pontiff, whose address lasted 34 minutes, according to Associated Press advices of Dec. 24 from Rome, urged three considerations upon the rulers of the world as a basis of policy: First, "a definitive peace among all States" in order "to remove dangerous international tensions"; second, that this peace be given "the seal of true justice, of farseeing wisdom, of sincere service to the common interests of the entire human family; and, finally, that there be established in the instruments of peace "a procedure clearly determined" for correcting them, so that the "voice of reason and equity" demanding modifications may be heeded.

Before outlining the three points for basic consideration, the Pope declared, the same advices reported:

"We most willingly recognize the untiring efforts of outstanding statesmen, who for a year or so in a series of almost uninterrupted and toilsome conferences, have labored to bring about what honest men the world over ardently long for and desire.

"But alas, differences of opinion, mutual distrust and suspicion, the doubtful value, in fact and in justice, of not a few decisions already taken or still to be taken, have made uncertain and fragile the strength and vitality of compromises and solutions based on force or political prestige, which leave deep down in many hearts delusion and discontent."

Toward the conclusion of his address Pope Pius pleaded:

"Therefore, we say once more to all who can lend a helping hand: Let not your zeal grow cold; let your help be ever more available and generous! Away with all greedy selfishness, all mean doubts, all bitterness, all indifference, all rancor.

"Let your eye see only the misery and above all the suffering of millions of children and young people who are perishing with hunger. In this way you, at one and the same time, give and receive the ineffable Christmas gift: Peace on earth to men of good will!"

Bankers Dollar Acceptances Outstanding on Sept. 30, $199,827,000

The volume of bankers' dollar acceptances outstanding on Sept. 30, amounted to $199,827,000, a decrease of $7,021,000 from the Aug. 31 total, according to the monthly acceptances survey issued on Oct. 15, by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. As compared with a year ago, the Sept. 30 total represents an increase of $65,294,000.

In the month-to-month comparison, imports, exports, domestic shipments, domestic warehouse credits, and those figures based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries were lower, while only dollar exchange showed a gain.

In the yearly analysis, all the items were higher except domestic warehouse credits and dollar exchange.

The Reserve Bank's report follows:

BANKERS DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING—UNITED STATES BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

Federal Reserve District—	Sept. 30, 1946	Aug. 31, 1946	Sept. 29, 1945
1 Boston	$17,541,000	$18,196,000	$17,196,000
2 New York	135,924,000	141,090,000	79,690,000
3 Philadelphia	13,567,000	14,537,000	10,114,000
4 Cleveland	2,577,000	2,529,000	2,073,000
5 Richmond	749,000	823,000	1,007,000
6 Atlanta	2,427,000	3,251,000	3,281,000
7 Chicago	4,619,000	4,943,000	4,712,000
8 St. Louis	522,000	898,000	292,000
9 Minneapolis	49,000	150,000	134,000
10 Kansas City	-------	-------	-------
11 Dallas	1,150,000	1,019,000	692,000
12 San Francisco	20,702,000	19,412,000	15,342,000
Grand Total	$199,827,000	$206,848,000	$134,533,000

Increase for month ____ $17,021,000 Increase for year____ $65,294,000

ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CREDIT

	Sept. 30, 1946	Aug. 31, 1946	Sept. 29, 1945
Imports	$150,090,000	$152,260,000	$97,569,000
Exports	19,702,000	21,642,000	10,551,000
Domestic shipments	10,959,000	12,053,000	8,261,000
Domestic warehouse credits	12,484,000	13,666,000	14,499,000
Dollar exchange	59,000	22,000	225,000
Based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries	6,623,000	7,205,000	3,408,000

Since 1925 there have been 15 increases as against 7 decreases in the month of September. A slackening in shipments of coffee, woodpulp, rice and general merchandise accounted for a large part of the decrease in September 1946.

BILLS HELD BY ACCEPTING BANKS

Own bills____ $68,149,000 Bills of others____ $82,455,000 Total____ $150,604,000
Increase for month____ $10,728,000

CURRENT MARKET RATES ON PRIME BANKERS ACCEPTANCES, OCT. 15, 1946

Days	Dealers' Buying Rates	Dealers' Selling Rates
30	7/8	13/16
60	7/8	13/16
90	7/8	13/16
120	15/16	7/8
150	1%	15/16
180	1%	15/16

The following table, computed by us, furnishes a record of the volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding at the close of each month since November, 1944:

1944—	$	1945—	$	1946—	$
Nov. 30	115,336,000	July 31	116,717,000	Mar. 30	162,790,000
Dec. 30	128,944,000	Aug. 31	128,035,000	Apr. 30	168,879,000
1945—		Sep. 29	134,533,000	May 31	177,273,000
Jan. 31	129,743,000	Oct. 31	134,592,000	Jun. 29	191,719,000
Feb. 28	126,269,000	Nov. 30	144,790,000	July 31	205,381,000
Mar. 31	127,512,000	Dec. 31	154,349,000	Aug. 31	206,848,000
Apr. 30	116,825,000	1946—		Sept. 30	199,827,000
May 31	104,356,000	Jan. 31	166,352,000		
June 30	106,893,000	Feb. 28	166,852,000		

Electric Output for Week Ended Jan. 4, 1947 18.3% Ahead of That for Same Week Last Year

The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimates that the amount of electrical energy distributed by the electric light and power industry for the week ended Jan. 4, 1947, was 4,573,807,000 kwh., an increase of 18.3% over the corresponding week last year when electric output amounted to 3,865,362,000 kwh. The current figure also compares with 4,442,443,000 kwh. produced in the week ended Dec. 28, 1946, which was 18.2% higher than the 3,758,942,000 kwh., produced in the week ended Dec. 22, 1945. The largest increases were reported by the Southern States and Pacific Coast groups which showed increases of 26.3% and 24.1%, respectievly, over the same week in 1946.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER SAME WEEK LAST YEAR

Major Geographical Division—	Week Ended Jan. 4	Dec. 28	Dec. 21	Dec. 14	Dec. 7
New England	13.2	10.6	11.7	11.3	10.1
Middle Atlantic	10.7	10.6	9.1	6.4	3.9
Central Industrial	16.5	17.4	15.3	13.5	11.3
West Central	17.9	14.1	11.4	11.0	9.3
Southern States	26.3	26.3	25.5	21.2	22.1
Rocky Mountain	13.7	9.2	7.2	9.5	9.7
Pacific Coast	24.1	26.0	23.1	26.1	27.8
Total United States	18.3	18.2	16.5	15.0	14.1

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours)

Week Ended—	1946	1945	% Change Over 1945	1944	1932	1929
Oct. 5	4,478,092	4,028,286	+11.2	4,375,079	1,507,503	1,806,403
Oct. 12	4,495,220	3,934,394	+14.3	4,354,575	1,528,145	1,798,633
Oct. 19	4,539,712	3,914,738	+16.0	4,345,352	1,533,028	1,824,160
Oct. 26	4,601,767	3,937,420	+16.9	4,358,293	1,525,410	1,815,749
Nov. 2	4,628,353	3,899,293	+18.7	4,354,939	1,520,730	1,798,164
Nov. 9	4,682,085	3,948,024	+18.6	4,396,595	1,531,584	1,793,584
Nov. 16	4,699,935	3,984,608	+18.0	4,450,047	1,475,268	1,818,169
Nov. 23	4,764,718	3,841,350	+24.0	4,368,519	1,510,337	1,718,002
Nov. 30	4,448,193	4,042,915	+10.0	4,524,257	1,518,922	1,806,225
Dec. 7	4,672,712	4,096,954	+14.1	4,538,012	1,563,384	1,840,863
Dec. 14	4,777,943	4,154,061	+15.0	4,563,079	1,554,473	1,860,021
Dec. 21	4,940,453	4,239,376	+16.5	4,616,975	1,414,710	1,637,683
Dec. 28	4,442,443	3,758,942	+18.2	4,225,814	1,619,265	1,542,000

Week Ended—	1947	1946	% Change Over 1946	1945	1932	1929
Jan. 4	4,573,807	3,865,362	+18.3	4,427,281	1,602,482	1,733,810
Jan. 11		4,163,206		4,614,334	1,598,201	1,736,721
Jan. 18		4,145,116		4,588,214	1,588,967	1,717,315
Jan. 25		4,034,365		4,576,713	1,588,853	1,728,208

Moody's Common Stock Yields

For yields in prior years see the following back issues of the "Chronicle": 1941 yields (also annually from 1929), Jan. 11, 1942, page 2218; 1942 levels, Jan. 14, 1943, page 202; 1943 yields, March 16, 1944, page 1130; 1944 yields, Feb. 1, 1945, page 558; 1945 yields, Jan. 17, 1946, page 299.

MOODY'S WEIGHTED AVERAGE YIELD OF 200 COMMON STOCKS

	Industrials (125)	Railroads (25)	Utilities (25)	Banks (15)	Insurance (10)	Average Yield (200)
January, 1946	3.4	4.5	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.5
February, 1946	3.6	5.1	4.0	3.7	3.0	3.8
March, 1946	2.4	5.1	4.0	3.6	3.0	3.6
April, 1946	3.3	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.0	3.5
May, 1946	3.2	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.0	3.4
June, 1946	3.4	4.8	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.5
July, 1946	3.5	5.2	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.7
August, 1946	3.8	5.6	4.2	3.8	3.2	3.9
September, 1946	4.1	6.5	4.6	4.0	3.6	4.4
October, 1946	4.3	6.3	4.7	3.9	3.5	4.4
November, 1946	4.4	6.9	4.8	4.0	3.6	4.6
December, 1946	4.4	6.6	4.6	3.9	3.5	4.5

President Delivers Christmas Message

President Truman flew from Washington to Independence, Mo., early Christmas morning to spend the day at his home with his wife and daughter and other members of his family. The evening before, at five-fifteen, from the South Lawn of the White House, he delivered a Christmas message to the nation which was broacast over all radio networks. An audience of about 10,000 had assembled before the Presidential mansion to witness the formal opening of the Christmas season by the President as he switched on the lights of the huge oriental spruce on the White House lawn.

Mr. Truman told the nation that although harmony still does not exist in the world and that men find it easier "to die together on the field of battle than . . . to live together at home in peace," nevertheless much has already been accomplished through the work of the United Nations and through "faith and courage" a day of world-wide peace can be envisaged.

"We have made a good start toward peace in the world," said the President. "Ahead of us lies the larger task of making the peace secure." And he concluded, according to Associated Press advices of Dec. 24 from Washington:

"The progress we have made gives hope that in the coming year we shall reach our goal. May 1947 entitle us to the benediction of the Master: 'Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God.'

"Because of what we have achieved for peace, because of all the promise our future holds, I say to all my countrymen, Merry Christmas!

"Merry Christmas, and may God bless you all!"

Death of Baron Rothschild

Baron Robert de Rothschild, a retired leader of the Paris banking firm, died in Lausanne, Switzerland on Dec. 25, according to Paris advices appearing in the New York "Sun" of Dec. 26. He was 66 years of age, said the advices, which also stated in part:

"Before his retirement he, with his cousin, Baron Edouard de Rothschild, headed the firm of Rothschild Freres, a banking establishment known throughout the world. In 1940 he left Paris with his wife, Baroness Nelly de Rothschild, and two daughters shortly before the Germans occupied the city. He arrived safely in London and shortly thereafter went to the United States.

"He had lived at 45 East 56th Street in New York and also had a summer home at Port Washington, L. I. The Baroness died on Jan. 8, 1945, at Roosevelt Hospital. The Baron returned to Europe aboard the Queen Mary last July 26. He said on his departure that he planned to aid in the re-establishment of Judaism in France."

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)

1946-47 Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Avge. Corpo- rate*	Corporate by Ratings* Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Corporate by Groups* R. R.	P. U.	Indus.
Jan. 7	122.11	117.00	121.06	119.82	117.00	110.52	112.93	118.00	120.22
6	122.08	117.00	121.25	119.61	117.00	110.34	112.75	117.80	120.22
4	122.11	116.80	121.25	119.61	116.80	110.34	112.75	118.00	120.22
3	122.14	116.80	121.25	119.61	116.80	110.15	112.75	118.00	120.02
2	122.17	116.80	121.04	119.61	116.80	110.34	112.56	118.00	120.02
1	STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED								
Dec. 31	122.20	116.80	121.25	119.61	116.80	110.15	112.56	117.80	120.02
30	122.20	116.80	121.25	119.61	116.80	110.15	112.56	117.80	120.02
28	122.17	116.80	121.04	119.61	116.80	110.15	112.56	118.00	120.02
27	122.17	116.80	121.04	119.61	116.80	110.15	112.56	117.80	119.82
26	122.17	116.61	120.84	119.41	116.61	110.15	112.56	117.80	119.82
25	STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED								
24	122.14	116.61	121.04	119.20	116.41	110.15	112.56	117.60	119.82
23	122.08	116.61	121.04	119.20	116.61	110.15	112.56	117.60	119.82
21	122.05	116.41	120.84	119.20	116.41	109.97	112.37	117.60	119.82
20	121.92	116.61	120.84	119.20	116.61	109.97	112.37	117.60	119.82
19	122.02	116.41	120.84	119.20	116.41	109.97	112.37	117.60	119.61
18	121.89	116.41	120.63	119.20	116.61	109.97	112.37	117.60	119.61
17	121.89	116.41	120.84	119.20	116.41	109.97	112.37	117.60	119.61
16	121.86	116.41	120.84	119.20	116.41	109.97	112.37	117.40	119.82
14	121.92	116.41	120.84	119.20	116.41	109.97	112.37	117.40	119.61
13	121.92	116.41	120.63	119.20	116.41	109.97	112.37	117.40	119.61
12	121.86	116.41	120.63	119.00	116.41	109.97	112.37	117.60	119.61
11	121.83	116.41	120.63	119.00	116.41	110.15	112.37	117.60	119.41
10	121.89	116.41	120.84	119.00	116.41	110.15	112.37	117.40	119.61
9	121.89	116.41	120.84	119.00	116.22	109.97	112.19	117.40	119.82
7	121.89	116.41	120.84	119.00	116.22	109.79	112.19	117.40	119.61
6	121.74	116.22	120.84	119.00	116.22	109.60	111.81	117.40	119.61
5	121.67	116.22	120.84	118.80	116.22	109.60	111.81	117.40	119.61
4	121.64	116.22	120.84	119.00	116.22	109.60	111.81	117.40	119.61
3	121.52	116.22	120.84	119.00	116.02	109.79	111.81	117.60	119.61
2	121.36	116.22	120.84	119.00	116.02	109.60	111.81	117.60	119.61
Nov. 29	121.55	116.22	121.04	118.80	116.02	109.60	111.81	117.60	119.61
22	121.80	116.41	121.04	119.00	116.02	109.79	112.00	117.60	119.82
15	122.05	116.61	121.46	119.20	116.41	110.15	112.37	117.80	120.02
8	122.17	116.61	121.25	119.20	116.22	110.34	112.37	117.60	120.02
1	122.14	116.41	121.04	119.20	116.02	110.15	112.19	117.60	119.82
Oct. 25	121.77	116.61	121.04	119.20	116.22	110.34	112.19	117.60	120.02
18	121.43	116.61	121.04	119.20	116.22	110.34	112.37	117.80	120.02
11	121.08	116.41	120.84	119.00	116.22	110.15	112.19	117.60	119.82
4	121.05	116.61	121.25	119.00	116.61	110.34	112.56	117.80	119.82
Sept. 27	121.08	116.61	121.04	119.00	116.61	110.15	112.37	117.80	119.82
20	121.14	116.61	121.04	119.00	116.61	110.52	112.75	117.80	119.61
13	121.80	117.20	121.46	119.41	117.00	111.44	113.89	118.00	120.22
6	122.52	118.00	122.29	120.02	117.80	112.19	114.46	118.60	120.84
Aug. 30	122.92	118.40	122.71	120.43	118.00	112.37	114.85	118.80	121.25
July 26	123.77	118.60	123.13	121.04	118.40	112.56	115.63	119.20	121.46
June 28	124.11	118.80	123.34	121.25	118.40	112.56	116.02	119.20	121.46
May 31	123.09	118.80	123.92	121.46	118.40	112.56	116.22	119.00	121.04
Apr. 26	124.33	119.00	123.34	121.25	118.40	113.12	116.41	119.41	121.04
Mar. 29	125.61	119.82	123.99	122.29	119.41	114.27	117.40	120.22	122.09
Feb. 21	126.02	120.22	123.34	121.88	119.00	114.27	116.41	120.22	122.09
Jan. 25	126.28	119.00	123.12	121.25	119.00	113.31	115.63	119.41	122.09
High 1947	122.17	117.00	121.46	119.82	117.00	110.52	112.93	118.00	120.22
Low 1947	122.06	116.80	121.04	119.61	116.80	110.15	112.56	117.80	120.02
High 1946	126.28	120.02	124.20	122.50	119.61	114.46	117.60	120.43	122.50
Low 1946	120.70	116.22	120.63	118.80	116.02	109.60	111.81	117.40	119.41
1 year Ago Jan. 7, 1946	125.30	118.00	121.67	120.22	117.60	112.56	114.85	118.20	120.84
2 Years Ago Jan. 6, 1945	120.67	113.50	119.00	117.80	113.50	104.66	108.70	113.89	118.20

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

1946-47 Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Avge. Corpo- rate*	Corporate by Ratings* Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Corporate by Groups* R. R.	P. U.	Indus.
Jan. 7	1.57	2.80	2.58	2.66	2.80	3.14	3.01	2.75	2.64
6	1.57	2.80	2.59	2.67	2.80	3.15	3.02	2.76	2.64
4	1.57	2.81	2.59	2.67	2.81	3.15	3.02	2.75	2.64
3	1.57	2.81	2.59	2.67	2.81	3.16	3.02	2.75	2.65
2	1.57	2.81	2.60	2.67	2.81	3.15	3.03	2.75	2.65
1	STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED								
Dec. 31	1.56	2.81	2.59	2.67	2.81	3.16	3.03	2.76	2.65
30	1.56	2.81	2.59	2.67	2.81	3.16	3.03	2.76	2.65
28	1.57	2.81	2.60	2.67	2.81	3.16	3.03	2.75	2.65
27	1.57	2.81	2.60	2.67	2.81	3.16	3.03	2.75	2.66
26	1.57	2.82	2.61	2.68	2.82	3.16	3.03	2.76	2.66
25	STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED								
24	1.57	2.82	2.60	2.69	2.83	3.16	3.03	2.77	2.66
23	1.57	2.82	2.60	2.69	2.82	3.16	3.03	2.77	2.66
21	1.58	2.83	2.61	2.69	2.83	3.17	3.04	2.77	2.66
20	1.58	2.82	2.61	2.69	2.82	3.17	3.04	2.77	2.66
19	1.58	2.83	2.61	2.69	2.83	3.17	3.04	2.77	2.67
18	1.59	2.83	2.62	2.69	2.82	3.17	3.04	2.77	2.67
17	1.59	2.83	2.61	2.69	2.63	3.17	3.04	2.77	2.67
16	1.59	2.83	2.61	2.69	2.83	3.17	3.04	2.78	2.66
14	1.59	2.83	2.61	2.69	2.83	3.17	3.04	2.78	2.67
13	1.59	2.83	2.62	2.69	2.83	3.17	3.04	2.78	2.67
12	1.59	2.83	2.62	2.70	2.83	3.17	3.04	2.78	2.67
11	1.59	2.83	2.62	2.70	2.83	3.16	3.04	2.77	2.68
10	1.59	2.83	2.61	2.70	2.83	3.16	3.04	2.78	2.67
9	1.59	2.83	2.61	2.70	2.84	3.17	3.05	2.78	2.66
7	1.59	2.83	2.61	2.70	2.84	3.18	3.05	2.78	2.67
6	1.60	2.84	2.61	2.70	2.84	3.19	3.07	2.78	2.67
5	1.61	2.84	2.61	2.71	2.84	3.19	3.07	2.78	2.67
4	1.61	2.84	2.61	2.70	2.84	3.19	3.07	2.78	2.67
3	1.62	2.84	2.61	2.70	2.85	3.18	3.07	2.77	2.67
2	1.63	2.84	2.61	2.70	2.85	3.19	3.07	2.77	2.67
Nov. 29	1.62	2.84	2.60	2.71	2.85	3.19	3.07	2.77	2.67
22	1.60	2.83	2.60	2.70	2.85	3.18	3.06	2.77	2.66
15	1.58	2.82	2.58	2.69	2.83	3.16	3.04	2.76	2.65
8	1.57	2.82	2.59	2.69	2.84	3.15	3.04	2.77	2.65
1	1.57	2.83	2.60	2.69	2.85	3.16	3.05	2.77	2.66
Oct. 25	1.60	2.82	2.60	2.69	2.84	3.15	3.05	2.77	2.65
18	1.63	2.82	2.60	2.69	2.84	3.15	3.04	2.76	2.65
11	1.65	2.83	2.61	2.70	2.84	3.16	3.05	2.77	2.66
4	1.65	2.82	2.59	2.70	2.82	3.15	3.03	2.76	2.66
Sept. 27	1.65	2.82	2.60	2.70	2.82	3.16	3.04	2.76	2.66
20	1.65	2.82	2.60	2.70	2.82	3.14	3.02	2.76	2.67
13	1.63	2.79	2.58	2.68	2.80	3.09	2.96	2.75	2.64
6	1.58	2.75	2.54	2.65	2.76	3.05	2.93	2.72	2.61
Aug. 30	1.55	2.73	2.52	2.63	2.75	3.04	2.91	2.71	2.59
July 26	1.49	2.72	2.50	2.60	2.73	3.03	2.87	2.69	2.58
June 28	1.47	2.71	2.49	2.59	2.73	3.03	2.85	2.69	2.58
May 31	1.48	2.71	2.51	2.58	2.73	3.03	2.84	2.70	2.60
Apr. 26	1.45	2.70	2.49	2.59	2.73	3.00	2.83	2.68	2.60
Mar. 29	1.36	2.66	2.46	2.54	268	2.94	2.78	2.64	2.55
Feb. 21	1.33	2.67	2.49	2.56	2.70	2.94	2.83	2.64	2.55
Jan. 25	1.31	2.70	2.50	2.59	2.70	2.99	2.87	2.68	2.55
High 1947	1.57	2.81	2.60	2.67	2.81	3.16	3.03	2.76	2.65
Low 1947	1.57	2.80	2.58	2.66	2.80	3.14	3.01	2.75	2.64
High 1946	1.68	2.84	2.62	2.71	2.85	3.19	3.07	2.78	2.68
Low 1946	1.31	2.65	2.45	2.53	2.67	2.93	2.77	2.63	2.53
1 year Ago Jan. 7, 1946	1.38	2.75	2.57	2.64	2.77	3.03	2.91	2.74	2.61
2 Years Ago Jan. 6, 1945	1.78	2.98	2.70	2.76	2.98	3.47	3.24	2.96	2.74

*These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond (3¾% 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.

NOTE—The list used in compiling the averages was given in the Sept. 5, 1946 issue of the "Chronicle" on page 1321.

Weekly Coal and Coke Production Statistics

The total production of bituminous coal and lignite in the week ended Dec. 28, 1946 (Christmas week), as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines, amounted to 9,125,000 net tons, a decrease of 4,075,000 tons, or 30.9%, from the preceding week. Output in the Christmas week in 1945 totaled 7,273,000 tons. Production for the period from Jan. 1 to Dec. 28, 1946, amounted to 523,832,000 net tons, a decrease of 9.0% when compared with the 575,900,000 tons produced during the period from Jan. 1 to Dec. 29, 1945.

Output of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended Dec. 28, 1946, as estimated by the Bureau of Mines, was 819,000 tons, a decrease of 460,000 tons, or 36.0%, from the preceding week. When compared with the production in the corresponding week of 1945, there was an increase of 177,000 tons, or 27.6%. The calendar year to Dec. 28, 1946, shows an increase of 10.1% when compared with the corresponding period of 1945.

The Bureau also reported that the estimated production of beehive coke in the United States for the week ended Dec. 28, 1946, showed a decrease of 9,000 tons when compared with the output for the week ended Dec. 21, 1946; but was 30,900 tons more than for the corresponding week of 1945.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL AND LIGNITE
(In Net Tons)

Bituminous coal and lignite—	Week Ended Dec. 28, 1946	*Dec. 21, 1946	Dec. 29, 1945	Jan. 1 to Date †Dec. 28, 1946	Dec. 29, 1945
Total, including mine fuel	9,125,000	13,200,000	7,273,000	523,832,000	575,900,000
Daily average	‡1,825,000	2,200,000	‡1,455,000	1,732,000	1,891,000

*Revised. †Subject to current adjustment. ‡Average based on five working days.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND COKE
(In Net Tons)

	Week Ended ‡Dec. 28, 1946	§Dec. 21, 1946	Dec. 29, 1945	Calendar Year to Date Dec. 28, 1946	Dec. 29, 1945	Dec. 31, 1937
Penn Anthracite—						
*Total incl. coll. fuel	819,000	1,279,000	642,000	60,307,000	54,794,000	51,856,000
†Commercial produc.	787,000	1,230,000	617,000	57,982,000	52,684,000	49,263,000
Beehive Coke—						
**United States total	104,500	113,500	73,600	4,191,200	5,118,400	¶3,164,700

*Includes washery and dredge coal and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. †Excluding colliery fuel. ‡Subject to revision. §Revised. ¶Six days only. **Estimated from weekly carloadings reported by nine railroads.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL AND LIGNITE, BY STATES, IN NET TONS

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

State—	Week Ended Dec. 21, 1946	Dec. 14, 1946	Dec. 22, 1945
Alabama	427,000	367,000	324,000
Alaska	7,000	7,000	6,000
Arkansas	48,000	27,000	39,000
Colorado	204,000	185,000	171,000
Georgia and North Carolina	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illinois	1,525,000	1,470,000	1,440,000
Indiana	604,000	557,000	483,000
Iowa	32,000	38,000	36,000
Kansas and Missouri	127,000	124,000	130,000
Kentucky—Eastern	1,118,000	1,213,000	930,000
Kentucky—Western	446,00	510,000	383,000
Maryland	62,000	55,000	40,000
Michigan	1,000	1,000	2,000
Montana (bituminous and lignite)	100,000	98,000	108,000
New Mexico	38,000	35,000	29,000
North and South Dakota (lignite)	76,000	88,000	73,000
Ohio	844,000	865,000	634,000
Oklahoma	75,000	62,000	61,000
Pennsylvania (bituminous)	3,082,000	2,936,000	2,545,000
Tennessee	149,000	150,000	120,000
Texas (bituminous and lignite)	2,000	2,000	1,000
Utah	148,000	149,000	126,000
Virginia	422,000	370,000	327,000
Washington	20,000	16,000	25,000
†West Virginia—Southern	2,552,000	2,363,000	1,990,000
‡West Virginia—Northern	881,000	1,329,000	900,000
Wyoming	208,000	200,000	225,000
§Other Western States	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total bituminous and lignite	13,200,000	13,220,000	11,150,000

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

Weekly Statistics of Paperboard Industry

We give herewith latest figures received by us from the National Paperboard Association, Chicago, Ill., in relation to activity in the paperboard industry.

The members of this Association represent 83% of the total industry, and its program includes a statement each week from each member of the orders and production, and also a figure which indicates the activity of the mill based on the time operated. These figures are advanced to equal 100%, so that they represent the total industry.

STATISTICAL REPORT—ORDERS, PRODUCTION, MILL ACTIVITY

Period 1946—Week Ended	Orders Received Tons	Production Tons	Unfilled Orders Remaining Tons	Percent of Activity Current	Cumulative
Sep. 7	192,978	138,189	615,865	83	95
Sep. 14	151,407	172,476	593,213	101	95
Sep. 21	156,822	169,143	579,500	100	95
Sep. 28	160,969	170,970	569,409	101	95
Oct. 5	223,117	172,354	619,581	100	95
Oct. 12	158,176	169,988	605,059	99	95
Oct. 19	155,589	161,534	598,569	98	96
Oct. 26	155,140	175,440	572,188	101	96
Nov. 2	205.422	174,752	601,787	100	96
Nov. 9	185,047	175,906	613,752	102	96
Nov. 16	138,100	170,411	580,331	101	96
Nov. 23	145,507	170,533	554,982	100	96
Nov. 30	153,574	162,353	545,042	94	96
Dec. 7	207,137	172,417	578,742	99	96
Dec. 14	167,937	175,640	571,179	102	96
Dec. 21	144,083	172,275	543,675	102	96
Dec. 28	99,555	109,210	532,773	66	96

NOTES—Unfilled orders of the prior week, plus orders received, less production, do not necessarily equal the unfilled orders at the close. Compensation for delinquent reports, orders mad for or filled from stock, and other items made necessary adjustments of unfilled orders.

Death of Satterfield of Life Insurance Ass'n

Dave E. Satterfield, Jr., Executive Director of the Life Insurance Association of America since Nov. 1945 and, prior to that, for five terms Congressman from the Third District of Virginia, died on Dec. 27 at Richmond at the age of 52. Mr. Satterfield, who was spending the holidays with his family at Richmond, was stricken with coronary thrombosis on Christmas Eve and was taken to the Johnston Willis Hospital where his death occurred.

Mr. Satterfield was a native of Virginia. Following his graduation in 1916 from the University of Richmond he entered law practice, passing his bar examinations before reaching the age of 21. When World War I started, he enlisted as a third-class seaman in the Navy, later transferred to Naval Aviation and rose from the ranks to Senior Lieutenant. Following the first World War, Mr. Satterfield resumed the practice of law and two years later was elected State's Attorney in and for Richmond, a post he held for 12 years. In 1933, Mr. Satterfield returned to the practice of law as a member of the firm of Tucker, Bronson, Satterfield & Mays, but maintained an active interest in state politics, managing the campaign for George Peary when he was elected Governor of Virginia in 1934. Three years later, Mr. Satterfield was elected to Congress from the Third District of Virginia and was re-elected for the four succeeding terms. In none of his campaigns did he have any opposition and he had been elected to his fifth term in Congress only a few weeks prior to taking the post of General Counsel for the Life Insurance Association of America, early in 1945. In Congress, Mr. Satterfield served on the Judiciary Committee and was seventh in rank when he resigned. He had been active in support of the reciprocal trade agreements set up by Cordell Hull, had sponsored legislation seeking remedial administrative procedure and was one of the leaders in effecting legislation to correct the situation left by the Supreme Court decision changing the status of insurance. He was also author of legislation in support of state's rights, giving states permission to appear by their Attorney-General in all suits in which either rights or resources of the state are involved.

Mr. Satterfield had been active as a Naval Reservist since World War I and in 1941, just prior to entry of the United States into the war, he was called into active service by the Navy as Lieutenant Commander on indefinite leave of absence from Congress, and went to Great Britain on a special secret mission. He spent five months on that assignment during the great London "Blitz" and returned just in time to vote for the declaration of war on Japan.

As Executive Director of the Life Insurance Association of America, Mr. Satterfield had won recognition for his constructive leadership and for his work on the All-Industry bills to meet the situation created by the Supreme Court decision declaring insurance interstate commerce. He served as the Association's representative on the All-Industry Committee helping to formulate these bills.

Moody's Daily Commodity Index

Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1946	373.6
Wednesday, Jan. 1	Hol.
Thursday, Jan. 2	372.7
Friday, Jan. 3	380.1
Saturday, Jan. 4	374.8
Monday, Jan. 6	375.6
Tuesday, Jan. 7	376.7
Two weeks ago, Dec. 24	380.6
Month ago, Dec. 7	369.3
Year ago, Jan. 7, 1946	264.7
1945 High, Dec. 27	265.0
Low, Jan. 24	252.1
1946 High, Dec. 24, 1946	380.6
Low, Jan. 2, 1946	264.7

The State of Trade

(Continued from page 187)

ing strongly behind the Nathan report which claims that wage advances can be given without price increases and with industry generally claiming the report to be statistically incorrect, it is apparent that the steel wage negotiations will soon take the national spotlight and provide a final determination for 1947 labor trends.

In the view of the price revisions which the steel industry has made on products which it has consistently claimed have been made at a loss or at least at a low return, there is a possibility—and it may be remote, the magazine points out, that one of the larger steel units may make a moderate wage increase offer to start the negotiations off on a "good plane." The possibility of further decreases in the cost of food and other items which loom large in the cost of living may cause the union to refrain from assuming a "take it or leave it" attitude.

Higher scrap prices in recent weeks continued to make inroads into some of the gains which steel companies were making because of more balanced steel prices. This week, however, the scrap market appeared to be stable, at least temporarily.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced on Monday of this week the operating rate of steel companies having 94% of the steel capacity of the industry will be 89.7% of capacity for the week beginning Jan. 6, 1947, compared with 87.7% one week ago, 69.8% one month ago and 85.2% one year ago. This represents an increase of 2 points or 2.3% from the previous week.

This week's operating rate is equivalent to 1,580,900 tons of steel ingots and castings and compares with 1,545,600 tons one week ago, 1,230,100 tons one month ago and 1,502,000 tons one year ago.

Electric Production—The Edison Electric Institute reports that the output of electricity decreased to 4,442,443,000 kwh. in the week ended Dec. 29, 1946, from 4,940,-453,000 kwh. in the preceding week. Output for the week ended Dec. 29, 1946, was 18.2% above that for the corresponding weekly period one year ago.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York reports system output of 204,900,000 kwh. in the week ended Dec. 31, 1946, compared with 186,600,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of 1945, or an increase of 9.8%. Local distribution of electricity amounted to 191,700,000 kwh. compared with 178,700,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of last year, an increase of 7.3%.

Railroad Freight Loadings—Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 28, 1946, totaled 627,967 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced. This was a decrease of 208,214 cars (or 24.9%) below the preceding week and 121,990 cars or 24.1% above the corresponding week for 1945. Compared with the similar period of 1944, an increase of 43,091 cars, or 7.4%, is shown.

Loading of revenue freight on the railroads of the United States in 1946 totaled 41,341,205 cars, according to complete reports for the year, the Association of American Railroads announced. This was a decrease of 576,915 cars or 1.4% below the preceding year.

Freight car loadings in the first quarter of 1947 are expected to be 8.8% above those in the same period in 1946, estimates compiled by the 13 Shippers Advisory Boards reveal.

On the basis of those estimates, freight car loadings of the 32 principal commodities will be 7,091,603 cars in the first quarter of 1947, compared with 6,515,810 actual car loadings for the same commodities in the corresponding period in the preceding year. All of the 13 Shippers Advisory Boards estimate an increase in carloadings for the first quarter of 1947 compared with the same period in 1946.

Railroad Earnings — Class I railroads of the United States in November, 1946, had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of about $38,400,000 compared with $34,384,068 in November, 1945, according to the Association of American Railroads. In the first 11 months of 1946, estimated net income after interest and rentals amounted to $197,000,-000 compared with $506,920,789 in the corresponding period of 1945.

In November, 1946, the carriers had a net railway operating income, before interest and rentals, of $64,074,383 compared with a net railway operating income of $60,-714,286 in November, 1945. In the first 11 months of this year this item amounted to $515,709,057 compared with $891,275,338 in the same period of 1945.

Taxes and net earnings for the month of November and for the first 11 months of 1946 are after taking credit in the accounts for carry-back tax credits. For the month of November, such credits were approximately $14,700,000 and for the first 11 months of 1946 they amounted to $99,000,000. Both the net railway operating income and the net income for November and the 11 months would have been correspondingly reduced had these carry-back credits not been made.

In the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1946, the rate of return on property investment averaged 1.72%, compared with a rate of return of 3.46% for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1945.

Total operating revenues in the first 11 months of 1946 totaled $6,990,072,083 compared with $8,284,927,965 in the same period of 1945, or a decrease of 15.6%. Operating expenses in the first 11 months of 1946 amounted to $5,807,723,098 compared with $6,086,670,396 in the corresponding period of 1945, or a decrease of 4.6%.

Forty-nine Class I railroads failed to earn interest and rentals in the first 11 months of 1946, of which 21 were in the Eastern District, 10 in the Southern Region and 18 in the Western District.

Paper and Paperboard Production — Paper production in the United States for the week ended Dec. 28, was 73.5% of mill capacity, against 102.7% (revised figure) in the preceding week and 60.8% in the like 1945 week, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This does not include mills producing newsprint exclusively. Paperboard output for the current week was 66%, compared with 102% in the preceding week and 52% in the corresponding week a year ago.

Business Failures Higher—Although down slightly from the previous week's high level, commercial and industrial failures in the week ending last Jan. 2 continued to be more than twice as numerous as in the corresponding week last year. Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reports 30 concerns failing as compared with 38 a week ago and 13 in the same week of 1946. This represented the fifth consecutive week that failures have outnumbered those in the comparable weeks of both of the preceding two years.

Nearly all of the week's failures involved liabilities of $5,000 or more. At 26, these large failures showed a decline from the 37 reported last week but were over three times as numerous as in the same week of 1946 when there were only seven. On the other hand, small failures with losses under $5,000 increased from one a week ago to four in the week just ended, but were two short of the number of small failures reported a year ago.

Retail trade with nine concerns failing had the largest number of failures. Down only one from last week's level, retailers failing were one and a half times as numerous as a year ago. A sharp decline, on the other hand, occurred in manufacturing which in the last year generally accounted for one-half or more of each week's failures. Manufacturers failing numbered six, only about a third as many as in the previous week although they did remain above the 1946 record. Although failures in all industry and trade groups were higher this week than in the corresponding week a year ago, in only two groups, wholesaling and commercial service did failures rise above the level reached last week.

The Middle Atlantic and Pacific States accounted for half the total failures occurring during the week.

Five Canadian failures were reported, the same number as last week. In 1946's corresponding week, no failures occurred in Canada.

Wholesale Food Price Index Turns Downward — Following the moderate rise recorded a week ago, the wholesale food price index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., resumed the downward movement which began in late November. The index dropped 1.7% from $6.32 on Dec. 24 to $6.21 on Dec. 31. This marked a decline of 4.3% from the record high of $6.49 recorded on Nov. 19, but was still 49.6% above the Jan. 1, 1946 figure of $4.15.

Individual commodities that declined during the week were flour, wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, hams, butter, cheese and eggs. Advances were shown for lard, cottonseed oil, cocoa, potatoes, hogs and lambs. The index represents the sum total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use.

Daily Wholesale Commodity Price Index — The general level of prices as measured by the daily wholesale commodity price index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., registered a moderate decline in the past week. The index fell to 243.40 on Dec. 30, from 245.59 a week earlier. The current figure compares with 182.16 on the corresponding date last year.

Grain markets fluctuated rather nervously as prices continued the gradual downtrend of the previous week and holiday influences sharply reduced volume of sales. Leading factors in the decline were reports of abundant reserves of principal grains still held on the farms and the bright prospects for wheat and other grains in 1947. Government buying of wheat and flour last week was comparatively light. Corn purchases, however, were in good volume, totaling about 3,000,000 bushels for the period. Cash oats as well as futures sold lower as consumption of this grain was reported on the decline. Demand for flour from domestic sources was seasonably slow with buyers apparently holding back in expectation of lower prices. However, there was an active demand for flour from European and South American countries as well as the Far East. Hog values turned upward on Monday after displaying considerable weakness throughout last week. Market receipts for the holiday week were sharply down from the preceding week. Butter prices suffered a severe decline last week due largely to the accumulation of excessive supplies.

Cotton prices displayed a strong undertone during the week with daily fluctuations holding within a fairly narrow range. Although holiday dullness was in evidence, offerings were readily absorbed by trade and mill price-fixing operations and there was very little pressure in the form of hedge selling or liquidation. The underlying influences continued to be the strong domestic statistical position of the staple; increasing foreign demand; a holding movement by farmers in the South and prospects of a resumption of private trade with Japan and Germany before the end of the season. Numerous inquiries from a number of European countries were reported during the week. Cotton ginnings through mid-December were reported at 7,783,000 bales, indicating that approximately 94% of the 1946 crop had been ginned. Little activity developed in the carded cotton gray goods markets last week, due largely to a scarcity of offerings. Prices, where goods are available, are reported considerably higher than old ceiling levels.

With activity limited to small weights of revalued wools, the Boston wool market experienced one of the quietest weeks of the year. Prices in most foreign wool markets were reported somewhat easier. Imports of foreign apparel wools received at Boston, New York and Philadelphia during the week ended Dec. 20 totaled 2,644,-200 clean pounds, compared with 1,952,700 in the preceding week. Appraisals of domestic wools for purchase by the CCC totaled 4,455,185 pounds in the week ended Dec. 20, bringing total appraisals for the year to date to 289,-331,279 pounds.

Retail and Wholesale Trade — Post-Christmas clearance sales attracted many shoppers during the last week of 1946. Dollar volume declined moderately from the very high level of the preceding week, but it remained well above that of the corresponding week a year ago when the number of seasonal promotions was limited, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its weekly review of trade. The estimated $96 billions retail volume in 1946 was an all-time high, being 25% above the 1945 figure.

Retail food volume was maintained at a very high level and was considerably above that of a year ago. The supply of fresh fruit and vegetables was abundant and ample quantities of meat, poultry, butter and eggs were available. Sugar and shortening were available in only limited quantities.

Interest in apparel was bolstered to a large extent by the many clearance sales of women's dresses, shoes and luxury items. The demand for formal gowns and lingerie rose slightly. Main floor items were frequently sought. The supply of men's suits and topcoats remained low, but there was no decline in the insistence of consumer demand for these goods. Clearance sales of men's apparel were limited generally to the promotion of accessories. Over-all apparel volume fell moderately this week but was well above that of a year ago.

The retail volume of durable goods fell slightly last week but compared very favorably with that of the corresponding week a year ago. The estimated $14 billions spent for durable goods during 1946 was 80% above the 1945 level. The consumer demand for furniture and electrical appliances continued to rise. Interest in toys was maintained by mark-down sales in many localities. The supply of large appliances such as washing machines, refrigerators and radios continued to increase.

Retail volume for the country in the week ended this Wednesday was estimated to be from 18 to 22% above that of the corresponding week a year ago. Regional estimates exceeded those of a year ago by the following percentages: New England 14 to 18, East 19 to 23, Middle West 17 to 21, Northwest 21 to 25, South 16 to 20, Southwest 18 to 22 and Pacific Coast 15 to 19.

Wholesale volume during the final week of 1946 declined slightly but remained well above that of the corresponding week a year ago. The checking of inventories, holiday closings and the absence of many buyers at this time all contributed to the usual post-Christmas lull that was evident in many markets.

Department store sales on a country-wide basis, as taken from the Federal Reserve Board's index for the week ended Dec. 28, 1946, increased by 76% above the same period of last year. This compares with an increase of 26% in the preceding week. For the four weeks ended Dec. 28, 1946, sales increased by 27% and for the year to date by 28%.

Here in New York the past week retail trade continued to hold up fairly well to the level enjoyed during the holiday season and department store volume was estimated at about 40% above the similar week of 1946. It should be noted that the week had five shopping days as compared with four a year ago.

Heavy inventories are exerting pressure on wholesale food prices and coupled with resistance at retail and consumer levels they are reflecting a slight downward trend. Indications in the week also pointed to a heavy buyer influx into wholesale markets here with buying expected to be large. Easing supplies and greater emphasis on inventories are looked to in determining what change will take place in wholesale market conditions.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank's index, department store sales in New York City for the weekly period to Dec. 28, 1946, increased 76% above the same period last year. This compared with an increase of 31% in the preceding week. For the four weeks ended Dec. 28, 1946, sales rose 30% and for the year to date increased to 29%.

Free Certain Frozen Assets

Secretary Snyder announced on Jan. 1 an amendment to General License No. 53 which removes the remaining freezing control restrictions over practically all persons in China, the Netherlands East Indies, French Indo-China, Turkey, the non-European colonies and territories of the liberated countries and certain areas whose blocked assets are insignificant. The Treasury Department announcement adds:

"The principal effect of today's action is to unblock under General License No. 53A property belonging to most residents of the countries newly included in the generally licensed trade area. At the same time numerous general licenses and public circulars which applied to various of the affected areas were revoked since the new amendment of General License No. 53 renders them obsolete. This action thus supplements that taken on Dec. 7, 1945, through the issuance of General License No. 94 which licensed current transactions with all those areas not involving property blocked as of that date.

"Treasury officials pointed out that, with the exception of certain special controls relating to securities and currency, the blocking controls in general now apply only to (a) the property of and current transactions with (i) persons in Germany and Japan, and (ii) persons in Spain, Sweden, Portugal, Tangiers, (b) the pre-armistice assets of persons in Italy, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, (c) the uncertified assets of persons in Switzerland, Lichtenstein and the liberated European countries not included in the generally licensed trade area, and (d) the property of certain German and Japanese individuals and entities wherever located which are subject to the provisions of General Ruling No. 11A."

National Fertilizer Association Commodity Price Index Advances Substantially

The weekly wholesale commodity price index compiled by The National Fertilizer Association and made public on Jan. 6, rose substantially in the week ended Jan. 4, 1947 to 191.3 from 189.9 in the preceding week. This takes the index back to its level of a month ago which is still 0.4% below the highest point in the index reached in the week ended Nov. 30, 1946. A month ago the index stood at 191.3 and a year ago at 142.0, all based on the 1935-1939 average as 100. The Association's report continued as follows:

During the latest week six of the composite groups of the index advanced and two declined. The foods group rose moderately with advances in most meats, potatoes, lard, cottonseed oil and other oils more than offsetting declines in flour and veal. The farm products group advanced only slightly; the cotton subgroup declined; the grains subgroup advanced only slightly with mixed prices; and the livestock subgroup advanced with higher prices for calves and hogs more than offsetting lower prices for steers, lambs and live poultry. The building materials index advanced to a new high point resulting from price rises in lumber and linseed oil. The metals index, also at a new high point, advanced with higher quotations for finished steel. The chemicals and drugs group was up slightly with higher prices for castor oil. The fertilizer materials group rose reflecting higher prices for sodium nitrate. The textiles index declined slightly. The miscellaneous commodities index declined with prices for bran, middlings, hides, and calfskins lower and cottonseed meal higher. The remaining groups in the index were unchanged.

During the week 24 price series in the index advanced and 13 declined; in the preceding week 17 advanced and 16 declined; in the second preceding week 31 advanced and 26 declined.

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

% Each Group Bears to the Total Index	Group	Latest Week Jan. 4, 1947	Preceding Week Dec. 28, 1946	Month Ago Dec. 7, 1946	Year Ago Jan. 5, 1946
25.3	Foods	217.2	214.3	216.9	143.9
	Fats and Oils	277.3	259.9	263.8	146.6
	Cottonseed Oil	364.7	319.1	307.7	163.1
23.0	Farm Products	229.6	229.1	232.4	171.0
	Cotton	314.3	322.8	294.1	232.8
	Grains	198.1	198.0	197.8	169.4
	Livestock	228.6	225.9	238.9	162.5
17.3	Fuels	157.6	157.6	157.6	129.4
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities	154.4	157.0	161.5	133.5
8.2	Textiles	215.0	216.3	210.8	159.2
7.1	Metals	141.3	139.2	136.3	110.2
6.1	Building materials	215.0	207.0	207.0	158.4
1.3	Chemicals and drugs	153.1	152.9	153.3	127.0
.3	Fertilizer materials	125.1	123.3	123.3	118.2
.3	Fertilizers	128.2	128.2	125.6	119.9
.3	Farm machinery	120.8	120.8	116.7	105.2
100.0	All groups combined	191.3	189.9	191.3	142.0

*Indexes on 1926-1928 base were: Jan. 4, 1947, 149.0; Dec. 28, 1946, 147.9; and Jan. 5, 1946, 110.6.

Non-Ferrous Metals—Foreign Copper Again Slightly Higher—Silver and Platinum Lower

"E. & M. J. Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of Jan. 2 stated: "The final month of 1946 ended with the E. & M. J. index of non-ferrous metal prices at 142.19. This compares with 96.42 in January of the same year. Demand for major metals in the free market turned out to be surprisingly heavy, and the year ended with copper, lead, and zinc on a firm price basis. Silver was unsettled and lower last week, largely because of a drop in buying interest over the holiday period. Platinum was reduced sharply to $53 an ounce troy on Dec. 31, a drop of $7. Foreign copper was offered sparingly and the average price for the week again moved slightly higher." The publication further went on to say in part as follows:

Copper

January metal involving special shapes was released by Metals Reserve, beginning Dec. 31, with the result that some sellers were quite busy on the last day of 1946. Higher freight rates became effective on Jan. 1, 1947, and the differential between the refinery quotation and the delivered price, Valley, is certain to reflect the change. One of the leading refiners has tentatively established the differential at .275 points.

Foreign copper sold during the last week at prices ranging from 19½c to slightly above 20c per pound, f.a.s. basis. As the week ended, important producers were asking around 19¾c. The strike at Braden has been settled.

Lead

Sales of domestic lead were light during the last week, amounting to 820 tons. Producers could have sold substantial tonnages had the metal been available. There was still some hope in market circles that OTC will alter the position taken by CPA that only emergency requirements will qualify hereafter in regard to the release of lead from the government's stockpile.

The spread of 20 points between the New York and St. Louis quotations, announced recently by St. Joseph Lead, has not yet resulted in general acceptance of the differential. Business has been booked out of New York and from Gulf Ports on the old 15-point margin.

CPA formally revoked all controls on use of lead on Dec. 27, but retained restrictions on inventories indefinitely. The inventory order requires consumers to limit the amount of lead in their posession to 30-days' requirements. Consumers must continue making reports to CPA on inventories, consumption, and shipments of primary lead, and consumption and stocks of scrap and secondary lead and tin. Producers will continue to report on production, stocks, and shipments. Dealers must report to the Bureau of Mines on scrap.

With the freezing of lead for all uses, the government's lead stocks, currently estimated by CPA at around 37,000 tons, have been reserved for emergency release only.

Zinc

With output of Prime Western and Special High Grade well sold up, the quiet that prevailed during the last week was viewed as a natural development. Demand on both of these grades has been well above ordinary peacetime levels, and producers look for this condition to continue for some time to come. The price situation generally was firm on the basis 10½c for Prime Western, East St. Louis.

Effective Jan. 1, 1947, Illinois Zinc Co. revised its base price of sheet zinc to $15.75 per 100 lb., and ribbon zinc in coils to $14.75, f.o.b. point of shipment. Higher manufacturing costs were given as the reason for the upward revision in prices.

Tin

Advices from Bolivia indicate that producers will ask the United States to raise the settlement basis for tin concentrates to 76c per pound of tin contained, beginning Jan. 1, 1947. Under the present agreement the price paid is 62½c, with a bonus payment of 3c in the event that exports are maintained in the July-December period of 1946 at the rate of 17,600 metric tons a year. Producers participating in the deal hope to continue the bonus feature in 1947.

The tin container order M-81 has been amended to permit increased use of tinplate in the production of cans for essential and perishable products.

Tin prices were unchanged, with quotations covering forward metal nominally as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	March
Dec. 26	70.000	70.000	70.000
Dec. 27	70.000	70.000	70.000
Dec. 28	70.000	70.000	70.000
Dec. 30	70.000	70.000	70.000
Dec. 31	70.000	70.000	70.000
Jan. 1	Holiday		

Chinese, or 99% tin, 69.125c.

Quicksilver

Though most operators take an optimistic view of the outlook, based on the belief that foreign pressure will diminish, the price situation last week was unchanged at $88 to $92 per flask for spot metal, the price varying according to seller and quantity. A guessing contest has been in progress for several weeks as to the identity of the firm that is to represent the foreign combine in this country. Offerings of quicksilver by the Cartel have been negligible for some time. Most of the foreign metal sold here during the last month originated in Italy from outside sources.

Silver

The quiet that prevailed in the preceding week carried over into the week that ended yesterday. On the first trading day, Dec. 26, the New York Official price was reduced 1c an ounce troy to 83¾c, a new low for the movement. The London market was unchanged throughout the week at 55½d.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS ("E. & M. J." QUOTATIONS)

	Electrolytic Copper Dom. Refy.	Electrolytic Copper Exp. Refy.	Straits Tin, New York	Lead New York	Lead St. Louis	Zinc St. Louis
Dec. 26	19.275	19.625	70.000	12.550	12.350	10.500
Dec. 27	19.275	19.625	70.000	12.550	12.350	10.500
Dec. 28	19.275	19.625	70.000	12.550	12.350	10.500
Dec. 30	19.275	19.625	70.000	12.550	12.350	10.500
Dec. 31	19.275	19.625	70.000	12.550	12.350	10.500
Jan. 1	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday
Average	19.275	19.625	70.000	12.550	12.350	10.500

Average prices for calendar week ended Dec. 28 are: Domestic copper f.o.b. refinery, 19.275c; export copper, f.o.b. refinery 19.595c; Straits tin, 70.000c; New York lead, 12.550c; St. Louis lead, 12.350c; St. Louis zinc, 10.500c; and silver, 84.500c.

The above quotations are "E. & M. J. M. & M. M's" appraisal of the major United States markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencies. They are reduced to the basis of cash, New York or St. Louis, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound

Copper, lead and zinc quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.

In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a delivered basis: that is, delivered at consumers' plants. As delivery charges vary with the destination, the figures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. Delivered prices in New England average 0.225c. per pound above the refinery basis.

Effective March 14, the export quotation for copper reflects prices obtaining in the open market and is based on sales in the foreign market reduced to the f.o.b refinery equivalent, Atlantic seaboard. On f.a.s. transactions we deduct 0.075c., for lighterage, etc., to arrive at the f.o.b. refinery quotation.

Quotations for copper are for the ordinary forms of wirebars and ingot bars For standard ingots an extra 0.075c. per pound is charged; for slabs 0.175c. up, and for cakes 0.225c. up, depending on weight and dimension; for billets an extra 0.95c. up, depending on dimensions and quality. Cathodes in standard sizes are sold at a discount of 0.125c per pound.

Quotations for zinc are for ordinary Prime Western brands. Contract prices for High-grade zinc delivered in the East and Middle West in nearly all instances command a premium of 1c. per pound over the current market for Prime Western but not less than 1c. over the "E. & M. J." average for Prime Western for the previous month.

Quotations for lead reflect prices obtained for common lead only.

YEARLY AVERAGE PRICES—1942-1946
(E. & M. J. Averages)

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Copper, domestic, f.o.b. refinery	11.775	11.775	11.775	11.775	13.820
Copper, export, f.o.b refinery	11.684	11.700	11.700	11.700	14.791
Lead, common, New York	6.481	6.500	6.500	6.500	8.109
Lead, common, St. Louis	6.331	6.350	6.350	6.350	7.957
Zinc, Prime Western, St. Louis	8.250	8.250	8.250	8.250	8.726
Tin, Straits, New York	52.000	52.000	52.000	52.000	54.544
Silver, foreign, New York	38.333	44.750	44.750	51.928	80.151
Quicksilver (per flask 76-lb.)	$196.346	$195.208	$118.358	$134.889	$98.241
Antimony, domestic, New York	15.559	15.928	15.839	15.839	17.306
Platinum, refined	$36.000	$35.083	$35.000	$35.000	$57.199
Cadmium (producers' quotation)	90.000	90.000	90.000	90.000	109.022
Aluminum, 99 plus percent, ingot	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000
Magnesium, ingot	22.500	20.500	20.500	20.500	20.500

Ferguson Chairman of Fed. Trade Commission

When Garland S. Ferguson became Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission on Jan. 1, succeeding Commissioner William A. Ayres, it marked the fifth time he has assumed that post under the agency's policy of rotating the Chairmanship each calendar year. He is the only member of the Commission since its creation who has been Chairman five times. The Chairmanship was previously held by Commissioner Ferguson in 1930, 1934, 1938 and 1943. Commissioner Ferguson has had a longer tenure on the Commission than any other member since its creation in 1915. Now in his 19th year as a member of the Commission, the North Carolina Democrat was first appointed by President Coolidge in 1927 and was twice reappointed by President Roosevelt, each term being for seven years.

After his graduation from the University of North Carolina in 1900, Mr. Ferguson engaged in the practice of law in North Carolina, first in Waynesville, then in Greensboro, where he was special counsel for the Southern Railway and also referee in bankruptcy for the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina. From 1918 to 1921 he was Assistant General Counsel for the Newport News Shipbuilding Co., with offices in Washington. Returning to Greensboro in 1921, he practiced law there until appointed to the Commission in 1927 to succeed former United States Senator John F. Nugent. Commissioner Ferguson was a member of the National Emergency Council in 1934 and of the Temporary National Economic Committee, 1938-41, serving as a sub-committee

From Washington Ahead of The News

(Continued from first page)

New York he went with a proposition several months ago that if he were given enough money Bilbo could be defeated in the Mississippi primary, which is equivalent to election.

The "Liberals" whom he contacted introduced him to a wealthy refugee. She was enthusiastic about his enterprise.

"Tell me," she said, "now, just how much money will it take to elect a Liberal in Mississippi?"

Our hero, being more honest than a lot of the boys we Washington slickers send up to milk the New York "Liberals," replied in astonishment:

"Now, lady, let's don't have any misunderstanding. You ask, how much it will take to elect a Liberal in Mississippi. Frankly, I don't think there's that much money in the world. My proposition is not to elect a Liberal, but to defeat Bilbo."

Washington reactionaries and non-forward looking people have been getting an awful kick out of the whole episode of Bilbo. Yet they are bewildered.

Because Bilbo was a Liberal as we have known the gang. All of his life he has catered to the same crowd, the same illiterates. He has used the same demagoguery. You say the "same?" Well, he had a different terminology. But he appealed to the same crowd. In his State he appealed to the poor whites. God knows that was what Roosevelt and the "Liberals" did. In a campaign he sought to raise racial prejudice. Roosevelt and the New Dealers raised prejudice between employee and employer. It is said that Bilbo stirred up hatred between the whites and the blacks. Anybody who knows Mississippi politics knows that he did nothing of the kind but sought to capitalize upon a situation, not one of hatred incidentally, to be elected to public office.

Roosevelt and the New Dealers developed a new area of hatred and bitterness. Bilbo dealt with a situation already existing. Roosevelt and the New Dealers developed new situations.

Bilbo in his time of trial probably feels frustration over the fact that Roosevelt is dead. Undoubtedly he has reason to feel that Roosevelt, a fellow demagoguer, a fellow Liberal, would have come to his rescue in some way, fashion or form. Because Bilbo had supported Roosevelt 100%. He was a part of Roosevelt's crowd. The secret of Roosevelt's power was that he was able to amalgamate all of the smaller rabble rousers, "leaders of men," into one group.

Aside from that, Bilbo has a right to the belief that FD would have come to his rescue. Because Bilbo went to his once.

After the death of Joe Robinson, the Senate majority leader in 1937, Roosevelt and the New Dealers wanted Alben Barkley to succeed him. By every rule, except that he was not as much a New Dealer, as Alben, Pat Harrison of Mississippi, was the man entitled to the job.

There was quite a bitter fight over it. In the end, Roosevelt and the New Dealers prevailed, Barkley being elected by one vote. The one vote was cast by Bilbo. Pat Harrison couldn't get Bilbo's vote because he refused to speak to him. But Roosevelt and the New Dealers spoke to him. He was a fellow "Liberal." You see now what Liberalism is.

Hemingway Elected Dir. U. S. Chamber of Commerce

W. H. Hemingway, President of Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co., of St. Louis, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Wholesale Prices Rose 0.1% in Week Ended Dec. 21, Labor Department Reports*

"Average primary market prices advanced 0.1% during the week ended Dec. 21, 1946, with small increases in each commodity group except foods," it was announced on Dec. 30 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, which stated that "the index of commodity prices prepared by the Bureau reached 139.8% of the 1926 average, 1.8% above a month ago and 30.9% higher than the corresponding week of last year." The Bureau further said:

"Farm Products and Foods—Average prices of farm products rose 1.2% because of higher prices for fresh fruits and vegetables and grains. Wheat quotations advanced with increased buying to build up inventories following announcement of the government's export program. Limited offerings caused higher prices for corn and oats, and barley and rye also were higher. Livestock quotations declined on the average as the market adjusted to lower meat prices. Eggs were up with heavy pre-holiday buying. Cotton quotations advanced. On the average farm products were 0.8% lower than four weeks ago. They were 29.8% higher than a year ago.

"Lower prices for meats and dairy products were largely responsible for a decline of 1.1% in the group index for foods during the week. Beef, pork, and lamb prices were lower and butter and cheese quotations declined. Prices of wheat flour advanced with grain quotations following announcement of the export program. Release of government stocks for sale at lower prices brought decreases for coffee and black pepper. Prices of glucose and edible tallow declined. On the average food prices were 3.3% below the level of four weeks ago and 46.9% higher than the corresponding week of last year.

"Other Commodities—Non-agricultural commodities continued their steady advance. Prices of shoes and other leather products, textile products and housefurnishings increased further, reflecting earlier raw material advances. Hide quotations continued to decrease. There were declines for some cotton fabrics with improved supplies and decreased demand at prevailing high prices. Price increases were reported for semi-finished steel, agricultural implements and other finished steel products, as manufacturers continued to adjust prices to higher costs following decontrol. Scrap steel prices also advanced. Quotations for antimony imports rose sharply and domestic lead reached the highest level on record. Higher production costs were reflected in higher prices for petroleum products, coal, lead pigments, and soap. Prices of lumber, naval stores and prepared roofing were higher and there was an advance for potash as a result of seasonal discontinuance of discount. Prices for natural menthol declined with foreign competition. The group index for all commodities other than farm products and foods was 5.6% higher than 4 weeks earlier and 22.8% above a year ago.

CHANGES IN WHOLESALE PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUPS FOR WEEK ENDED DEC. 21, 1946

(1926=100)

						Percentages changes to Dec. 21, 1946, from—		
Commodity Groups—	12-21 1946	12-14 1946	12-7 1946	11-23 1946	12-22 1945	12-14 1946	11-23 1946	12-22 1945
All commodities	139.8	139.7	139.1	137.3	106.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	+30.9
Farm products	170.7	168.7	169.2	172.1	131.5	+ 1.2	— 0.8	+29.8
Foods	159.5	161.3	161.7	165.0	108.6	— 1.1	— 3.3	+46.9
Hides and leather products	170.9	170.7	166.9	158.6	119.4	+ 0.1	+ 7.8	+43.1
Textile products	132.8	132.5	131.7	129.6	100.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.5	+32.0
Fuel and lighting materials	96.9	96.1	96.0	94.9	85.2	+ 0.8	+ 2.1	+13.7
Metals and metal products	133.3	132.7	132.2	117.2	105.3	+ 0.5	+13.7	+26.6
Building materials	151.9	151.1	145.2	142.0	118.8	+ 0.5	+ 7.0	+27.9
Chemicals and allied products	125.6	125.4	124.0	123.1	96.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.0	+30.7
Housefurnishings goods	120.5	120.0	118.7	118.0	106.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.1	+13.3
Miscellaneous commodities	108.1	107.9	106.9	106.1	95.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.9	+13.8
Special Groups—								
Raw materials	155.5	154.3	154.4	155.3	119.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.1	+29.8
Semi-manufactured articles	134.4	133.7	131.6	128.2	96.9	+ 0.5	+ 4.8	+38.7
Manufactured products	134.2	134.8	134.0	131.1	102.6	— 0.4	+ 2.4	+30.8
All commodities other than Farm products	133.0	133.4	132.5	129.7	101.3	— 0.3	+ 2.5	+31.3
All commodities other than Farm products and foods	123.4	122.9	121.6	116.9	100.5	+ 0.4	+ 5.6	+22.8

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM DEC. 14, 1946 TO DEC. 21, 1946

Increases

Fruits and vegetables	4.1	Non-ferrous metals	0.8
Other leather products	2.8	Bituminous coal	0.6
Grains	2.7	Brick and tile	0.6
Other farm products	2.3	Cotton goods	0.5
Cereal products	2.0	Furniture	0.5
Fertilizer Materials	1.5	Lumber	0.4
Shoes	1.5	Other miscellaneous	0.4
Petroleum and products	1.3	Agricultural implements	0.3
Leather	1.2	Anthracite	0.3
Iron and steel	1.0	Furnishings	0.3
Other building materials	0.9	Woolen and worsted goods	0.3
Paint and Paint Materials	0.2		

Decreases

Hides and skins	5.1	Silk	0.3
Meats	4.1	Cattle feed	0.2
Dairy products	2.2	Other foods	0.2
Livestock and poultry	0.8	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	0.1

*Based on the BLS weekly index of prices of about 900 commodities which measures changes in the general level of primary market prices. This index should be distinguished from the daily index of 28 basic materials. For the most part, prices are those charged by manufacturers or producers or are those prevailing on commodity exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from one-day-a-week prices. It is designed as an indicator of week-to-week changes and should not be compared directly with the monthly index.

December Civil Engineering Construction Totals $352,855,000

Civil engineering construction volume in continental United States totals $352,855,000 for December, an average of $88,213,000 for each of the four weeks of the month. This average is 28% above the average for November, and is 48% above the average of December, 1945, according to "Engineering News-Record." The report issued on Jan. 2, added in part:

Private construction for December on a weekly average basis is 83% above last month, but 43% greater than December, 1945. Public construction is 24% below last month and 62% above last December. State and municipal construction, while 12% above last month, is 114% above the average for December, 1945. Federal construction, down 81% from last month, is 51% below December, 1945.

Civil engineering construction volume for December, 1946, November, 1946, and December, 1945 are:

	Dec., 1946 (four weeks)	Nov., 1946 (four weeks)	Dec., 1945 (four weeks)
Total U. S. Construction	$352,855,000	$275,825,000	$238,009,000
Private Construction	246,307,000	134,728,000	172,370,000
Public Construction	106,548,000	141,097,000	65,639,000
State and Municipal	96,332,000	86,106,000	44,962,000
Federal	10,216,000	54,991,000	20,677,000

New Capital

New capital for construction purposes for the four weeks of December, 1946 totals $314,558,000. On a cumulative basis, new construction capital in 1946 totals $3,407,681,000, 87% greater than the 1945 12-month total of $1,824,026,000.

Civil Engineering Construction Totals $61,908,000 for a Short (Three-day) Week

Civil engineering construction volume in continental United States totals $61,908,000 for the three-day week ending Jan. 2, 1947, as reported by "Engineering News-Record." This volume is 80% above the previous three-day week, 43% above the corresponding three-day week of last year, and 21% below the previous four-week moving average. The report issued on Jan. 2, went on to say:

The current week and the previous week are both three-day weeks due to the holidays, with private construction, $32,200,000 27% greater than last week, and 21% above the week last year. Public construction $29,708,000, is 227% above last week, and 78% greater than the week last year. State and municipal construction $24,124,000, 201% above last week, is 67% above the 1946 week. Federal construction, $5,584,000, is 428% above last week, and 156% above the week last year.

Civil engineering construction volume for the current week, last week, and the 1946 week are:

	Jan. 2, 1947	Dec. 26, 1946	Jan. 3, 1946
Total U. S. Construction	$61,908,000	$34,344,000	$43,295,000
Private Construction	32,200,000	25,260,000	26,642,000
Public Construction	29,708,000	9,084,000	16,653,000
State and Municipal	24,124,000	8,027,000	14,474,000
Federal	5,584,000	1,057,000	2,179,000

In the classified construction groups, waterworks, sewerage, highways, public buildings, commercial buildings, and unclassified construction gained this week over last week. Five of the nine classes recorded gains this week over the 1946 week as follows: waterworks, sewerage, highways, commercial buildings, and unclassified construction.

New Capital

New capital for construction purposes this week totals $9,316,000 and is made up of state and municipal bond sales. New capital for construction purposes for 1946 totals $3,407,681,000, 87% more than the $1,824,026 reported for the corresponding period of 1945.

United States Savings Bonds Issued and Redeemed Through Oct. 31, 1946

(Dollar amounts in millions—rounded and will not necessarily add to totals)

	*Amount Issued	*Amount Redeemed	†Amount Outstdg.	Percent Redeemed of Amt. Issued
Series A-D:				
Series A-1935 (matured)	$255	$241	$14	94.51
Series B-1936	461	328	‡134	71.15
Series C-1937	575	149	426	25.91
Series C-1938	644	143	501	22.20
Series D-1939	995	194	802	19.50
Series D-1940	1,186	204	982	17.20
Series D-1941	514	76	437	14.79
Total series A-D	$4,631	$1,335	$3,296	28.83
Series E:				
Series E-1941	1,441	277	1,164	19.22
Series E-1942	6,545	1,976	4,570	30.19
Series E-1943	10,735	3,842	6,893	35.79
Series E-1944	12,562	4,484	8,078	35.69
Series E-1945	9,836	3,137	6,698	31.89
Series E-1946 (10 mo.)	§3,377	438	§2,939	12.97
Total series E	$44,495	$14,153	$30,342	31.81
Unclassified Redemptions:				
Series A-E	----	108	—108	
Total series A-E	$49,127	$15,596	$33,531	31.75
Series F and G:				
Series F and G-1941	1,524	158	1,366	10.37
Series F and G-1942	3,173	363	2,810	11.44
Series F and G-1943	3,349	365	2,984	10.90
Series F and G-1944	3,680	274	3,407	7.45
Series F and G-1945	3,139	120	3,019	3.82
Series F and G-1946 (10 mo.)	2,532	10	2,522	.39
Total series F and G	$17,398	$1,290	$16,108	7.41
¶Total, all series	$66,524	$16,886	$49,638	25.38

*Includes accrued discount. †Current redemption values. ‡Includes matured bonds which have not yet been presented for redemption. §Includes $35 millions reported on public debt statement as "unclassified sales." ¶Includes series A-1935 (matured), and therefore does not agree with totals under interest-bearing debt on Public Debt Statement.

Resumption of Service On Carlsbad Loan

The City of Karlovy Vary (Carlsbad) authorized representatives of the Czechoslovakian Ministry of Finance to negotiate with the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc. for a plan of service on the outstanding 8% Dollar Bonds of the City held outside Czechoslovakia, estimated to be approximately $500,000, said the Council on Dec. 30, and as a result of these negotiations, the City is announcing the terms for resumption of service and interest arrears payments on the outstanding bonds. Bonds of this issue held by the City, as also those acquired from Czechoslovak holders for conversion into internal obligations, estimated at about $500,000, will not participate in this offer but will be canceled, according to the Council, which added in part:

The terms offered by the City to holders of its outstanding 8% bonds, with July 1, 1935 and subsequent coupons attached, are summarized as follows:

Czechoslovak State Guarantee—The Czechoslovak State undertakes to guarantee the payment of interest arrears, current interest, amortization, and repayment of principal, all as provided under the terms and conditions of this offer.

Current Interest—Beginning with the coupon dated Jan. 1, 1947, interest will be paid at the rate of 4% per annum, which is 50% of the original contract rate.

Amortization—1% cumulative sinking fund beginning with half year ending July 1, 1947, calculated on the outstanding bonds as of the date of this offer, will be used for semi-annual retirements through purchases at or below par, or by drawings at par. Beginning 1958, sinking fund will be increased sufficiently to retire outstanding bonds by Jan. 1, 1966.

Maturity—Maturity of the outstanding bonds will be extended from Jan. 1, 1954 to Jan. 1, 1966, a period of 12 years; Redemptions—All outstanding bonds may be redeemed on three months' published notice, at 101% with accrued interest. Security—All terms of the original bond contract will remain unchanged except as specifically modified by the proposed plan.

Bonds presented under the offer will be stamped to show acceptance of the terms of the offer, which terms include guarantee by the Czechoslovak State with respect to payment of interest, amortization, and principal; reduction of interest to 4% per annum beginning with the Jan. 1, 1947 coupon, and extension of maturity of the bond to Jan. 1, 1966.

Max M. Warburg Dies

Max M. Warburg, brother of Paul M. Warburg and Felix M. Warburg, both deceased, died on Dec. 26 at his home in New York. Max Warburg, an international banker, who left Germany in 1939 because of Nazi persecution, was 79 years of age. In the New York "Sun" of Dec. 28 it was stated:

"A United States citizen since 1944, the former banker had given much of his time to philanthropic work, taking special interest in the American Joint Distribution Committee, which a brother, Felix, founded in 1915.

"He was a member of a family that had engaged in commercial banking since 1798. In 1893 he had become a partner in M. M. Warburg & Co. of Hamburg, founded by his great grandfather.

"Warburg was author of a plan for reparations payments by Germany that attracted international attention following the first world war. In 1919 he was a member of the German delegation to Versailles. He resigned, however, from the commission in protest against the economic clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.

"Before coming to the United States, Mr. Warburg had been a director of the Hamburg-American Line and had at one time been prominent in the political life of Hamburg, where he had served as a judge and a member of the State Parliament.

His late brothers, Felix and Paul, were partners in the New York banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., with which the Warburg firm had close relations. Mr. Warburg himself first visited this country in 1911 and frequently thereafter before taking up permanent residence here."

President Greets Boy Scouts

A Christmas message sent by President Truman to the Boy Scouts of America as their honorary President, wished them and their leaders and friends "good health and good cheer." The President told the organization to "take joyous pride in your program of service to the community and to the nation." Mr. Truman's message was made public through the organization's national office in New York, according to advices to the New York "Times" on Dec. 24.

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended Dec. 28, 1946 Increased 5,350 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Dec. 28, 1946, was 4,713,200 barrels, an increase of 5,350 barrels per day over the preceding week and a gain of 239,300 barrels per day over the corresponding week in 1945. The daily average figure for the month of December, 1946, as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines, was 4,677,000 barrels. Daily production for the four weeks ended Dec. 28, 1946, averaged 4,708,200 barrels. The Institute's statement further shows:

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 4,968,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 15,604,000 barrels of gasoline; 2,105,000 barrels of kerosine; 5,931,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 8,181,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week ended Dec. 28, 1946; and had in storage at the end of that week 93,126,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 17,181,000 barrels of kerosine; 58,941,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 53,427,000 barrels of residual fuel oil.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (FIGURES IN BARRELS)

	*B. of M. Calculated Requirements December	State Allowables Begin. Dec. 1	Actual Production Week Ended Dec. 28, 1946	Change from Previous Week	4 Weeks Ended Dec. 28, 1946	Week Ended Dec. 29, 1945
**New York-Penna.	48,200		44,250	— 3,550	47,600	41,200
Florida			250		250	100
**West Virginia	8,400		7,550	+ 350	7,250	6,150
**Ohio—Southeast	7,600		4,550	— 1,100	5,400	3,550
Ohio—Other			2,150	— 400	2,400	3,050
Indiana	19,000		17,450	— 950	18,850	13,400
Illinois	210,000		199,500	— 1,900	201,000	202,400
Kentucky	29,000		30,050	— 50	30,100	29,550
Michigan	46,000		41,800	— 200	44,250	44,700
Nebraska	800		†700	----	700	750
Kansas	263,000	270,000	†278,200	+ 2,550	270,850	241,900
Oklahoma	380,000	362,400	†371,750	+ 300	371,250	390,850
Texas—						
District I			18,850	----	18,850	----
District II			134,800	----	135,250	----
District III			422,650	----	424,150	----
District IV			206,800	----	209,450	----
District V			34,600	----	34,700	----
East Texas			316,000	----	316,300	----
Other Dist. VI			99,350	----	99,550	----
District VII-B			34,500	----	34,500	----
District VII-C			27,700	----	27,750	----
District VIII			499,700	----	499,950	----
District IX			118,000	----	118,150	----
District X			81,100	----	81,050	----
Total Texas	2,050,000	‡2,000,267	1,996,050	----	1,999,650	1,922,400
North Louisiana			93,500	— 100	93,450	77,250
Coastal Louisiana			310,350	----	310,300	295,300
Total Louisiana	382,000	444,000	403,850	— 100	403,750	372,550
Arkansas	76,000	81,247	74,350	+ 200	74,000	76,650
Mississippi	60,000		84,400	— 300	82,850	53,950
Alabama	2,000		1,100	— 50	1,100	700
New Mexico—So. East	98,000	109,000	102,500	----	102,450	97,500
New Mexico—Other			450	----	450	350
Wyoming	96,000		104,150	+ 350	104,450	91,450
Montana	24,000		21,600	— 1,500	22,800	20,300
Colorado	32,000		39,450	— 300	38,600	20,450
California	845,000	§840,700	887,100	+12,000	878,200	840,000
Total United States	4,677,000		4,713,200	+ 5,350	4,708,200	4,473,900
**Pennsylvania Grade (included above)			56,350	+ 4,300	60,250	50,900

*These are Bureau of Mines calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecasts. They include the condensate that is moved in crude pipe lines. The A. P. I. figures are crude oil only. As requirements may be supplied either from stocks or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude inventories must be deducted, as pointed out by the Bureau from its estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced.

†Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska figures are for week ended 7:00 a.m. Dec. 26, 1946.

‡This is the net basic allowable as of Dec. 1 calculated on a 31-day basis and includes shutdowns and exemptions for the entire month. With the exception of several fields which were exempted entirely and of certain other fields for which shutdowns were ordered for from 8 to 11 days, the entire State was ordered shut down for 8 days, no definite dates during the month being specified; operators only being required to shut down as best suits their operating schedules or labor needed to operate leases, a total equivalent to 8 days shutdown time during the calendar month.

§Recommendation of Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS; PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE; STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE, KEROSINE, GAS OIL AND DISTILLATE FUEL AND RESIDUAL FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED DEC. 28, 1946

(Figures in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each)

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

District—	% Daily Refin'g Capac. Report'g	Crude Runs to Stills Daily Av.	% Operated	§Gasoline Product'n at Ref. Inc. Nat. Blended	‡Finish'd and Unfin. Gasoline Stocks	‡Stocks of Kerosine	‡Stks. of Gas Oil & Dist. Fuel Oil	‡Stks. of Resid. Fuel Oil
East Coast	99.5	767	91.4	2,103	19,978	7,994	21,531	8,966
Appalachian—								
District No. 1	76.3	106	69.9	327	2,474	441	551	310
District No. 2	84.7	60	96.8	189	1,014	42	110	182
Ind., Ill., Ky.	87.4	793	91.1	2,958	16,974	1,711	6,257	4,159
Okla., Kans., Mo.	78.3	386	82.3	1,434	8,939	995	2,788	1,285
Inland Texas	59.8	232	70.3	1,037	3,693	391	522	742
Texas Gulf Coast	89.2	1,260	102.8	3,663	14,337	3,124	10,494	6,836
Louisiana Gulf Coast	97.4	351	109.3	1,128	4,843	1,379	3,608	2,096
No. La. & Arkansas	55.9	67	53.2	170	1,781	269	494	122
Rocky Mountain—								
New Mexico	19.0	12	92.3	36	107	15	36	41
Other Rocky Mt.	70.9	129	78.2	380	2,022	114	442	608
California	85.5	811	81.6	2,179	16,964	706	12,108	28,080
Total U. S. B. of M. basis Dec. 28, 1946	85.8	4,968	89.4	15,604	*93,126	17,181	58,941	53,427
Total U. S. B. of M. basis Dec. 21, 1946	85.8	4,820	86.7	15,195	89,554	17,815	60,608	54,217
Total U. S. B. of M. Dec. 29, 1945		4,706		14,286	†96,198	10,243	36,403	41,679

*Includes unfinished gasoline stocks of 8,365,000 barrels. †Includes unfinished gasoline stocks of 8,233,000 barrels. ‡Stocks at refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines. §In addition, there were 2,105,000 barrels of kerosine, 5,931,000 barrels of gas oil and distillate fuel oil and 8,181 barrels of residual fuel oil produced during the week ended Dec. 28, 1946, which compares with 1,928,000 barrels, 5,789,000 barrels and 8,419,000 barrels, respectively, in the preceding week and 2,035,000 barrels, 4,971,000 barrels and 8,957,000 barrels, respectively, in the week ended Dec. 29, 1945.

Trading on New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Dec 31 figures showing the volume of total round-lot stock sales on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange and the volume of round-lot stock transactions for the account of all members of these exchanges in the week ended Dec. 14, continuing a series of current figures being published weekly by the Commission. Short sales are shown separately from other sales in these figures.

Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of members (except odd-lot dealers) during the week ended Dec. 14 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 3,034,269 shares, which amount was 16.81% of the total transactions on the Exchange of 9,022,320 shares. This compares with member trading during the week ended Dec. 7 of 2,304,871 shares, or 17.56% of the total trading of 6,560,560 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended Dec. 14 amounted to 717,100 shares, or 16.52% of the total volume on that Exchange of 2,170,055 shares. During the week ended Dec. 7 trading for the account of Curb members of 459,435 shares was 14.57% of the total trading of 1,576,655.

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

WEEK ENDED DEC. 14, 1946

	Total for Week	†%
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:		
Short sales	408,020	
‡Other sales	8,614,300	
Total sales	9,022,320	
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	978,800	
Short sales	225,800	
‡Other sales	778,740	
Total sales	1,004,540	10.99
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	199,190	
Short sales	36,000	
‡Other sales	177,130	
Total sales	213,130	2.28
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	344,350	
Short sales	30,390	
‡Other sales	263,869	
Total sales	294,259	3.54
4. Total—		
Total purchases	1,522,340	
Short sales	292,190	
‡Other sales	1,219,739	
Total sales	1,511,929	16.81

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

WEEK ENDED DEC. 14, 1946

	Total for Week	†%
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:		
Short sales	51,270	
‡Other sales	2,118,785	
Total sales	2,170,055	
B. Round-Lot Transactions for Account of Members:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—		
Total purchases	209,030	
Short sales	38,850	
‡Other sales	220,655	
Total sales	259,505	10.80
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	30,310	
Short sales	2,950	
‡Other sales	32,960	
Total sales	35,910	1.52
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	132,290	
Short sales	2,800	
‡Other sales	47,255	
Total sales	50,055	4 20
4. Total—		
Total purchases	371,630	
Short sales	44,600	
‡Other sales	300,870	
Total sales	345,470	16.52
C. Odd-Lot Transactions for Account of Specialists—		
Customers' short sales	0	
§Customers' other sales	97,504	
Total purchases	97,504	
Total sales	87,503	

*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."

Commercial Paper Outstanding on Nov. 29

Reports received by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from commercial paper dealers show a total of $226,800,000 of open market paper outstanding on Nov. 29, compared with $201,500,000 on Oct. 31, 1946, and $156,000,000 on Nov. 30, 1945.

The following are the totals for the last two years:

	$		$
1946—		1945—	
Nov. 29	226,800,000	Oct. 31	127,100,000
Oct. 31	201,500,000	Sep. 28	111,100,000
Sep. 30	147,600,000	Aug. 31	110,200,000
Aug. 31	141,600,000	July 31	106,800,000
July 31	130,800,000	Jun. 29	100,800,000
June 28	121,400,000	May 31	102,800,000
May 30	126,000,000	Apr. 30	118,600,000
Apr. 30	148,700,000	Mar. 30	146,700,000
Mar. 29	171,500,000	Feb. 28	157,300,000
Feb. 28	178,200,000	Jan. 31	162,400,000
Jan. 31	173,700,000		
		1944—	
1945—		Dec. 30	166,000,000
Dec. 31	158,900,000	Nov. 30	166,900,000
Nov. 30	156,100,000		

U. S. Antarctic Policy Stated

[illegible]

NYSE Odd-Lot Tra[illegible]

[illegible]

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended Dec. 28, 1946 Increased 5,350 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Dec. 28, 1946, was 4,713,200 barrels, an increase of 5,350 barrels per day over the preceding week and a gain of 239,300 barrels per day over the corresponding week in 1945. The daily average figure for the month of December, 1946, as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines, was 4,677,000 barrels. Daily production for the four weeks ended Dec. 28, 1946, averaged 4,708,200 barrels. The Institute's statement further shows:

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 4,968,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 15,604,000 barrels of gasoline; 2,105,000 barrels of kerosine; 5,931,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 8,181,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week ended Dec. 28, 1946; and had in storage at the end of that week 93,126,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 17,181,000 barrels of kerosine; 58,941,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 53,427,000 barrels of residual fuel oil.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (FIGURES IN BARRELS)

	*B. of M. Calculated Requirements December	State Allowables Begin. Dec. 1	Actual Production Week Ended Dec. 28, 1946	Change from Previous Week	4 Weeks Ended Dec. 28, 1946	Week Ended Dec. 29, 1945
**New York-Penna.	48,200		44,250	— 3,550	47,600	41,200
Florida			250		250	100
**West Virginia	8,400		7,550	+ 350	7,250	6,150
**Ohio—Southeast	7,600		4,550	— 1,100	5,400	3,550
Ohio—Other			2,150	— 400	2,400	3,050
Indiana	19,000		17,450	— 950	18,850	13,400
Illinois	210,000		199,500	— 1,900	201,000	202,400
Kentucky	29,000		30,050	— 50	30,100	29,550
Michigan	46,000		41,800	— 200	44,250	44,700
Nebraska	800		†700		700	750
Kansas	263,000	270,000	†278,200	+ 2,550	270,850	241,900
Oklahoma	380,000	362,400	†371,750	+ 300	371,250	390,850
Texas—						
District I			18,850	----	18,850	----
District II			134,800	----	135,250	----
District III			422,650	----	424,150	----
District IV			206,800	----	209,450	----
District V			34,600	----	34,700	----
East Texas			316,000	----	316,300	----
Other Dist. VI			99,350	----	99,550	----
District VII-B			34,500	----	34,500	----
District VII-C			27,700	----	27,750	----
District VIII			499,700	----	499,950	----
District IX			118,000	----	118,150	----
District X			81,100	----	81,050	----
Total Texas	2,050,000	‡2,000,267	1,996,050	----	1,999,650	1,922,400
North Louisiana			93,500	— 100	93,450	77,250
Coastal Louisiana			310,350	----	310,300	295,300
Total Louisiana	382,000	444,000	403,850	— 100	403,750	372,550
Arkansas	76,000	81,247	74,350	+ 200	74,000	76,650
Mississippi	60,000		84,400	— 300	82,850	53,950
Alabama	2,000		1,100	— 50	1,100	700
New Mexico—So. East	98,000	109,000	102,500	----	102,450	97,500
New Mexico—Other			450	----	450	350
Wyoming	96,000		104,150	+ 350	104,450	91,450
Montana	24,000		21,600	— 1,500	22,800	20,300
Colorado	32,000		39,450	— 300	38,600	20,450
California	845,000	§840,700	887,100	+ 12,000	878,200	840,000
Total United States	4,677,000		4,713,200	+ 5,350	4,708,200	4,473,900
**Pennsylvania Grade (included above)			56,350	+ 4,300	60,250	50,900

*These are Bureau of Mines calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecasts. They include the condensate that is moved in crude pipe lines. The A. P. I. figures are crude oil only. As requirements may be supplied either from stocks or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude inventories must be deducted, as pointed out by the Bureau from its estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced.

†Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska figures are for week ended 7:00 a.m. Dec. 26, 1946.

‡This is the net basic allowable as of Dec. 1 calculated on a 31-day basis and includes shutdowns and exemptions for the entire month. With the exception of several fields which were exempted entirely and of certain other fields for which shutdowns were ordered for from 8 to 11 days, the entire State was ordered shut down for 8 days, no definite dates during the month being specified; operators only being required to shut down as best suits their operating schedules or labor needed to operate leases, a total equivalent to 8 days shutdown time during the calendar month.

§Recommendation of Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS; PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE; STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE, KEROSINE, GAS OIL AND DISTILLATE FUEL AND RESIDUAL FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED DEC. 28, 1946

(Figures in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each)

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

District—	% Daily Refin'g Capac. Report'g	Crude Runs to Stills Daily Av.	Crude Runs to Stills % Operated	§Gasoline Product'n at Ref. Inc. Nat. Blended	‡Finish'd and Unfin. Gasoline Stocks	‡Stocks of Kerosine	‡Stks. of Gas Oil & Dist. Fuel Oil	‡Stks. of Resid. Fuel Oil
East Coast	99.5	767	91.4	2,103	19,978	7,994	21,531	8,966
Appalachian—								
District No. 1	76.3	100	69.9	327	2,474	441	551	310
District No. 2	84.7	60	96.8	189	1,014	42	110	182
Ind., Ill., Ky.	87.4	793	91.1	2,958	16,974	1,711	6,257	4,159
Okla., Kans., Mo.	78.3	386	82.3	1,434	8,939	995	2,788	1,285
Inland Texas	59.8	232	70.3	1,037	3,693	391	522	742
Texas Gulf Coast	89.2	1,260	102.8	3,663	14,337	3,124	10,494	6,836
Louisiana Gulf Coast	97.4	351	109.3	1,128	4,843	1,379	3,608	2,096
No. La. & Arkansas	55.9	67	53.2	170	1,781	269	494	122
Rocky Mountain—								
New Mexico	19.0	12	92.3	36	107	15	36	41
Other Rocky Mt.	70.9	129	78.2	380	2,022	114	442	608
California	85.5	811	81.6	2,179	16,964	706	12,108	28,080
Total U. S. B. of M. basis Dec. 28, 1946	85.8	4,968	89.4	15,604	*93,126	17,181	58,941	53,427
Total U. S. B. of M. basis Dec. 21, 1946	85.8	4,820	86.7	15,195	89,554	17,815	60,608	54,217
Total U. S. B. of M. Dec. 29, 1945		4,706		14,286	†96,198	10,243	36,403	41,679

*Includes unfinished gasoline stocks of 8,365,000 barrels. †Includes unfinished gasoline stocks of 8,233,000 barrels. ‡Stocks at refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines. §In addition, there were 2,105,000 barrels of kerosine, 5,931,000 barrels of gas oil and distillate fuel oil and 8,181 barrels of residual fuel oil produced during the week ended Dec. 28, 1946, which compares with 1,928,000 barrels, 5,789,000 barrels and 8,419,000 barrels, respectively, in the preceding week and 2,035,000 barrels, 4,971,000 barrels and 8,957,000 barrels, respectively, in the week ended Dec. 29, 1945.

Trading on New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Dec. 31 figures showing the volume of total round-lot stock sales on the New New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange and the volume of round-lot stock transactions for the account of all members of these exchanges in the week ended Dec. 14, continuing a series of current figures being published weekly by the Commission. Short sales are shown separately from other sales in these figures.

Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of members (except odd-lot dealers) during the week ended Dec. 14 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 3,034,269 shares, which amount was 16.81% of the total transactions on the Exchange of 9,022,320 shares. This compares with member trading during the week ended Dec. 7 of 2,304,871 shares, or 17.56% of the total trading of 6,560,560 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended Dec. 14 amounted to 717,100 shares, or 16.52% of the total volume on that Exchange of 2,170,055 shares. During the week ended Dec. 7 trading for the account of Curb members of 459,435 shares was 14.57% of the total trading of 1,576,655.

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

WEEK ENDED DEC. 14, 1946

	Total for Week	†%
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:		
Short sales	408,020	
‡Other sales	8,614,300	
Total sales	9,022,320	
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	978,800	
Short sales	225,800	
‡Other sales	778,740	
Total sales	1,004,540	10.99
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	199,190	
Short sales	36,000	
‡Other sales	177,130	
Total sales	213,130	2.28
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	344,350	
Short sales	30,390	
‡Other sales	263,869	
Total sales	294,259	3.54
4. Total—		
Total purchases	1,522,340	
Short sales	292,190	
‡Other sales	1,219,739	
Total sales	1,511,929	16.81

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

WEEK ENDED DEC. 14, 1946

	Total for Week	†%
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:		
Short sales	51,270	
‡Other sales	2,118,785	
Total sales	2,170,055	
B. Round-Lot Transactions for Account of Members:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—		
Total purchases	209,030	
Short sales	38,850	
‡Other sales	220,655	
Total sales	259,505	10.80
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	30,310	
Short sales	2,950	
‡Other sales	32,960	
Total sales	35,910	1.52
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	132,290	
Short sales	2,800	
‡Other sales	47,255	
Total sales	50,055	4.20
4. Total—		
Total purchases	371,630	
Short sales	44,600	
‡Other sales	300,870	
Total sales	345,470	16.52
C. Odd-Lot Transactions for Account of Specialists—		
Customers' short sales	0	
§Customers' other sales	97,504	
Total purchases	97,504	
Total sales	87,503	

*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."

Commercial Paper Outstanding on Nov. 29

Reports received by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from commercial paper dealers show a total of $226,800,000 of open market paper outstanding on Nov. 29, compared with $201,500,000 on Oct. 31, 1946, and $156,000,000 on Nov. 30, 1945.

The following are the totals for the last two years:

	$		$
1946—		1945—	
Nov. 29	226,800,000	Oct. 31	127,100,000
Oct. 31	201,500,000	Sep. 28	111,100,000
Sep. 30	147,600,000	Aug. 31	110,200,000
Aug. 31	141,600,000	July 31	106,800,000
July 31	130,800,000	Jun. 29	100,800,000
June 28	121,400,000	May 31	102,800,000
May 30	126,000,000	Apr. 30	118,600,000
Apr. 30	148,700,000	Mar. 30	146,700,000
Mar. 29	171,500,000	Feb. 28	157,300,000
Feb. 28	178,200,000	Jan. 31	162,400,000
Jan. 31	173,700,000		
		1944—	
1945—		Dec. 30	166,000,000
Dec. 31	158,900,000	Nov. 30	166,900,000
Nov. 30	156,100,000		

U. S. Antarctic Policy Stated

Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson on Dec. 27 reiterated the United States policy in the Antarctic area, which does not recognize any claims there of other nations and makes none for itself, reserving, however, all rights which it may have in the South Polar region. Mr. Acheson pointed out, according to Washington advices to the New York "Times," that claims have been asserted for the United States by private citizens, including Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who, a Navy announcement states, is to sail from Norfolk, Va., to command the Antarctic Expedition now en route to Little America, on the aircraft carrier, Philippine Sea. From the "Times" Washington account we quote:

"The carrier will rendezvous with vessels of the central group of Task Force 68, which already is operating in the Ross Sea. When the carrier is 400 to 500 miles from Little America, planes will leave her deck to take Admiral Byrd and others to the Ross Shelf ice, where a landing strip will be ready.

"The Marguerite Bay region in Antarctica will be the objective of another expedition that will leave the United States next month. An independent, private American expedition, this will be led by Comdr. Finn Ronne, a Naval Reserve officer. By Act of Congress a Navy vessel has been lent to him.

"Mr. Acheson did not elaborate upon his brief, oral assertion concerning non-recognition of claims in Antarctica. It was regarded as merely a reaffirmation of a position that long has been taken by the United States.

"But he confirmed London press reports that the State Department had not requested the British Government to remove the British expedition from Marguerite Bay, where it long has been. It has not occupied the huts nor used the property the Byrd Expedition left there in 1941, he said."

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Dec. 31 a summary 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 for the week ended Dec. 21, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. The figures are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the odd-lot dealers and specialists.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR THE ODD-LOT ACCOUNT OF ODD-LOT DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS ON THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Dec. 21, 1946

	Total For Week
Odd-Lot Sales by Dealers— (Customers' purchases)	
Number of orders	26,428
Number of shares	811,533
Dollar value	$32,064,164
Odd-lot Purchases by Dealers— (Customers' sales)	
Number of Orders:	
Customers' short sales	154
*Customers' other sales	26,532
Customers' total sales	26,686
Number of Shares:	
Customers' short sales	6,290
*Customers' other sales	804,145
Customers' total sales	810,435
Dollar value	$28,869,701
Round-lot Sales by Dealers—	
Number of Shares:	
Short sales	0
†Other sales	240,550
Total sales	240,550
Round-lot Purchases by Dealers—	
Number of shares	249,200

*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 Week Ended Dec. 28, 1946 Off Because of Holiday

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 28, 1946, which included the Christmas holiday, totaled 627,967 cars, a decrease of 208,214 cars, or 24.9% below the preceding week, the Association of American Railroads announced on Jan. 3, 1947. The current figure, however, was an increase of 121,990 cars, or 24.1%, above the corresponding week in 1945, and an increase of 43,091 cars, or 7.4% above the same week in 1944, which periods also included the Christmas holiday.

Loading of revenue freight on the railroads of the United States in the year 1946 totaled 41,341,205 cars, a decrease of 576,915 cars, or 1.4% below the preceding year.

The Association, in reviewing the week ended Dec. 28, 1946, further reported:

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 286,983 cars, a decrease of 86,325 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 52,383 cars above the corresponding week in 1945.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 97,677 cars, a decrease of 24,588 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 10,022 cars above the corresponding week in 1945.

Coal loading amounted to 135,969 cars, a decrease of 62,341 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 35,046 cars above the corresponding week in 1945.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 44,553 cars, a decrease of 8,778 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 9,708 cars above the corresponding week in 1945. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Dec. 28 totaled 31,112 cars, a decrease of 5,504 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 7,935 cars above the corresponding week in 1945.

Livestock loading amounted to 11,153 cars, a decrease of 4,500 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 326 cars below the corresponding week in 1945. In the Western Districts alone loading of livestock for the week of Dec. 28 totaled 8,203 cars, a decrease of 3,712 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 342 cars below the corresponding week in 1945.

Forest products loading totaled 27,605 cars, a decrease of 18,916 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 11,766 cars above the corresponding week in 1945.

Ore loading amounted to 10,194 cars, a decrease of 2,298 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 2,479 cars above the corresponding week in 1945.

Coke loading amounted to 13,833 cars, a decrease of 468 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 912 cars above the corresponding week in 1945.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1945, and all reported increases compared with same week in 1944 except the Southwestern.

	1946	1945	1944
4 weeks of January	2,883,620	3,003,655	3,158,700
4 weeks of February	2,866,710	3,052,487	3,154,116
5 weeks of March	3,982,229	4,022,088	3,916,037
4 weeks of April	2,604,552	3,377,335	3,275,846
4 weeks of May	2,616,067	3,456,465	3,441,616
5 weeks of June	4,062,911	4,366,516	4,338,886
4 weeks of July	3,406,874	3,379,284	3,459,830
5 weeks of August	4,478,446	4,100,512	4,473,872
4 weeks of September	3,517,188	3,255,757	3,527,162
4 weeks of October	3,680,314	3,151,185	3,598,245
5 weeks of November	4,220,275	4,011,044	4,172,739
Week of Dec. 7	729,084	776,376	793,156
Week of Dec. 14	828,787	771,594	750,242
Week of Dec. 21	836,181	687,845	762,972
Week of Dec. 28	627,967	505,977	584,876
Total	41,341,205	41,918,120	43,408,295

Total loadings by commodities in 1946 compared with 1945 follow:

	1946	1945	% Change
Grain and grain products	2,497,336	2,733,968	— 8.7
Livestock	924,016	893,525	+ 3.4
Coal	8,005,162	8,296,208	— 3.5
Coke	586,947	694,707	—15.5
Forest products	2,263,567	2,038,992	+11.0
Ore	1,995,172	2,474,336	—19.4
Merchandise, l.c.l.	6,336,465	5,528,509	+14.6
Miscellaneous	18,732,540	19,257,875	— 2.7
Total	41,341,205	41,918,120	— 1.4

The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended Dec. 28, 1946. During this period 114 roads reported gains over the week ended Dec. 29, 1945.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS
(NUMBER OF CARS) WEEK ENDED DEC. 28

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1946	1945	1944	1946	1945
Eastern District—					
Ann Arbor	315	307	237	1,267	1,031
Bangor & Aroostook	1,425	2,288	1,634	406	313
Boston & Maine	5,859	5,422	4,822	11,432	11,521
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,132	795	969	2,168	1,455
Central Indiana	29	13	24	54	31
Central Vermont	795	794	798	2,138	2,156
Delaware & Hudson	3,569	3,217	3,485	11,027	10,061
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	5,843	5,139	5,643	8,606	6,991
Detroit & Mackinac	216	158	102	253	152
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	1,863	1,500	1,359	1,128	1,245
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	343	261	272	3,842	2,347
Erie	9,572	7,527	9,051	13,925	12,457
Grand Trunk Western	3,601	2,157	2,781	8,122	7,298
Lehigh & Hudson River	109	97	158	2,968	2,132
Lehigh & New England	1,846	1,182	1,164	1,633	1,196
Lehigh Valley	6,429	5,306	5,627	7,550	6,399
Maine Central	2,187	1,996	1,602	3,034	3,792
Monongahela	4,354	4,077	4,149	240	179
Montour	2,109	1,650	1,740	22	17
New York Central Lines	39,239	31,352	35,273	45,674	35,910
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	7,819	7,977	7,777	13,803	12,539
New York, Ontario & Western	816	678	745	2,447	1,689
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	4,886	3,827	5,018	13,361	10,547
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western	276	317	337	1,194	1,688
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	5,085	5,683	6,101	7,675	5,344
Pere Marquette	4,890	3,546	3,745	7,383	5,199
Pittsburg & Shawmut	870	652	465	21	8
Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern	227	151	141	112	159
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	619	602	698	2,050	1,594
Rutland	287	259	283	1,034	935
Wabash	4,926	4,005	4,434	10,241	9,235
Wheeling & Lake Erie	4,014	3,077	3,652	3,552	3,067
Total	125,550	106,012	114,286	188,362	158,687

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1946	1945	1944	1946	1945
Allegheny District—					
Akron, Canton & Youngstown	482	376	585	1,304	1,104
Baltimore & Ohio	32,942	26,348	28,729	21,161	17,343
Bessemer & Lake Erie	1,233	981	1,423	1,682	1,028
Cambria & Indiana	913	729	1,110	16	9
Central R. R. of New Jersey	4,702	3,889	4,818	16,671	13,500
Cornwall	350	288	367	66	40
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	420	214	121	7	13
Ligonier Valley	57	9	80	5	5
Long Island	1,146	976	1,119	4,206	4,120
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines	1,368	1,066	1,468	1,800	1,467
Pennsylvania System	63,811	50,797	57,734	47,505	42,919
Reading Co.	11,342	8,785	10,925	22,392	21,155
Union (Pittsburgh)	15,545	14,535	17,064	3,843	2,564
Western Maryland	3,404	2,367	2,709	9,602	9,277
Total	137,715	111,360	128,242	130,260	114,544
Pocahontas District—					
Chesapeake & Ohio	19,975	15,184	18,193	9,608	7,564
Norfolk & Western	14,619	9,886	12,832	5,626	4,767
Virginian	2,311	1,904	2,696	1,338	985
Total	36,905	26,974	33,721	16,572	13,316
Southern District—					
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern	240	126	158	227	144
Atl. & W. P.—W. R. R. of Ala.	551	446	538	1,888	1,364
Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast	†	†	†	†	†
Atlantic Coast Line	9,099	8,074	8,710	8,570	7,587
Central of Georgia	2,187	1,790	2,183	3,712	2,778
Charleston & Western Carolina	248	174	236	1,183	913
Clinchfield	1,142	678	1,020	2,775	2,242
Columbus & Greenville	278	154	164	263	185
Durham & Southern	69	71	79	489	480
Florida East Coast	2,312	2,078	2,298	1,755	1,188
Gainesville Midland	63	24	20	101	89
Georgia	792	459	914	2,172	1,419
Georgia & Florida	209	170	313	616	519
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio	3,839	2,935	2,807	3,562	2,625
Illinois Central System	21,685	17,972	22,404	13,805	11,532
Louisville & Nashville	20,414	15,005	17,556	8,724	7,569
Macon, Dublin & Savannah	145	105	99	850	669
Mississippi Central	240	116	165	358	314
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	2,626	1,887	2,185	3,844	2,761
Norfolk Southern	693	481	475	1,342	1,014
Piedmont Northern	231	227	297	1,622	1,268
Richmond, Fred. & Potomac	203	148	207	7,680	7,007
Seaboard Air Line	7,575	6,475	6,453	7,770	6,058
Southern System	18,395	14,482	15,995	21,543	17,000
Tennessee Central	544	288	402	729	733
Winston-Salem Southbound	76	77	79	861	549
Total	93,856	74,442	85,757	96,441	78,007
Northwestern District—					
Chicago & North Western	12,300	11,340	11,551	13,737	10,865
Chicago Great Western	2,098	1,946	1,996	3,497	2,915
Chicago, Milw., St. P. & Pac.	16,919	14,295	16,826	10,638	8,827
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	3,096	2,975	3,031	4,140	3,391
Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range	862	857	962	290	221
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	449	411	391	504	367
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	7,881	6,446	7,966	10,374	9,014
Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & South	388	323	287	131	92
Great Northern	9,959	8,015	9,090	4,670	3,728
Green Bay & Western	338	343	362	721	621
Lake Superior & Ishpeming	212	187	159	43	44
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,691	1,544	1,617	2,601	1,852
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M.	4,446	3,923	3,736	3,323	2,848
Northern Pacific	8,402	6,410	7,202	4,688	3,514
Spokane International	99	48	175	391	369
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	1,720	1,103	1,506	2,489	1,686
Total	70,860	60,166	66,857	62,237	50,354
Central Western District—					
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe System	23,204	16,299	17,820	10,003	7,731
Alton	3,016	2,005	2,535	3,726	2,715
Bingham & Garfield	223	184	340	66	44
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	18,177	14,480	15,381	11,603	9,220
Chicago & Illinois Midland	2,650	1,841	2,374	772	729
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	11,114	8,866	9,967	12,947	9,345
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2,291	1,834	1,947	3,157	2,521
Colorado & Southern	621	479	466	1,653	1,368
Denver & Rio Grande Western	3,135	2,084	3,125	4,468	3,674
Denver & Salt Lake	896	652	491	47	42
Fort Worth & Denver City	865	524	473	1,263	1,046
Illinois Terminal	1,854	1,561	2,224	1,621	1,260
Missouri-Illinois	883	688	742	473	368
Nevada Northern	1,342	1,373	1,441	130	106
North Western Pacific	519	278	424	554	356
Peoria & Pekin Union	9	12	10	0	0
Southern Pacific (Pacific)	21,603	17,136	22,090	9,770	7,487
Toledo, Peoria & Western	12	0	266	66	0
Union Pacific System	16,107	12,255	13,849	12,227	9,714
Utah	617	553	390	2	4
Western Pacific	1,529	1,102	1,624	2,744	2,273
Total	110,656	84,206	97,979	77,292	60,003
Southwestern District—					
Burlington-Rock Island	292	300	264	731	707
Gulf Coast Lines	3,737	3,676	4,631	2,084	2,007
International-Great Northern	1,645	1,326	1,881	3,331	2,902
‡K. O. & G.-M. V.-O. C.-A.-A.	1,226	860	871	1,778	1,302
Kansas City Southern	2,624	1,957	4,200	2,597	2,129
Louisiana & Arkansas	1,800	1,802	2,332	2,088	1,877
Litchfield & Madison	228	247	234	1,218	892
Missouri & Arkansas	§	90	69	§	282
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines	4,431	3,873	5,518	4,103	2,853
Missouri Pacific	14,322	10,867	12,289	13,264	11,118
Quanah Acme & Pacific	155	52	55	257	182
St. Louis-San Francisco	8,266	6,074	7,403	6,349	5,354
St. Louis-Southwestern	2,383	1,852	2,749	4,263	3,937
Texas & New Orleans	7,217	6,412	9,448	5,121	4,178
Texas & Pacific	3,991	3,309	5,967	6,092	4,681
Wichita Falls & Southern	78	93	93	58	52
Weatherford M. W. & N. W.	30	27	30	12	14
Total	52,425	42,817	58,034	53,346	44,467

†Included in Atlantic Coast Line RR. ‡Includes Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Ry., Midland Valley Ry. and Oklahoma City-Ada-Atoka Ry. §Strike.

NOTE—Previous year's figures revised.

November Utility Gas Sales Continue Gains

Sales of utility gas to ultimate consumers in November rose 7.0% over a year ago to total 2,325,863,000 therms, according to the American Gas Association. This marked the fifth consecutive month in which gas sales showed an increase over the comparable month of 1945.

Mixed gas sales showed the greatest improvement with a gain of 11.9% over last year, while manufactured gas and natural gas sales increased 6.8% each as compared with a year earlier.

The following summary tabulates sales for November and for the 12-month period ending Nov. 30, 1946 (in therms—000 omitted):

Period Ended Nov. 30—	1946—Month	—1945	1946—12 Months	—1945
Natural Gas	2,045,677	1,915,917	22,778,695	22,914,998
Manufactured Gas	176,073	164,839	2,153,826	2,079,614
Mixed Gas	104,113	93,037	1,241,641	1,176,792
Total	2,325,863	2,173,793	26,174,162	26,171,404

Mtg. Financing by Life Insurance Cos. Increased in Year

With real estate mortgage financing increased sharply by the life insurance companies of the country during 1946, the total of such mortgages owned by the life companies at year-end are estimated to be $7,000,000,000, up more than $350,000,000 in the year, the Institute of Life Insurance reported on Dec. 29. The advices stated that the greater part of the year's gain in mortgage financing has been in city mortgages other than FHA. The FHA mortgages showed a decrease during 1946 of approximately $100,000,000. Farm mortgages showed a rise of about $25,000,000. The other city mortgages increased by almost $500,000,000. The Institute further said:

"Total new mortgage purchases in 1946 by the life companies approximated $1,600,000,000, topping the billion dollar mark for the first time in many years, and exceeding such purchases in 1945 by $600,000,000. Holdings of foreclosed real estate were further reduced by sales of many millions during the year and at year-end total real estate holdings, including home office properties, housing projects and real estate held as an investment, as well as the foreclosed properties, were valued at $750,000,000, about $100,000,000 less than at the close of 1945."

Result of Treasury Bill Offering

The Secretary of the Treasury announced on Dec. 30 that the tenders for $1,300,000,000 or thereabout of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated Jan. 2 and to mature April 3, which were offered on Dec. 27, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks, on Dec. 30.

Total applied for, $2,892,507,000.

Total accepted, $1,311,177,000 (includes $19,040,000 entered on a fixed price basis at 99.905 and accepted in full).

Average price, 99.905+; equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.374% per annum.

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High, 99.907, equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.368% per annum.

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

30% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.

There was a maturity of a similar issue of bills on Jan. 2 in the amount of $1,306,922,000.

Weekly Lumber Shipments 16.7% Above Production

According to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, lumber shipments of 398 mills reporting to the National Lumber Trade Barometer were 16.7% above production for the week ending Dec. 28, 1946. In the same week new orders for those mills were 1.7% above production. Unfilled order files of the reporting mills, amounted to 61% of stocks. For reporting softwood mills, unfilled orders are equivalent to 23 days' production at the current rate and gross stocks are equivalent to 37 days' production.

For the year-to-date, shipments of reporting identical mills were 0.8% above production; orders were 0.4% below production.

Compared to the average corresponding week of 1935-1939, production of reporting mills was 5.2% above; shipments were 5.6% below; orders were 27.1% below. Compared to the corresponding week in 1945, production of reporting mills was 11.1% above; shipments were 23.9% above; new orders were 1.3% abov

Items About Banks and Trust Companies

(Continued from page 189)

Deposits totaled $24,735,776 against $25,609,796 on Sept. 30, last and $26,828,736 a year ago. The decline in deposits, it is noted, was due to a steady decrease in U. S. Government deposits which totaled $571,868 on Dec. 31, last, against $1,724,711 on Sept. 30, 1946 and $6,071,399 on Dec. 31, 1945. Surplus and undivided profits amounted to $767,655 compared with $762,303 on Sept. 30 and $611,385 a year ago. Loans and discounts were $5,480,809 at the close of the year compared with $5,175,894 three months earlier and $5,132,702 on Dec. 31, 1945. Holdings of U. S. Government securities and municipal bonds totaled $12,645,612 against $13,384,220 and $15,308,878. Cash on hand and due from banks at the close of the year amounted to $6,391,667 compared with $6,615,064 and $5,397,533.

The statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1946 of the Grace National Bank of New York shows deposits of $78,652,479 as compared with $79,716,813 on Sept. 30, 1946 and $95,139,601 a year ago. Surplus and undivided profits amounted to $3,817,913 as compared with $3,768,475 on Sept. 30, 1946 and $3,624,458 a year ago. Cash in vault and with banks totaled $23,004,748 as compared with $19,788,042 on Sept. 30, 1946 and $22,211,860 a year ago. U. S. Government Securities were $44,825,407, as compared with $47,020,393 on Sept. 30, 1946 and $49,852,878 a year ago. Loans and discounts were $22,860,114 as compared with $19,987,863 on Sept. 30, 1946 and $28,374,304 a year ago.

Arthur S. Kleeman, President of Colonial Trust Company of New York announced on Dec. 30 the following promotions: William H. Bassett, Assistant Vice-President, to be Vice-President; Joseph M. Sullivan, Walter H. Klaum and Arthur B. Stewart, Assistant Secretaries, to be Assistant Vice-Presidents; George Ortner, Chief Clerk, to be Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation reports total resources of $79,337,377 on Dec. 31, 1946, against $74,490,852 on Sept. 30th. Cash on hand and due from banks was $7,037,301 against $8,588,883. U. S. Government securities were $42,991,045 against $35,400,062; customers' liability on acceptances $12,660,939 compared with $15,128,131. Surplus and undivided profits were $3,253,590 against $3,189,209 in the previous quarter; amount due to customers was $54,194,577 against $48,346,705. Acceptances outstanding were $14,799,128 compared with $16,081,731.

Schroder Trust Company reported Dec. 31 resources of $35,367,684 compared with $38,958,200 on Sept. 30th; cash and due from banks, $8,262,323 against $8,160,944. U. S. Government securities totaled $19,455,959 against $23,920,863; loans and discounts $7,129,192 compared with $6,178,825. Surplus and undivided profits were $2,604,127 against $2,587,164. Deposits were $30,544,123 against $34,227,742.

Thomas J. Shanahan, President of the Federation Bank & Trust Company of New York, reported, as of Dec. 31, 1946, deposits of $35,274,886 and total resources of $39,756,147 against $37,618,806 and $41,744,253 respectively as of Dec. 31, 1945. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $9,250,949 against $9,922,247. Holdings of U. S. Government securities totaled $9,890,655 against $16,874,401. Loans and discounts were $11,668,949 against $9,400,785. Capital remained unchanged at $1,500,000. Surplus had been increased from $1,400,000 to $1,500,000 and undivided profits had been increased from $468,237 to $561,407.

At the year end, The Bank for Savings, New York's oldest savings bank, honored several of its seniors. To Henry J. Helck, Assistant Vice-President in charge of the bank's Yorkville office, and to William D Newton, Assistant Comptroller at the Main office, DeCoursey Fales, President of the bank, presented silver bowls suitably engraved to mark 40 years of service. Thomas A. Cornwall received a gold watch commemorating 25 years with the bank and was made a member of the Twenty-Five Year Club.

The statement of condition of Brooklyn Trust Company of Brooklyn, N. Y. as of Dec. 31, made public Jan. 3, showed total deposits of $235,134,367 and total resources of $253,410,203, comparing with $254,809,392 and $272,665,009, respectively, on Sept. 30, 1946. Cash on hand and due from banks was $59,770,278 against $58,643,113, while holdings of U. S. Government securities were $147,846,449 against $165,473,393. Total loans and bills purchased amounted to $33,633,509 against $36,161,114. The statement showed undivided profits of $1,637,401 against $1,879,897, while reserve for contingencies was $1,220,497 against $778,691. Capital and surplus were unchanged at $8,200,000 and $5,600,000 respectively.

The Lafayette National Bank of Brooklyn in New York reported as of Dec. 31, 1946, total deposits of $37,414,136 and total assets of $39,748,827, compared, respectively, with $36,627,446 and $38,482,999 on Dec. 31, 1945. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $9,715,219, against $8,902,048; holdings of United States Government securities amounted to $20,657,317 against $24,307,242; and loans and discounts to $7,710,989, against $4,170,064. Capital was increased from $850,000 to $1,000,000, and surplus and undivided profits were $1,043,325, against $826,324 at the end of 1945.

The statement of The Philadelphia National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. for the period ended Dec. 31, 1946, shows deposits on that date of $642,332,917, consisting of $12,756,031 of U. S. Treasury deposits and $629,576,886 representing all other deposits. This compares with deposits of $629,124,342—$47,900,154 of U. S. Treasury deposits and $581,224,188 covering all other deposits—reported on Sept. 30, 1946. Total resources amounted to $709,555,087, compared with $694,124,620; cash and due from banks aggregated $224,584,827, compared with $178,061,968; U. S. Government securities, $330,341,131, against $359,285,254; state, county and municipal securities were $12,209,153 versus $12,320,392; other securities $36,236,912, against $37,287,527; loans and discounts $99,407,175, compared with $101,492,456. The capital stock of the bank at the end of December remained unchanged at $14,000,000. A transfer of $8,000,000 from undivided profits to surplus, increased the latter account to $36,000,000. Undivided profits were $7,364,253, compared with $14,356,463 at the end of September.

Land Title Bank & Trust Company of Philadelphia on Jan. 2 broke with "Bank Day" tradition when it announced that it had changed its annual meeting date from the customary second Tuesday in January to the fourth Monday in January.

Second National Bank of Philadelphia in its statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1946, reports total assets of $21,629,896, compared with $22,967,968 at the close of 1945. Capital funds showed an increase of $312,244 during the 12-month period to reach a new high of $1,823,194 at the year end. Total deposits, exclusive of U. S. Government, climbed to $19,256,027, compared with $16,497,141 at the end of 1945, or an increase of $2,758,885. Cash on hand totaled $4,312,245, compared with $3,911,577 a year ago and U. S. Government securities amounted to $13,286,968 against $16,067,301. Loans and discounts at the end of 1946 totaled $2,840,803, an increase of $871,173 during the year and mortgages and FHA insured loans totaled $494,639, an increase of $70,570 over last year.

The Harrisburg Trust Company of Harrisburg, Pa. made a year-end announcement of the election and promotion of the following officers:

George W. Reily, III, was elected Vice-President and Secretary, Karl W. Illigen an Assistant Vice-President, Henry M. Gross, Jr., Assistant Secretary, and William C. Keller, Trust Analysts.

Mr. Reily, III, has served as Secretary and a Director of the Trust Company since 1936. He is a Director of the Harrisburg National Bank, the Harrisburg Railways and the Harrisburg Bridge Co. Mr. Illigen became associated with the Harrisburg Trust Co. in December, 1945 on his release from active duty with the United States Navy as a Lieutenant Commander. Prior to his entrance into the Navy he was associated with the Investment Firm of Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc. Mr. Gross, Jr., a grandson of Edward Bailey, President of the Trust Co. from 1892 to 1918, came with the Trust Co. in February, 1946 after four years in active duty with the United States Navy in the Atlantic and Pacific. Mr. Gross holds the Bronze Star awarded while serving as Executive Officer of the USS Leutze. Mr. Keller has been associated with the Harrisburg Trust Co. since 1931. He is a direct descendant of John Peter Keller who was a member of the original Board of Directors of the Harrisburg Bank in 1814.

Holman D. Pettibone, President of Chicago Title and Trust Co. of Chicago, Ill. has announced the following changes in personnel of the organization, effective Jan. 1st; J. Frank Bilger, Title Officer, with the company since 1913, has retired; Robert Kratovil has been appointed Title Officer; Fred O. Prescott, acting manager of the Credit Department, has been appointed Credit Manager; William M. Rice, formerly of Decatur, has been appointed Attorney in the Law Department.

The Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Ill., announced in its statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1946, that total deposits and total resources were $459,006,255 and $496,623,829 respectively, compared with $550,006,336 and $584,618,588 a year ago. Holdings of U. S. Government obligations by the bank amounted at the end of 1946 to $172,671,027 against $134,090,272 on Dec. 31, 1945; cash and due from banks was $123,433,122 compared with $153,504,384; loans and discounts at the latest date are shown as $160,333,154 against $134,662,096 last year. Capital and surplus remained unchanged at $8,000,000 and $12,000,000, respectively, and undivided profits advanced from $2,373,977 a year ago to $5,326,660 at the present time.

Henry E. Atwood, President, announces that directors of First National Bank of Minneapolis have added $1,000,000 to the bank's surplus by transfer of that amount from the undivided profits account. This increase is reflected in the bank's report to the Comptroller of Currency as of Dec. 31, 1946, which showed capital of $6,000,000, surplus of $11,000,000 and undivided profits totaling $3,006,182.

The Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis reports that its operating profits for 1946, after all expenses, taxes and depreciation, exclusive of recoveries on items previously charged off and profits from the sale of bonds from investment account, were $517,564 or $3.45 per share as against $610,751 or $4.07 per share for 1945. Deposits at Dec. 31, 1946, were $120,383,406 as against $137,813,014 a year ago.

Harry Castle has been promoted to Manager of the Consumer Finance Department of Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company, St. Louis.

The Birmingham Trust and Savings Company of Birmingham, Ala., has been converted into the Birmingham Trust National Bank, with a capital of $1,200,000, all common stock. The change became effective Dec. 20. John S. Coleman is President and John Maples Jr., Cashier.

President A. P. Imahorn of the Hibernia National Bank in New Orleans, La., announced that under the bank's retirement plan, Vice-President Fred W. Ellsworth will retire at the end of the year (1946), having served as an executive officer of the bank since its founding. "During his banking career," said Mr. Imahorn, "Mr. Ellsworth has been associated with three prominent banks. For a number of years he was Manager of the Advertising and New Business Department of the First National Bank of Chicago. Later he became Secretary and Advertising Manager of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and for the past decade and more he has been Vice-President of our bank, supervising our advertising and public relations activities," Mr. Imahorn added:

"A charter member of the Financial Advertisers Association, Mr. Ellsworth was its president in 1920 and for 15 years has been a member of its Senior Advisory Council. He is also a charter member of the Association of Reserve City Bankers, and was its President in 1919. He has been an active member of the American Bankers Association for many years; has served on its Executive Council, on the Executive Council of the Trust Division, and as Chairman of the Bank Management Commission.

"Mr. Ellsworth states that he will remain reasonably active, having established an office in the Hibernia Bank Building where he will engage in the advertising business, specializing in advertising for banks."

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Fort Worth National Bank of Fort Worth, Tex., held on December 27, Estil Vance of Texarkana was elected Vice-President, it has been announced by R. E. Harding, President of the bank. Mr. Vance is now Vice-President of the State National Bank, Texarkana, with which institution he has been actively associated since 1929. He is a graduate of Texas A & M College, class of 1927 and Harvard School of Business, class of 1929.

The Board of Directors also declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 4%, amounting to $140,000,000, on the capital stock of the bank—$3,500,000.

Bank of America's year end statement of condition reveals an increase in surplus of $13,500,000 to a new total of $110,000,000; also earnings, deposits, total resources, loans and capital funds at new high levels and a greatly increased reserve accumulated as insurance against any possible future losses. At Dec. 31, 1946, deposits totaled $5,415,849,000, an increase of $76,542,000 during the year. U. S. War Loan deposits, included in this total, amounted to $62,800,000 as compared with $439,000,000 a year ago. Net increase in deposits, exclusive of war loan, was $452,742,000 for the year. Total resources were $5,765,525,000, a gain of $139,462,000 during the year.

Loans and discounts outstanding at the year end aggregated $1,722,743,000, an increase of $704,002,000 over a year ago. The increase was made up approximately as follows: Commercial loans, $257,000,000; real estate loans, $287,000,000; instalment credit loans, $160,000,000. Concurrently, investments in securities declined $651,021,000 and amounted to $2,882,151,000 at the year end. Cash and cash items increased $49,938,000.

Dividends paid increased $3,454,487, or more than 25% in 1946, and amounted to $17,063,043. After use of $197,550 to retire preferred stock, capital funds gained $11,702,000 and totaled $241,296,000, not including the "Reserve for bad debts" which was increased $13,696,000 at the end of the year from earnings and amounted to $31,115,000. This is an unallocated reserve, the purpose of which is to provide protection in addition to capital funds against any possible future loan losses. There were no known losses in the bank at the year end and all preferred stock was eliminated during the year, L. M. Giannini, President, pointed out.

Earnings for the year were $58,290,000. From this total $13,696,000 was deducted for the above reserve, $12,635,000 was reserved for depreciation of bank premises and other real estate and amortization of bond premiums, and $1,032,000 was set up in reserves and applied to the revaluation of assets and absorption of losses other than loans. A profit-sharing bonus of $1,964,000 was provided for employees, an increase of $443,000 over last year.

Reginald E. Knight, Superintendent of the Bank of Montreal's foreign department, is retiring on pension and will be succeeded by John H. F. Turner. Mr. Turner, who was cotton administrator with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board for three years to April, 1945, has had wide experience in this country and in England and France. Mr. Knight, who is retiring after 46 years in banking, has been Superintendent of the Bank of Montreal's foreign department for the last ten years, and has been directly connected with the bank's foreign business for over a quarter of a century. He will continue his service with the bank until May 1 next, and will act during the intervening period in an advisory capacity.

Cable advices received from London by the New York representatives of Barclays Bank Limited are to the effect that the bank has declared dividends for the year 1946 similar to 1945, that is to say, 10% on the "A" stock and 14% on the "B" and "C" stock, which are the same dividends which have been distributed for many years. The net profit of Barclays Bank Limited for the year 1946 amounted to £1,676,403.4.8. The reserve fund has been increased by £1,000,000, making a total of £12,250,000. This increase is made up of £250,000 taken from the amount of £714,051.15.11. brought forward from 1945 and £750,000 taken from the reserve set aside for special contingencies during the war and now no longer required. The balance of the amount brought forward from 1945, namely, £464,051.15.11. has been added to the net profit of £1,676,403.4.8. making a total of £2,140,455.-7. Special appropriations from profits have been made, as follows: £250,000, to Contingency Account; £250,000, to Premises Account and £13,515, to Staff Widows Fund.