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Truman Asks Continuation of Some Wartime Powers

In message to Congress, he recommends continuation of some food controls and right to allocate raw materials in short supply. Would have continued controls applied to grains, sugar, fats and oils, rubber, and houses.

On Feb. 3, President Harry S. Truman submitted a special message to Congress in which he requested that certain wartime controls, which would end at the legal "termination of the war" should be extended. These controls relate mainly to foods and commodities and other materials of which the war caused a short supply. The President stated that although most of the controls under the War Powers Act have already been abandoned and can be still further abandoned during the next few months it would be unsafe to act on the assumption that this can be done with all of them.

President Truman

The text of the President's message follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

During the past 18 months the nation has almost completed its great task of reconverting from all-out wartime production to a peacetime economy. As reconversion has proceeded we have found it increasingly possible to dispense with many controls that were essential during active hostilities and immediately thereafter. We can now foresee the day when no further use of these powers will be necessary. But it has become apparent that the effective completion of reconversion will, in a few instances, require the continued use of powers granted by the second war powers act after March 31, 1947, the expiration date of this law.

I stated to the Congress in my recent State of the Union message that after the termination of hostilities was proclaimed on Dec. 31, 1946, there were two groups of temporary laws that still remained, namely, those which were to last during the "emergency" and those which were to continue until the "termination of the war." The study of these two groups of laws is proceeding and I shall submit recommendations on them in the near future.

This present message is directed solely to the second war powers

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Productivity and Human Relations

By W. DUANE EVANS*

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Labor Department expert discusses labor and management's responsibilities for greater productivity and points out statistical measurement of increased productivity, whether ascribed to technical process or labor's effciiency, is difficult to achieve. Says workers' limitation of output may arise from fear of insecurity of employment or of earnings. Decries loss of close employer-employee relationship as leading to output restrictions, and advocates a development of a community of interest and a cooperative approach to output limitation.

The real importance of higher productivity levels is, of course, obvious—with reasonably full utilization of our labor force and with hours of work fixed at socially acceptable levels, it affords the only means by which average standards of living may be raised, and the only method whereby any one group can secure additional material benefits except at the expense of others.

Many of the factors contributing to higher productivity levels have been extensively discussed and are well understood. With respect to the technical side of our economy, the benefits of fundamental as well as applied research are probably appreciated to a greater degree today than ever before. We know that new techniques of manufacture and new products require new equipment. It is generally agreed that the earnings of industry must be sufficient to attract the capital necessary for such new equipment. Furthermore, our competitive system places a real premium on technical developments which permit a manufacturer to lower costs or increase quality. We are adding constantly to our store of technical knowledge, and the current high expenditures for new plant and equipment indicate an unusually rapid improvement in the basic tools of industry.

Responsibility of Management

It is clear that management bears a heavy responsibility for high productive efficiency. Initially, management must decide on the types and amounts of products which consumers will wish to buy, so that production arrangements will be neither scanty nor wasteful but will accord with the scale of the market. It is management's responsibility to integrate men, materials and

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*A paper read by Mr. Evans before the Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association, Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 25, 1947.

"Money Marketeers"—Financial Organization

An unusual organization in the financial district has been formed which calls itself the Money Marketeers, and is the result of the

Dr. Marcus Nadler

great love and respect given by present and past students to their beloved professor, Dr. Marcus Nadler of the Graduate School of Business Administration of New York University, and its membership includes bank presidents and vice-presidents, officials and partners of investment banking firms, savings banks and insurance companies.

Some fifteen years ago, a group of ten or twelve students formed the habit of having dinner periodically with their favorite professor for a social evening and for a mutual discussion of the problems of the day, and this group was nicknamed the "Money Marketeers' by Dr. Nadler after the title of the course being given by him at that time—The New York Money Market. More and more people began to gather as time went on until lately the semi-annual dinners have boasted an attendance of 150 people with "initiations" and "diplomas" being accorded to various members.

Last evening it was decided to formalize this organization at a meeting at the Downtown Athletic Club. It is particularly indicative that nearly 100% of the original quota of ten or twelve friends are still active members of the group albeit with slightly more gray hairs and avoirdupois than

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GENERAL CONTENTS

As We See It

EDITORIAL

My Kingdom for A Calvin Coolidge!

Many an American citizen must be growing day by day more and more under an impulse to cry (with or without apology to Richard III): "A Coolidge! A Coolidge! My Kingdom for a Calvin Coolidge!" To such extremes are we being driven by the disappointing degree in which the spenders are proving themselves able to hold their own in this country. A $37.5 billion Federal Budget! Only a very few short weeks ago it was being said that the President would not dare present such a proposal to Congress—and that it would not make a great deal of difference if he did, since nothing was more certain than that a Republican Congress would refuse to have anything to do with such a budget, or one within seven or eight billion dollars of it. Indeed, there were those who were sure that the Congressional majority would take $10 billion off such a figure.

When the President first presented this budget, a good deal was to be heard from the Republican side of the halls of Congress to the effect that very substantial reductions would have to be made before it could gain their approval. Time, not very much time at that, has passed, and now a number of the Republican leaders are rather meekly saying that they expect to find ways and means of trimming two or three billions from the President's estimates—and if the truth must be told, they are not saying even this with very much gusto or determination. They have long ago beat an ignominious retreat on the question of tax reduction, and now many of them appear to regard the satisfaction of spending pressure groups politically more important than tax relief, or a sound fiscal position. Even the Chairman of their party has been moved to remonstrance.

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From Washington Ahead of the News

By CARLISLE BARGERON

This writer sat recently with two Senators, a Democrat and a Republican, both able and influential.

"You know," said the Democrat, "you Republicans are in for but a short time. We are in for a boom and bust. When the bust comes we come back to power and it is going to be sooner than you think."

"I have heard a lot about 'boom and bust'," the Republican rejoined. "It may happen just as you say. The country seems to have been pretty well saturated with this feeling. It may be that we will be talked into a bust by some very purposeful talkers.

Carlisle Bargeron

"But where you Democrats make your mistake is in thinking you will benefit from a bust. If anything like that comes in the foreseeable future, it will not be you Democrats who come in. It will be the Henry Wallaces, the totalitarians of whatever guise they may happen to have at the time."

These two gentlemen brought out a fact that is being lost sight of on the Potomac these days. The assumption is, particularly on the part of the Democrats, that we have returned to the good old two party days. The Republicans are in power, and the Democrats, as distinguished from the New Dealers, have returned to their role of needling the ins. They are traditionally at their best in this role. They are happiest. Not so many months ago they were joined with the Republicans to check the Leftists, to "save the Republic" as they so fervently avowed. It was an unholy alliance, according to the Leftists, of Northern and Southern reactionaries.

But now, apparently, the Republic has been saved. The alliance has been broken. The Democrats with their Leftist brethren form a solid party line against the Republicans.

The Republicans want to cut taxes. The Democrats, of a sudden, become debt reductionists, they who saddled us with a debt of more than $250 billion. And furthermore, they chant, if the Re-

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More Power to Him!

"During the campaign of 1946, Republican spokesmen promised definitely and unequivocally that if their party won control of Congress there would be a drastic reduction in Federal expenditures, a substantial cut in individual income taxes and a start toward reduction of our monumental national debt. The American people accepted these promises and elected Republican majorities in both the Senate and the House of Representatives."—Carroll Reece, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

B. Carroll Reece

The time has arrived to keep promises made during the campaign, Mr. Reece added. And, he went on, they would be kept for these two reasons:

"1. They must be kept to prevent this nation from going into an economic tailspin which might imperil the very structure of the Government itself.

"2. They were made in good faith, and they were accepted in good faith."

A remarkable, but fully warranted challenge to his own party.

The more power to his good right arm.

Goals of Co-Operation

National Planning Association issues joint statement by Agriculture, Business and Labor members. Holds "free unions, free management, free enterprise and a free people survive or disappear together" and immediate job is to weld a new framework of human relations on broad and co-operative lines.

In a statement constituting "A Declaration of Interdependence," issued by Marion H. Hedges, Chairman of the Joint Subcommittee on Goals of Cooperation of the National Planning Association and unanimously approved by all groups in the organization, including the Agricultural Committee, the Business Committee, the Labor Committee and the International Committee, a course of conduct "in terms of reason, unity and justice" is outlined and a goal of "a new framework of human relations on broad and cooperative lines is set up to usher in a period of unprecedented and sustained prosperity."

The text of the statement follows:

This statement is made by men and women who, whether labeled "Business," "Labor," "Agriculture," "Republican," or "Democrat," believe that this country is losing patience with blind industrial warfare and is seeking a course of conduct in terms of reason, unity, and justice.

We members of the National Planning Association's Agriculture, Business, and Labor Committees represent no one but ourselves. We have no authority to speak for our companies or our organizations. But by our occupations and experience we think we reflect the great economic groups in America today.

In 1943 we published a **Declaration of Independence**, recognizing the reality of group interdependence and setting forth the goals for adjustment from war to peace. Some of those goals have been reached: there are at present more peacetime jobs than ever before with our private enterprise system. We are bungling our opportunities to move ahead toward other goals: security and stability are jeopardized.

The danger which we must now face squarely is group conflict. This danger is real and it is pressing. It is an immediate threat to the wellbeing of millions of consumers, workers, and investors and to our traditions of peaceful teamwork. The economic wastes and the political and social costs of mounting warfare among our economic groups are terrifying. In the long run, they threaten our free institutions, our place in the world of nations, and our promise of a constantly rising standard of living.

The present hour calls for a searching examination of the economic scene. A technological society, such as ours, is very different from the older handicraft type of production. It is a tight, closely knit, national society, as compared to the loose, widely spread, local enterprises of former years. It is senseless to pretend that the raising of prices, the withholding of services, or the interruption of the flow of goods has the same effect on our economy as 40 years ago. Production today, as contrasted to former local production, is a part of a national, even international, web of related activities.

People everywhere are in need of American production — and more production. Maximum production cannot be achieved automatically. In our delicately balanced economy, good labor-management relations are the prerequisite of full production and consequently full employment. We learned this lesson during the war, when production miracles were made possible by people closing ranks to get the job done.

We fought for peace then. We are a group who are determined to fight for peace now. We realize that it is not enough to wish for peace—it is necessary to **will** peace.

The kind of peace we want is peace consistent with the dignity of men. We do not want government to go beyond the establishment of the rules of the game. We, acting as members of a free society, seek to maximize settlements of industrial disputes and to minimize government interference or coercion.

The will to peace with freedom means the conscious and steady removal of that slag of suspicion which fouls industrial relationships. Too much thinking and talking on both sides are in terms of the slogans from past industrial warfare. There is too little of the respect for the other party which is crucial to good relations. Management and union leaders who have attained successful industrial relations have not done so by arguing in terms of management "prerogatives," workers "interests," and union "rights." The way out of this impasse lies along the road of straightforward, honest dealings, based on facts, with logic and a spirit of reasonableness prevailing on both sides.

The will to peace with freedom calls for the development of teamwork in dealing with day-to-day problems. Teamwork is based on an atmosphere in which men know, respect, and have confidence in one another. Teamwork is developed at common meeting grounds at the plant, and at industry and national levels. We favor the concept of the continuous conference table.

The will to peace with freedom calls for the promotion of joint responsibility in achieving a common goal: greater production at a lower unit cost, with the proceeds so distributed that consuming power will remain high and that plant additions and improvements will be made.

We believe that business should be operated for the benefit of four parties: the public, customers, employees, and stockholders. And we believe that unions should be operated for the benefit of four parties: the public, the consumer, union members, and the company. Any management or any union which conceives its responsibilities toward a business or society to extend no further than its own narrow interest is an anachronism and has lost its social usefulness. If labor and management are to achieve the creative relationships which result from a spirit of partnership, each party, while pressing his own interest, must recognize his dependence on the other, respect the survival needs of the other, and adjust his differences by methods which will improve the opportunities of the other in attaining common goals.

The will to peace with freedom calls for the formulation of a new code of economic group behavior. Though urgently needed, we realize that this code will develop slowly. To begin its formulation, we specifically state:

We of business recognize that the major objective of management is to operate in the public interest. This involves a number of things, among which are increased productivity and consumption, and the greatest possible achievement of employee satisfaction.

Accordingly, we reject the old master-and-servant concept of industrial relations. We believe that institutions for promoting workers' interests must be developed in which they can fully and democratically participate. We consider it our responsibility to cooperate with a union if and when designated by the workers to represent them and to take no action to detract from its integrity. We accept fully genuine collective bargaining as a workable, practical, and democratic way to adjust controversies.

We believe that unions are here to stay and that management can successfully develop ways and means of living with them while carrying on its managerial tasks. The union, and through it the men, often participates in certain functions which management used to perform. There should be an understanding about the division of functions and responsibilities between management and labor.

The best way to get employees really to adopt company success as a working goal is to give them understanding of their stake in the success of the company and their responsibilities for the attainment of that goal.

We of labor believe that the basis of America's economy should be private enterprise, with private business and industry and agriculture operating as the primary means for providing jobs and producing goods and services. We recognize that profits are a condition of business survival and a test of efficiency. We recognize that management has the job of managing the enterprise; that it must arrange the component parts —men, machines, materials, and money—so that the enterprise's economic objectives can be achieved and it can survive in a competitive market.

We think of the union as a real part of the enterprise, and we say that unions should have an interest in the survival of efficient management. We know from experience that we can expect few material gains from inefficient and unprofitable firms. The union leader should promote the welfare of the business as well as that of the employees. He should come to the bargaining table with knowledge and understanding of the problems facing management as well as those facing the employees, and be prepared to encourage employer and employee practices which will increase productivity and improve the competitive position of the company.

In order that management may efficiently carry out its responsibilities, we want it to have discretion to do the job which it can do better than anyone else—the job of managing. We think that a more clear-cut definition of the boundaries between the vital areas of managerial discretion and the areas of joint responsibility should be worked out.

We of labor have a major job in informing union members of the responsibilities which the employer is facing, the work and competitive position of the company, and the importance of the union to company welfare. We do not wish union members to feel that loyalty to the union excludes loyalty to the company. We believe that loyalty comes about through active participation, and if unions increase worker-participation in the company's success, their loyalty to and confidence in both the company and the union will be increased.

As part of their responsibility, union leaders have the job of building solid organizations, involving rules defining their own relationship to the rank-and-file, and the development of democratic disciplines as an aid to union solidarity. Only a strong union can be a responsible union.

We think that both unions and management should always be willing to bargain collectively and both should come to the bargaining table with respect for frankness and with recognition of facts. Contracts mutually entered into should be mutually binding. Both parties should seek to administer the contract in a spirit of cooperative understanding of its effects on each other, rather than on a narrow legalistic basis.

We of agriculture in turn recognize that Agriculture, Business, and Labor are mutually dependent on each other. We recognize that farming, made up of six million units, is by its nature committed to full production. It has, therefore, an enormous stake in seeing that industry, through teamwork by management and labor, is also committed to full production in its field. Any failure by industry to reach full production is bound to deprive farmers of a fair exchange value for their products.

If two such giants as labor and management engage in a struggle for dominance within the delicate mechanism of the American economy, neither can win and democracy is bound to lose. They will all go down together in chaos or in the regimentation which will arise from public demand to avoid chaos. Free unions, free management, free enterprise, and a free people will survive or will disappear together.

Our immediate job is to weld a new framework of human relations on broad and cooperative lines. If we succeed in attaining this goal, we have the over-all plant organization, the managerial techniques, the skilled labor force, the raw materials, the technology, and the market to usher in a period of unprecedented and sustained prosperity.

Savings Banks Trust Reports Earnings

In one of the most illuminating annual reports issued by a financial institution, Savings Banks Trust Company, wholly owned by the 131 savings banks of New York State, reports earnings for 1946 of $1,852,000, after taxes or $74 per share of capital stock. Total income of the Trust Company was $5,854,000 of which $5,400,000, or 92%, was derived from operations and the balance from profit on securities sold. This compares with total income of $8,323,000 in 1945 when the profit on securities sold was $1,606,000 and the net income $2,719,000.

The income and expense statement shows $942,000 for cost of operations in 1946, $1,216,000 interest paid on deposits, and $1,844,000 for taxes. $500,000 or $20 per share, was paid in dividends to stockholders and $1,352,000 added to undivided profits. Deposits at the end of 1946 amounted to $251,236,000. Of these, $218,092,000 was due to savings banks, $3,030,000 to their agencies, and $30,114,000 to the U. S. Government. Savings bank deposits were up over 200% from $71,657,000 a year ago, while the War Loan account dropped from $599,922,000. At the end of 1945 total deposits were $673,195,000. Surplus and undivided profits, including the balance in bond premium reserves, in 1946 amounted to $14,875,000 as compared with $12,985,000 a year ago. In its advices the Savings Banks Trust Company also says:

"The report outlines in detail the history of the Bank's operations as well as the growth of its services for stockholder banks. Since its organization in 1933, the Trust Company has earned total net income of $19.4 million, it points out, which is 388% on the paid-in capital, or an average of 29% for each of the 13⅓ years.

"In an analysis of the disposition of its $42,487,000 total income since organization, it is revealed that $10,665,000 has been paid out to savings banks which have maintained deposit accounts with the Trust Company. The dividend return to stockholder savings banks has amounted to $4,550,000, while the undistributed increment totals $14,827,000. Of the balance, $5,770,000 was spent for operating expenses and $6,671,000 was paid out for taxes.

"With $30,042,000 or 70% of total income thus benefiting the savings banks and their depositors, the report points out, all balances maintained by savings banks with Savings Banks Trust Company provide long range benefits to the savings bank system in that they preserve the Trust Company as the savings banks' intermediary agency for activating their liquidity mechanisms, and as a by-product currently produce income which depositors in savings banks can ill afford to lose.

"As Housing Agency for the savings banks, the Trust Company reports on seven projects which will house 4,500 families at the cost of $50,000,000, to be fully financed by the banks. First units in Parkway Village, Queens, leased to the UN, will be available for occupancy in March. On certain other developments, such as Sedgwick Village, former site of the Sacred Heart Convent in the Bronx, and Concord Village adjoining the new Brooklyn Civic Center, completion of the first units is expected during the latter part of the year."

Close Inquiry of RFC Planned: Bill Would Strip of Lending Power

Judged by the newest list of 12 questions sent by Senator Charles W. Tobey (R.-N. H.), chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Senate group intends a thorough inquiry into the agency's operations rather than the mere "study" or "survey" by which the Committee's explorations of the RFC have been characterized up to now. Senator Tobey, according to Washington Associated Press advices of Jan. 30, has told newsmen that among the questions asked where the names of high officials of the agency who have resigned to take posts with banks, insurance companies, railroads and other business corporations.

The Senate committee's investigation of the RFC is not likely to start for several weeks, Mr. Tobey stated, but meanwhile answers to the question as well as to others pertaining to matters of lending policy, bookkeeping and operations will be supplied the banking group by the agency. Senator Tobey said, according to advices to the "Wall Street Journal," of Jan. 31, from its Washington bureau that what he was trying to do "is to get down to the question of whether the RFC should be continued." He added that if it were, obviously it should not be continued with as broad powers as it has possessed in the past.

Senator Tobey, the same advices stated, is also sponsoring legislation, at the request of the Federal Reserve Board, to give the Reserve Board most of the broad industrial lending powers now held by the RFC. Briefly, his bill, which is scheduled for early hearings, would give the Federal Reserve Banks authority to underwrite loans made by private lending agencies to business and industry, but with certain limitations. For example, the "Wall Street Journal" continued, no loan could have a maturity of more than 10 years. In addition, the Reserve banks could not guarantee more than 90% of any particular loan. This would leave at least 10% of the risk in any loan for the commercial banks to assume. The advices to the "Wall Street Journal" added:

"The Reserve banks would be permitted to guarantee two classes of loans, those under $100,000, and those over that amount. Of the latter class, they could not guarantee an aggregate amount in excess of 50% of the banks' combined surplus. And the total of both classes could not exceed the banks' combined surplus.

"The loan guarantee powers called for in the Tobey measure are, in substance, the same as those formerly exercised by the RFC. The RFC's authority to guarantee such loans, however, expired Jan. 22 this year.

"The Tobey bill would give the Reserve Board broader authority than it has under present law. Now, Reserve Banks may guarantee loans only for working capital purposes and only to established enterprises. The loans must have maturities of five years or less and the portion of the loan guarantee cannot exceed 80%.

"The proposed legislation specifically provides that it shall not affect the power of any Federal Reserve Bank to carry out, or to protect, its interest under any agreements already made.

"The Tobey measure also would require Federal Reserve Banks to return to the Treasury all funds they have heretofore received in connection with their loan operations. It also would eliminate any further claim upon the Treasury for any part of the $139 million which was appropriated for this purpose."

The Tobey measure is said to have been conceived by Chairman Eccles and other Reserve Board officials.

Reports Economists Agree Prices Will Go Down

National Industrial Conference Board gets forecasts of a panel of distinguished economists for year 1947.

A unanimous belief that the cost of living will decline in the closing half of 1947 was expressed by 11 of the nation's top economists who undertook to appraise the business outlook for 1947 at the latest meeting of the Conference Board Economic Forum. The average of their predictions places the closing consumers' price index at 140 after indicating an opening of 148. The index figure is based on the period 1935-39 as representing 100.

The group of economists employed the 15 business indicators most frequently used in forecasting in their measurement of prospects for the first and second halves of 1947.

Industrial Production

More than a third of the group placed the industrial production index for 1947 at 170 to 180. This compares with an average for the first 11 months of 1946 (unadjusted) of 170. The estimate for 1947, while somewhat higher than the 1946 level, would represent a considerable drop from the 239 high of 1943. Base date for the industrial production index is 1935-1939 (as 100).

Gross National Product

With two exceptions, all participants expect a reduction in GNP (gross national product) in the second half of 1947, bringing the average for the closing half of the year to $198 billion. A majority also foresee moderate declines in national income and income payments.

Retail Sales

Among those who look for an increase in total retail sales for the initial half of the year, the average monthly rate for the first six months was about $8,305 million against a preliminary figure of $7,720 million for 1946. One participant expects a drop to $6.5 billion in the second half, about 28% below his estimate for the earlier period.

Wholesale Prices

While wholesale prices are generally expected to stand at about 120 (1926 as 100) in the last six months of the year, two of the forecasters place the index of prices below 110, and still another expects prices to reach 145. The lowest point reached by the index during World War II was in 1939 when it stood at 77.1. Since then it has been climbing steadily, reaching 119.0 (average of first 11 months) in 1946.

Savings

Two of the economists place the annual rate of net savings of individuals at $18.0 billion for the year. Another participant places the figure at $18.9 billion, while still another went as low as $8 billion for the annual rate of the second half. The averages for both halves vary only slightly.

New Appointees to Business Adv. Group

The Commerce Department announced on Jan. 29 the names of 14 new members of its Business Advisory Council for 1947, Associated Press Washington advices stated, giving the following as a list of those appointed:

Henry Ford 2d, Charles E. Wilson, President of General Motors Co.; Charles S. Cheston, Philadelphia, a J. P. Morgan & Co. Director; Fred Rogers Fairchild, New Haven, Conn., Professor Emeritus of Economics; F. H. Haggerson, New York City, President of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp.; John Holmes, Chicago, President of Swift & Co.; Austin S. Igleheart, New York, President of General Foods Corp.; Emory Scott Land, Washington, President of the Air Transport Association; Fred Lazarus Jr., Cincinnati, President of Federated Department Stores, Inc.; George H. Love, Pittsburgh, President of Pittsburgh Consolidated Coal Co., Inc.; M. Lee Marshall, New York, Chairman of Continental Baking Co.; B. Moreell, New York City, President of Turner Construction Co.; John C. Virden, Cleveland, Board Chairman of the John C. Virden Co., and Langbourne M. Williams Jr., New York, President of Freeport Sulphur Co.

The same day the Council held a closed meeting with Secretary Harriman and other Department officials. A statement by Mr. Harriman said that the Council would continue devoting time to problems of reconversion and the post-war economy along with "additional subjects of timely interest as they may arise."

Elected Chairman of the Advisory Committee was John L. Collyer, President of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, and a director of J. P. Morgan & Co., who succeeds G. M. Humphrey, President of the M. A. Hanna Co., Cleveland. Elected Vice-Chairmen for this year were Marion B. Folsom, Rochester, N. Y., Treasurer of Eastman-Kodak Co.; Frederick V. Geier, Cincinnati, President of the Cincinnati Milling Co.; James S. Knowlson, Chicago, Board Chairman of the Stewart-Warner Corp., and Robert T. Stevens, New York, Board Chairman of B. P. Stevens & Co.

Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce Appointm'ts

Howard E. Galvin, Executive Vice-President of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, announced on Feb. 1 the appointment of Ivan Boxell as Director of the Chamber's Bureau of Employee Relations. Mr. Boxell has been associated with the Chamber since 1932, and served as Secretary since 1937. He will be in charge of the recently announced program to standardize and stabilize the relations of management and workers in the Borough's 6,700 manufacturing plants, and will direct the activities of a staff of labor relations consultants and research men now being added to the Chamber's staff.

Mr. Galvin has also announced that Mr. Boxell's former duties will be assumed by Frederick Bright who will serve as Director of Public Relations and supervise the Chamber's membership and civic program. Before joining the Chamber's staff, Mr. Bright was a member of the public relations staff of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. In the past he has been Managing Director of the Broadway Association in New York, Public Relations Director of the Commerce & Industry Association of New York, and Public Relations Director of National Aeronautic Association in Washington. During the war, Mr. Bright served as a Captain in the Military Intelligence service.

The State of Trade

On the industrial front total output moved upward continuing the steady rise that began in the closing week of last year. The irregularity with which raw materials have been received by some industries has proven an obstacle to greater production.

For the week ended Jan. 18, total continued claims for unemployment compensation dropped almost 2% largely as a result of the sharp decline in New York State, while initial claims declined more than 15%, reflecting greater employment and a decline in absenteeism.

"Textile production remained close to the very high levels of recent weeks in turn lifting the manufacture of apparel close to previous postwar peaks.

The usual business barometers in the week showed slight fluctuations at high levels. Steel output moved upward, while electric kilowatt production edged lower along with freight car loadings and soft coal output. Other industries showing a higher trend included lumber, paper, flour, plastics, civil engineering construction and automotive production.

In the automotive industry, car and truck production in the United States and Canada last week was estimated by Ward's Automotive reports at 95,295 units compared with a revised figure of 93,278 for the preceding week. A year ago, 29,295 units were constructed, while for the like week in 1941 the total was 121,948 units.

Passenger car production in the United States for the year 1946 amounted to 2,148,677 units or 56.8% of the 3,779,382 units turned out in 1941, George Rommey, Managing Director of the Automobile Manufacturers Association reveals.

Motor truck and coach production last year was only 11.3% short of the 1941 total which included military vehicles. The 940,830 units turned out in 1946 established it as the top year for civilian trucks. The 1941 figure of 1,060,948 included 218,880 military vehicles.

Many shoppers, stimulated by mild weather, responded favorably to the numerous Spring promotions resulting in a slight rise in total retail volume for the week. Dollar volume exceeded that of a year ago largely because of higher prices and reports indicated that physical volume was very close to the level of a year ago. Consumer selectivity continued to be very apparent in many shopping centers.

Wholesale volume increased moderately in the week and was estimated to be considerably above that of the corresponding week a year ago. Buyers continued to press for additional offerings of many durable goods with re-order volume for Spring apparel up slightly and well above that of a year ago. Wholesale food volume too was close to the high levels of previous weeks.

Steel Industry — An uninterrupted high level of steel output over the next six months, which is considered likely barring a coal strike, will establish a new peacetime peak in steel industry operations, "The Iron Age," national metalworking paper, stated in its summary of the steel trade for last week. Furthermore, the production of finished steel products during that period will result in one of the greatest flows of manufactured goods to the consumer than has been seen since VJ-Day.

Steel ingot operations for the week established a new peak of 93% of rated capacity, up one point from the previous week. On an annual basis this activity is equivalent to an 85-million-ton year. The extension of steel contracts to April 30 practically eliminates the chance of any steel tie-up this year. This will give steel firms the long-awaited chance to maintain operations at a substantially high peak and thus reduce unwieldy backlogs, make a better return on investment and eliminate by greater production some of the fringe premium price steel markets which have grown up because of the tightness in general steel supplies.

Steel wage negotiations will be inconsequential and will be restricted to legalistic interpretation of contract wordage until such time as a definite settlement of the portal-to-portal pay problem results from legislative and court action, says the magazine, and some time later the broad aspects of a guaranteed annual wage and a severance pay for employees who are laid off will be gone into thoroughly between the U. S. Steel Corp. and the union.

For the past year the steel company has been using the utmost research effort in a study of the overall aspects of a guaranteed annual wage. The summary of this study is expected to be the basis for answering the union's demand during the current negotiations. It is understood, however, that U. S. Steel is not unsympathetic to the basic principles of such a modified wage plan.

Such arguments as the erratic tendencies in the steel demand picture, the high break-even point, the already heavy labor costs and the dictation of steel production by factors beyond the control of steel firms, the above trade authority points out, will probably be the basis for rejection of the guaranteed wage demand at this time. Furthermore, the corporation is expected to speak up sharply on the question of steel productivity per employee and might indicate that a substantial increase in worker productivity would make the case for a greatly modified guaranteed annual wage appear in a better light. Under present conditions it is believed that a falling off in steel production of 25% would from a company standpoint completely wreck any attempts to guarantee wages for even 70 or 75% of the production force.

While steel demand is kept in bounds only by the insistence of steel firms that orders will not be accepted beyond the second quarter, some sections of the steel industry have developed a slight tinge of anxiety over the probable trend of steel demand during the last half of this year. Many steel research officials believe that there is an even chance for a "shaking out" period later this year during which current prices will be severely tested. The old bogy of consumers eventually living off their inventories has raised its head in the minds of some steel sources, the "Iron Age" observes.

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 92.7% of capacity for the week beginning Feb. 3, 1947, compared with 92.9% one week ago, 89.7% one month ago and 6.0% one year ago. This represents a decrease of 0.2 point or 0.2% from the previous week.

The week's operating rate is equivalent to 1,633,700 tons of steel ingots and castings and compares with 1,637,300 tons one week ago, 1,580,900 tons one month ago and 106,200 tons one year ago.

Electric Production — The Edison Electric Institute reports that the output of electricity declined to 4,856,404,000 kwh. in the week

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As We See It

(Continued from first page)

A Depressing Picture

It is a depressing picture, and its dominating elements are by no means confined to the Washington scene. The Governor of the State of New York, who is commonly regarded as one of the leading contenders for the Republican Presidential nomination next year, has just presented an Executive Budget to his legislature which definitely labels him (if, indeed, he were not already so labeled) as a spender. The City of New York, which continues steadfastly to refuse to permit its transit system to pay its own way, is launching itself upon the most expensive year of its history. It would appear that throughout the nation, both the Democratic and the Republican Party, are far less interested in reducing the cost of government than they are in corralling votes by keeping government expensive.

The late Mr. Hopkins was generally credited with expressing this philosophy in the famous "spending and spending taxing and taxing, and electing and electing" phraseology. This alleged bit of Machiavelli-ism was viciously (and justly) attacked on all sides at the time, but there is now little room for doubt that it comes alarmingly near expressing the philosophy and the hope of both the major political parties today. Government expenditures both in Washington and throughout the land by state and local governments are today running some three or four times what they were when Mr. Hopkins is supposed to have indulged in this typical cynicism. A terrible and costly war has inevitably added to the burdens which the national Government must bear. It may or may not have added to the necessary expenditures of other governmental units.

Profligacy Inexcusable

But it is obvious beyond argument that nothing has happened which affords or could afford any excuse for the extravagance which characterizes the behavior of government generally today. Indeed the need of the present lays a burden of definite and urgent responsibility upon them all to avoid taking from an already burdened people so much as one unnecessary penny. Those politicians who talk economy and act as if they supposed that we had entered another "new" era in which public waste must regularly far outstrip even the New Deal, expose themselves either to a charge of insincerity or else a suspicion that they are deplorably lacking in understanding of the financial facts of postwar life. This is obviously true of all elements and groups in public life, whether they be Democratic elements supposedly in rebellion against their former New Deal masters or Republicans who have been placed in a position to save the country from New Dealism and its poisonous works.

No one now doubts that the people spoke in clear and insistent tones concerning certain current issues. Among these were the continuation of war controls into the peacetime economy and the peacetime life of the citizens of the country. It was admittedly plain that the rank and file did not believe the simple simon alarmist utterances of Mr. Bowles and the others. The President has read the election returns and acted accordingly. He, like his opponents, has been playing politics with rents, and a number of other issues, but at a number of points he has acted with forthrightness which his opposition has not always fully matched.

But in this matter of fiscal profligacy, all of them appear now to have concluded that the public did not really speak in November—or else they have come to the decision that the combined support of the so-called "pressure groups" with vested interest in public waste is politically more to be treasured than the good will of that vague entity known sometimes as "the rank and file." It is at least conceivable that they are right — politically speaking. It could be that farmer Brown finds it is less important that his government reduce its outlays and his taxes than that he continue to receive his largesse from Washington. It may be that Mr. and Mrs. Smith consider it more important that various and costly things be done for their veteran son than that their taxes and those of their neighbors be reduced. It would not be particularly surprising if many people are afraid so soon after so bloody a war to insist that the Army and Navy conducted themselves as if they knew that the resources of even this country are not inexhaustible.

Something Can Be Done!

If these things are true, and if there is no way by which the public can be brought to see the light, then there is nothing for the rest of us to do but reconcile ourselves to the inevitable and make such personal adjustments as we can to soften the adversity that is unavoidable. For our part, however, we are not prepared to adopt so defeatist an attitude. We hope that the conversion of the people during the past year went deeper than appears to be supposed. At any rate we will not concede that they can not be aroused to the danger that obviously lies ahead. One thing is certain. If the political revolution that took place last autumn does not even curb or discourage the spenders or cannot be utilized for that purpose—then the outlook is not pleasant.

House Group Seeks State Dep't Inquiry

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, while pledging cooperation with the Administration "in the formulation and execution of a bi-partisan foreign policy," made formal request on Jan. 28 for broad powers to investigate United States diplomatic policies and to study the international organizations in which this country takes part. The Committee suggested that other committees be barred from similar investigations, but for itself, according to Associated Press Washington advices, asked the House for the right to:

1. Make a detailed study of the State Department, its organization, personnel and policies.
2. Review the execution of laws affecting the relations of the United States with foreign nations "generally."
3. Study the international organizations of which the United States is a member.
4. "Invite" Gen. George C. Marshall, the new Secretary of State, to "cooperate with the committee and to furnish all necessary information as to the organization, the personnel and the policies of the Department of State and international agreements to which the United States is a party."

The Foreign Affairs Committee was reported to have promised to keep secret such information it obtained, if publication would be "incompatible with the public interest."

Zellers Again Heads Internat'l Trade Section

John A. Zellers in accepting the Chairmanship of the International Trade Section for the third consecutive year pointed out the unique opportunities ahead to foreign traders to develop a two-way commerce. In order to permit the most liberal flow of American goods to nations abroad and of foreign made merchandise to the United States, he said it is necessary that barriers to international trade be removed, that quotas, preferences, foreign exchange and other restrictions be removed. The International Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade interpreting the views of world-minded businessmen in its roster of members, is confident that 1947 will bring back the normal and prosperous days in international business relations on a free enterprise basis.

Officers elected are: Chairman, John A. Zellers, Vice-President Remington Rand, Inc.; Honorary Chairman, John B. Glenn, President Pan American Trust Co.; Senior Vice-Chairman, F. J. Emmerich, Vice-President Block International Corp.; Vice-Chairman, Arthur Rocke, Rocke International Electric Co.; Alexander O. Stanley, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; George H. White, Standard Oil Corp., of N. J.; Treasurer, Alexander Hauser, Vice-President Columbia Commerce & Credit; Delegate to Directorate, George F. Bauer, George F. Bauer Co.; Secretary, A. J. Barnaud, New York Board of Trade, Inc.

Items About Banks, Trust Companies

James F. Brownlee was on Jan. 30 elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, of New York. He is a Director of R. H. Macy & Co., Pillsbury Mills, President and a Director of the Theatre Realty Co., Louisville, a Trustee and a member of the Policy Committee of the Committee of Economic Development.

Edward J. Donohue, William S. Du Bois, Nicolas J. Murphy and Carl W. Weis were made Vice-Presidents of the Chase National Bank of New York on Jan. 29. Clement A. Bramley, Jr., Francis X. Dirscoll, William Hannewald, Howard R. Mears, Jr., Frederic G. Norton, William R. Reddington and Victor E. Rockhill were promoted to Second Vice-Presidents of the bank.

Laurence S. Rockefeller, son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was elected a Director of the Chase National Bank at the annual meeting of the bank's shareholders on Jan. 28. Mr. Rockefeller is also a Director of Rockefeller Center, Inc., the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd. and Eastern Air Lines, Inc., and is a member of the New York City Airport Authority. He serves as Vice-President of the New York Zoological Society, as Secretary of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, and as Treasurer for the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children.

Arthur S. Kleeman, President of Colonial Trust Company, of New York announced on Feb. 3 the appointment of Zachariah W. Thomas, as an Assistant Vice-President, at the Midtown Office of the bank, Madison Avenue at 28th Street. Mr. Thomas will assist J. S. Everts, Vice-President in charge of that office, in the handling of the bank's expanding domestic and foreign business in that area. Mr. Thomas was with the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company for 17 years, at the 34th Street Office of that institution.

G. Burton Hibbert was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, of Providenc, R. I., and Raymond H. Trott became the new President of the Trust Company at the annual reorganization meeting of the directors on Jan. 28, according to the Providence "Journal" of Jan. 29, which stated that Mr. Hibbert, President for 10 years, succeeds Preston H. Gardner, Chairman since 1936, whose resignation was accepted at the meeting. Mr. Trott, an employee of the bank since 1919 and a Vice-President for 23 years, was also elected President of the R. I. Hospital National Bank, a subsidiary of the trust company, and was made a member of its Board of Directors.

In part the Providence "Journal" also said:

"The retiring board Chairman will continue as a Director and as a member of the trust committee, the directors reported, adding, 'he will carry on part of the work which he has been doing, meaning in some cases the continuation of close contacts with certain customers in person or by correspondence and with many others who come to him for consultation and advice. For this purpose he will have offices on the second floor of the Hospital Trust Building.'

"The new board Chairman will continue as a member of the trust company's executive committee and will also maintain close contact with the company's affairs.

"Mr. Hibbert's banking career began in 1900 when he joined the staff of the First National Bank. He came to Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. in 1904 when the trust company absorbed that bank.

"Starting as a clerk, he became a teller, chief teller and then chief clerk, in 1918 he was made Assistant Secretary, becoming Secretary a year later and a Vice-President in 1920.

"In 1931 he was chosen a Director and when the R. I. Hospital National Bank was organized as a subsidiary in 1933 to take over the commercial banking business of the Trust Company, he became Vice-President of that bank. In January, 1936, he was elected President of both the R. I. Hospital Trust Co. and the R. I. Hospital National Bank and was made a Director of the bank.

"Additional changes in the staff of the Trust Company on Jan. 28 involved the appointment of Vice-President Frederick J. Hunt of the trust company as officer in charge of the trust department, and election of T. Dwight Boole as an Assistant Secretary, Harold W. Thomas as Assistant Comptroller, and Harold W. Poole and Phillip E. Thomas, Manager and Assistant Manager, respectively, of the Woonsocket office. At the subsequent meeting of the National Bank, Boole was elected Assistant Cashier. He was formerly with the accounting firm of Niles & Niles in New York City and the brokerage firm of Brown, Lisle & Marshall. Also elected at the National Bank meeting were Vice-President Gordon L. Parker of the trust department as a Vice-President; Harold W. Thomas, Assistant Comptroller; Poole and Philip E. Thomas, Manager and Assistant Manager, respectively, of the Woonsocket office.

"At the same meetings the requests of Herbert P. Sutton to be placed on the retired list was accepted. He has been Manager of the Woonsocket office of the bank since 1944.

"Preceding the directors' meetings stockholders of the Trust Company met in annual session, hearing reports covering the banks' activities during the past year, and electing Arnold K. Brown, Vice-President of the Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co. to the board."

Loan business of the Morris Plan Bank of Rhode Island, at Providence—to be known henceforth as Plantations Bank of Rhode Island — increased 46% in 1946, totaling $9,733,202 for the year, Howard E. Gladding, Executive Vice-President, told stockholders of the institution on Jan. 17 at their annual meeting. After taxes and all reserve provisions, net profits for 1946 totalled $47,529.90, he said. This is learned from the Providence "Journal" of Jan. 18, from which the following is also taken:

"Ernest A. Peel, Vice-President and Treasurer, reported that exclusive of war loan deposits, resources of the bank had increased more than $1,000,000 during 1946, with checking, savings and club deposits gaining 24% in amount. The bank's net earnings for the year, he said, amounted to $5.43 per share of stock after taxes.

"In regard to the future name of the bank, stockholders considered two plans, namely, changing the name at today's meeting or deferring the change in title until the bank's recent offer to purchase the stock of the Lincoln Trust Co., had been acted upon by that institution.

"The former course of action was taken, effecting a change in

(Continued on page 804)

Industrial Activity to January 15 Reported by Federal Reserve Board

"Industrial output declined slightly in December owing mainly to a temporary reduction in coal supplies and to holiday influences," said the summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for December and the first half of January, issued on Jan. 29, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. "Value of retail trade was maintained close to record levels," according to the Board, which stated that "wholesale prices of industrial products have advanced somewhat further in recent weeks; prices of some basic commodities, however, like butter, hides, and silver, have shown further marked declines." The Board further reported:

Industrial Production

"The Board's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production was 179% of the 1935-39 average in December as compared with 182% in November.

"Output of durable goods decreased somewhat, reflecting chiefly a decline in production of iron and steel owing to the bituminous coal work stoppage. In the early part of January steel operations were raised to the peak rates prevailing in the middle of November. Activity in machinery and transportation equipment industries showed little change in December. Production of nonferrous metal products increased somewhat further. Activity in the furniture industry reached a new record level for the postwar period.

"Output in industries manufacturing nondurable goods declined to 168% of the 1935-39 level, from 172% in November, owing in part to curtailed operations during the Christmas week. Production of textile products decreased about 7%. Meat packing activity declined from the sharply advanced level reached in November, while output of most other manufactured foods showed a small increase. Newsprint consumption increased, and production of most chemical and rubber products remained at advanced levels.

"Output of minerals in December was at the November rate. Owing to the termination of the two-and-a-half week work stoppage in the bituminous coal industry on December 9 and the high rate of output in subsequent weeks, coal production was 9% larger in December than in November. Production of crude petroleum decreased slightly.

Employment

"Non-agricultural employment in December remained at the November level, after allowances for seasonal increases in trade and Government post-offices and the usual decline in construction employment. Unemployment increased by about 200,000 persons.

Construction

"Value of most types of construction contracts awarded, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, declined further in December, reflecting mainly seasonal influences. Residential awards and awards for public works and utilities, however, were more than double the amounts in December, 1945. Value of other contracts was substantially smaller than in December, 1945, but for the year 1946 exceeded all previous years except 1942.

Distribution

"Department store sales in December showed the usual sharp increase and the Board's adjusted index was 272% of the 1935-39 average. Total sales in the fourth-quarter holiday shopping season were 23% larger than in the same period in 1945 and for the year 1946 sales were 27% greater than in 1945. Sales in the first three weeks of January showed about the usual seasonal decline. Department store stocks showed a much smaller decline than usual in December and, according to preliminary figures, were 70% larger than at the end of 1945. Outstanding orders for merchandise continued to decline and were about 30% smaller than on December 31, 1945.

"Loadings of railroad revenue freight in December and the first three weeks of January exceeded the volume shipped during the corresponding period in 1945-46 by about 10%. Loadings of grain products were the greatest on record for the month of December owing to large shipments for export.

Commodity Prices

"The general level of wholesale commodity prices advanced slightly further from the middle of December to the latter part of January reflecting increases in prices of industrial products, offset in part by decreases in prices of most livestock and poultry products, grains, cotton, and canned fruits and vegetables.

"Among industrial products, prices of building materials and metal products generally showed the largest increases in the early part of January. Silver prices, however, declined considerably and a leading manufacturer of lower-priced automobiles reduced prices slightly.

"Retail food prices declined somewhat further from earlier peak levels and clearance sales before and after the Christmas holiday resulted in substantial price reductions for various types of merchandise. Retail prices of most standard types of goods, however, were maintained or increased further in this period.

Bank Credit

"Real estate and consumer loans at banks in leading cities continued to increase during December and the first-half of January. Commercial and industrial loans, following the rapid expansion of the summer and fall months increased only slightly further. Substantial reductions in holdings of Government securities reflected largely the 3.3 billion dollar Treasury note retirement of mid-December."

Deny U. S. Liability On Land Bank Bonds

Stating that the Bankers Farm Mortgage Co. of Fond du Lac, Wis., and its attorneys are considering whether to request a rehearing by the United States Court of Claims of the suit by the company against the government for $7,886,047, Washington Associated Press advices appearing in the Milwaukee "Journal" of Jan. 18, added:

"In a recent decision, the Court of Claims held that as a matter of law, the government was not liable.

"The Bankers Farm Mortgage Co. bought bonds of the Bankers Joint Stock Land Bank of Milwaukee after it had become insolvent and was being liquidated. The bonds were issued, the company claimed, at the direction of the Federal Government and added that the Bankers Joint Stock Land Bank had been created under the Federal Farm Loan Act.

"When the bonds matured, the company requested payment by the United States Treasurer, but he declined on grounds there had been no showing that the government was liable."

Gain in Deposits of N. Y. State Sav. Banks Over $875 Million

A net gain of $875,718,478 in savings deposits for the 131 mutual savings banks of New York State was reported for 1946 by Robert M. Catharine, President of the Savings Banks Association. This brings total savings deposits in New York State to an all-time peak of $9,159,180,972, or an increase of 10.5% for the year. The gain in deposits was the second largest in history, exceeded only by the $1,167,564,768 in 1945. The advices from the Association state that a 1945-46 comparison of new accounts reveals that during the 12 months of this year, accounts increased by 266,386 or 3.9% as against 265,996 or 4.1% during 1945. Total number of savings accounts is now 6,939,210.

Stating that "savings during the war were abnormally high," Mr. Catharine added that "the savings habit once acquired is a strong one as is indicated by the 1946 results. People have not forgotten the thrift lesson they learned during the war and millions of individuals and families are still saving at an impressive rate, judged by normal standards. Government estimates put total individual savings for 1946 at about $18 billion," Mr. Catharine continued, "so that net new savings in New York's 131 mutual savings banks account for about 4.86% of the total, and for about 17.5% of the estimated $5 billion added to savings accounts throughout the United States."

From the announcement we also quote:

"The net gain in deposits of $91,618,660 during December was the highest of any month in 1946 and exceeded the $90,070,613 for the same month last year. The total number of accounts served increased by 26,573 against 25,926 during December, 1945. These results are outstanding in the light of the increased availability of consumer goods, increased prices, and the sharp gain in retail sales over a year ago, it is stated.

"Sales of United States Savings Bonds and Stamps in December aggregated $11,802,277, making a total of $140 million (maturity value) for the 12 months during 1946. Redemptions in December amounted to $8,824,273, totaling $128 million (redemption value) for the year."

Dividends in 1946 By Home Loan Banks

Dividends paid by the 11 regional Federal Home Loan Banks for 1946 amounted to $2,487,397, as compared with $2,367,890 for 1945, Harold Lee, Governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, announced on Jan. 18. The increase over the previous year is partly due to the growth of the member savings and loan associations of the System, entailing augmented ownership of the capital stock of their regional Federal Home Loan Banks, Governor Lee said. The advices added:

"Of the 1946 total, $1,497,777 was paid to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, owner of the government's stock in the Home Loan Banks, and $991,620 to the 3,696 member home financing institutions of this reserve credit system. Since their establishment in 1932, the Home Loan Banks have paid an accumulative total of $28,412,068 in dividends. Of this, $29,716,513 represented earnings on the government's stock. At the end of 1946 the RFC owned $123,651,200 of the capital of the Home Loan Banks while the members' holdings amounted to $85,828,100."

Supreme Court Rules Out Claim Revival

The Supreme Court, on Jan. 13, upheld a Kentucky District Court's decision, which had already been upheld by the Circuit Court, that receiver for the National Bank of Kentucky in Louisville could not revive stock assessment suits against executors of seven shareholders of the Banco Kentucky Company, a holding corporation, according to a special dispatch from Washington to the New York "Times" from which the following has also been taken. Involved were the court's rules of civil procedure which place a two-year limit on such action, and the Supreme Court's majority opinion held that the limitation was "final" and not subject to qualifications placed upon it by the bank's receiver.

Justice William O. Douglas rendered the majority opinion. In a dissenting opinion Justice Wiley Rutledge was joined by Justice Harold H. Burton. Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson and Justice Stanley F. Reed did not take part in the case.

The case arose from an attempt by A. M. Anderson, receiver for the defunct bank, to revive suits against shareholders of Banco who had died. His action was disputed because more than two years had elapsed since death of the shareholders. A district court denied Mr. Anderson's motion to revive the suits and dismissed the seven cases.

The dispute involved a reconciliation of two of the rules of civil procedure. One provides:

"If a party dies and the claim is not thereby extinguished, the court within two years after the death may order substitution of the proper parties. If substitution is not so made the action shall be dismissed as to the deceased party."

Another rule contains provisions for certain extensions at the court's "discretion" of specified time limitations. But the court majority held that these provisions did not cover the Kentucky bank case. Justice Douglas said the rule stating that action "shall be dismissed" was phrased in "language of command."

Justice Douglas agreed with the Appeals Court that the rule containing the two-year time limit "operates both as a statute of limitations upon revivor and as a mandate to the court to dismiss an action not revived within the two-year period.

"The normal policy of a statute of limitations is to close the door—finally, not qualifiedly or conditionally," the majority opinion concluded.

A brief filed by counsel for one of the executors argued that the decision of the lower courts interpreted the court rules in keeping with the United States Judicial Code.

Justice Rutledge in his dissent said the effect of the majority decision would be to throw an "admittedly impossible burden upon the party seeking without neglect to enforce his cause of action."

"It is also," he added, "to throw upon other parties, equally helpless a heavier burden of financial loss, whether by depriving them of rightful recovery or by forcing them, in some instances at least, to bear a larger share of the common responsibility."

Net income of First Nat'l Bank of NY

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of New York on Jan. 14 Alexander C. Nagle, President reported that the net income of the bank on Dec. 31 amounted to $10,601,351, compared with $12,291,518 in 1945. Total income for last year he listed according to the New York "Times" at $16,880,118, against $20,453,134 in 1945. Operating expenses during 1946 rose to $1,489,487, from $1,357,378 in the previous year. The "Times" further stated:

"Net earnings from loans and investments last year amounted to $14.788,170, against $17,333,784 in 1945. Other earnings totaled $745,140 in 1946, compared with $692,588 in the previous year, while net profit on securities was $1,292,727, compared with $2,169,405 in 1945."

Mr. Nagle also reported that the bank has "undisclosed reserves" of about $6,000,000 which he indicated, while not now needed, should in the opinion of the diretcors be maintained, in view of present general uncertainties. These reserves are, it was noted in the New York "Herald Tribune" primarily in excess of market and cost value of securities. From the "Herald Tribune" we also quote:

"Shareholders voted adoption of the bank's non-contributory retirement plan for officers and employees and Mr. Nagle explained that had the plan been in effect during 1946, it would have cost the bank only $24,000."

Mr Nagle said the decline of war-loan accounts, and conversely, in government holdings was primarily responsible for the drop in income. He cited United States Government obligations at $467,978,989 on Dec. 31, compared with $648,875,776 at the previous year-end.

Mr. Nagle disclosed that the book value of the bank's shares was $1,359.80 as of Dec. 31 and that the number of shareholders had increased by 122 in the last 12 months period. All directors were reelected unanimously with 80% of the outstanding stock voting in assent.

Truman Praises Reserve Officers

Observance of "National Security Week," Feb. 12-22, which is sponsored by the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, was asked of all citizens by President Truman on Jan. 26 in a letter to the organization in which the President gave unstinted praise to the nation's reserve officers as "the nucleus about which was built our greatest armed force," Associated Press Washington advices stated.

"Again," the President said of the Association's members, "they are working on their own time to keep their ranks filled, to maintain readiness for service, whatever their duties may be." He added, according to the Associated Press:

"As an organized group, the Reserve officers of this nation believe in a nation that is vigilant, strong and democratic, with a national policy based upon our traditions of freedom and favoring justice and fairness toward all peoples. It is fitting that emphasis is to be placed upon that theme in plans for observance of National Security Week from Feb. 12 to 22.

"Not only out of respect for their service, but because the questions to be discussed are fateful for all of us, every citizen is urged to join our Reserve officers in their observance. The entire nation will do well to give thoughtful and prayerful consideration to our people's security, not only from wars, but from pestilences and other enemies which would undermine national strength, health, character and happiness."

Steel Operations Maintained at High Levels—Shortage of Pig Iron and Scrap Continues

Unbridled bidding between steel companies for scrap located in districts remote from the mills has caused one of the worst cases of maldistribution in scrap market history and at the same time precipitated some of the highest delivered prices for scrap on record, according to "The Iron Age," national metalworking paper, which, in its issue of today (Feb. 6), further states as follows:

"Practically every large mill is and has been going into territory far removed from the point of consumption and bidding up prices to which must be added substantial freight charges in order to deliver the material to the openhearths.

"Even though scrap quotations in the local markets of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia have been advanced this week, practically all quotations in the major steel centers such as Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleveland and Youngstown are almost meaningless in view of the inability of consumers to pick up tonnages there at current quotations. Representatives of Pittsburgh steel companies are paying as much as $36 to $39 a ton in order to bring material in from such points as New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

"In Chicago some large consumers are paying as much as $33.50 to $34.00 a ton delivered in order to bring material in from the Middle West and from Texas locations, while the local price remains static with little or no tonnage moving at that figure.

"One of the basic reasons for the runaway scrap market is the tie-in and earmarked sales of scrap which grew up because of the tight steel situation. Some steel companies are still engaging in sales practices which require that the consumer of steel furnish a stipulated tonnage of scrap in order to obtain steel supplies. In some cases these same consumers have entered the scrap market and bid the price up beyond what would have normally been the case had the regular brokers and dealers been allowed to ply their trade in a normal manner.

"Some major railroads have been unable to obtain some of the lush scrap prices because of the customer relationship between steel companies and the railroads and due to the fact that the carriers are fearful to take any step which might react unfavorably on their ability to obtain steel supplies. Large manufacturers, as a general rule, earmark their scrap for return to steel companies which supply them with new steel. In most cases these manufacturers are not receiving some of the higher scrap prices which are representative of spot market sales and involve dealers' material which supplements the other scrap which normally flows to steel company furnaces.

"Because of price advances in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, 'The Iron Age' scrap composite price has advanced from $31 a gross ton to $31.67, an increase of 67c a ton. This composite because of the unusual conditions existing does not reflect some of the much higher remote prices which are being paid by some scrap consumers. Markets have also advanced at Birmingham, Buffalo, Boston, Youngstown, New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

"Had it not been for an outlaw strike at the Aliquippa works of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. and a shortage of gas in the Pittsburgh district the national steel operating rate would have shown a slight increase this week, but the rate is unchanged at 93% of rated capacity. There were no indications this week that the operating rate would fluctuate to any extent from the present high level.

"The action of one steel mill in the Pittsburgh district in agreeing to keep a maintenance of membership clause in its contract with the union may be a straw in the wind as to what action other companies may take. According to informed sources some steel companies are agreeable to keeping a maintenance of membership feature providing the union agrees to retain that portion of the present agreements which allows employees to withdraw from the union if they so desire during a 15-day period after new contracts have been negotiated.

"Wage negotiations which are to be resumed this week between U. S. Steel and the USWA will continue to deal with non-economic issues until the portal-to-portal suit problem has been solved. It is probable, however, that the U. S. Steel Corp. and the union will agree on a wage increase much sooner than April 30, the deadline on the contract extension.

"The action of one independent pig iron producer in raising its price $3 a ton this week may be the opening shot in a general increase by all pig iron makers."

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 92.7% of capacity for the week beginning Feb. 3 compared with 92.9% one week ago, 89.7% one month ago and 6.0% one year ago. This represents a decrease of 0.2 point or 0.2% from the preceding week. Operating rate for Feb. 3 week is equivalent to 1,633,700 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,637,300 tons one week ago, 1,580,900 tons one month ago, and 106,200 tons one year ago. The operating rate for the week beginning Jan. 27 was the highest since the week beginning May 21, 1945.

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the latest news developments in the metalworking industry, on Feb. 3 stated in part as follows:

"While a shortage of raw materials still prevails, notably in pig iron and scrap, steel producers nevertheless are confident they will be able to maintain production at a high rate for some months to come, now that the labor outlook has brightened considerably. Given six months of uninterrupted output, they believe they will be able to do much toward bringing supply and demand into balance on most products. There will be a continued stringency in light flat-rolled products until well into next year, on the basis of present prospects.

"Reflecting pressure for raw materials, prices on scrap are stronger, especially in the eastern districts where Pittsburgh mills are competing actively for material. One eatern pig iron producer has advanced prices on all grades $3 a ton, following an increase of $2 a ton late last year. High silicon silvery pig iron has been increased $2 per ton. An advance of one cent a pound in electrolytic copper by a leading producer was not followed last week by other major interests, the market being quoted at a range of 19.50c to 20.50c, Connecticut valley.

"While base prices for finished steel products held unchanged last week, there were several important developments in the market pricewise. New arbitrary delivered prices were established for Detroit and eastern Michigan, the differentials now being 15 and 20 points, respectively, over principal basing point prices. A leading producer of cold-rolled strip issued a new schedule of extras while another producer issued a new classification of all flat rolled products by sizes and revised its schedule of extras.

"Plate producers are adjusting future schedules so as to provide more tonnage for railroad car builders. While details have not yet been announced, it appears that some increases in car tonnage will become effective as early as March, with a view to permitting an increase in the output of freight cars to at least 7,000 units monthly as soon as possible. Certain producers, selling on a quarterly basis, have been holding up on establishment of quotas for the second quarter until the situation with respect to car tonnage becomes clarified. Indications late last week were that most details had been ironed out, with a result that early action on general sales quotas for next quarter should be expected soon.

"Meanwhile, some producers, who all along have been accepting tonnage for shipment well into the future, estimate that with the additional car steel load now contemplated, they will have no capacity left for acceptance of tonnage before the fourth quarter, and at least one declares he is now out of the market for the entire year.

"Steel's composite market average for scrap rose to $31.33 from $31.17 per ton while those for finished steel held at $69.36, for semifinished steel at $52.10, and for steelmaking pig iron at $29.56."

Anderson Gives Farmers' Outlook

Testifying before the House Agriculture Committee on Jan. 22, Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, suggested that the government's promise to support farm prices be revised to avoid what he termed wasteful overproduction and a possible outlay of more than $2,000,000,000, Associated Press Washington advices stated. Without offering specific proposals, Mr. Anderson said it was vital that his Department, Congress and farmers join to prevent "waste in production, effort, money and soil." Stating that any changes should be made only with the mutual consent of farmers and the government, Mr. Anderson pointed out that the price-support commitment, which runs to the end of 1948, encourages production for a wartime pattern of demand.

A Departmental order to dump all low-grade or deteriorating potatoes stored under the price support program was issued by Secretary Anderson on Jan. 23 it was stated in special Washington advices to the New York "Times" by its correspondent, Bess Furman, which said that Mr. Anderson thereby "cleared the potato market of its huge price-depressing surplus." The special advices Jan. 23 to the "Times" also said in part:

"This action followed two days of testimony on Capitol Hill before both House and Senate Agriculture Committees on the potato surplus in particular, price supports in general and the need for a long-range national program to take over when the Steagall Act supports end on Dec. 31, 1948.

"The estimate was that 20,000,000 bushels would be dumped and that 25,000,000 bushels more might go into non-commercial uses. The Department said that if no market could be found for all good-quality potatoes from the 1946 crop before farm work starts in the spring they would be dumped too.

Under the Steagall Act, supporting prices of products which had to be greatly stepped up in wartime, the government would pay growers 90% of parity for the dumped potatoes.

"Before the Senate Agriculture Committee today Secretary Anderson repeated his request for legislative backing of his curtailment of next year's potato acreage."

Under date of Jan. 24, the "Times" reported from Washington that a cut in the 1947 potato acreage from 2,669,800 to 2,517,000 acres was made on that day by the Agriculture Department; this dispatch adding:

"The purpose of the 152,800-acre reduction is to attempt to prevent a potato surplus, such as caused the dumping of 20,000,000 bushels from last year's crop, on which growers were paid 90% of parity under the price support program.

"The 1947 production goal of 275,000,000 bushels remains the same, the Department said. More potatoes are being raised an acre than in pre-war years because of the use of better farmlands; wider employment of irrigation and fertilizers; and the development of DDT, which kills off pests. The Department, therefore feared the original acreage would produce more than the desired goal."

According to Associated Press advices from Washington on Jan. 23, Secretary Anderson told the new Senate Agriculture Committee, which was delving into a general survey of food and farm problems and possible legislation, that President Truman had cut $100,000,000 from the $300,000,000 sought by his Department for farm benefit payments in the next fiscal year. Mr. Anderson was asked to state how much the existing price-support program for farm products would cost the taxpayer. From the Associated Press we quote:

"This program, started in wartime, is due to run until the end of 1948. It is distinct from the farm benefit payments, which are made to farmers for carrying out soil conservation programs.

"Mr. Anderson told the lawmakers that if employment and buying power remain at high levels, the price-support program might range from $150,000,000 to $360,000,000 next year. But, he said, if general economic conditions drop, the figure might rise to $1,000,000,000 or more. In general the Secretary said the immediate outlook for both consumers and farmers in this country is good. But he said bumper crop production which prevailed during the war must be reduced soon or serious postwar surplus problems will develop."

House Committees Completed

With approval by the Democratic caucus of the House committee membership selections on Jan. 15, following similar action by the Republican caucus which on Jan. 13 approved new chairmanship and commitee lineups, according to a United Press report from Washington, organization of the 80th Congress was completed. Republican leaders in the House had given their members 280 places on 19 committees, leaving the Democratic minority with 205 places. Selections are based on service priority. The Mid-West drew 11 chairmanships, the same advices stated, with seven for the East and one for the Pacific Coast area.

While one Congressman was entirely by-passed by both parties when Committee posts were distributed, it was stated later that the Republicans planned to find a place for him; he was Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Laborite of New York. The Democrats, who took care of him in the last Congress, ignored him, although he was the Democratic nominee in New York's 18th District in the November elections as well as the nominee of the American Labor party. Mr. Marcantonio was outspoken in his statement concerning the failure of the two major parties to give him a committee assignment. He declared that since "the Congressional Reorganization Act provides that every member of Congress must be on a committee," keeping him out was "in violation of that law."

High Court Rejects 1918 Draftee Status

The United States Supreme Court ruled unanimously on Jan. 20 in the case of James J. Lamb, of Davenport, Iowa, with the decision that Mr. Lamb, who went through the draft board induction procedure on Nov. 11, 1918, but never got to camp, is not entitled to an Army discharge and the veterans' benefits it would carry. The ruling saves the government approximately $16,800,000 in potential claims of more than 250,000 men in similar circumstances, that of World War I draftees who did not actually don uniforms before the armistice. Associated Press advices from Washington Jan. 20 as given in the New York "Herald Tribune" also reported as follows in the matter:

"Mr. Lamb sued in Federal District Court here for an Army discharge but lost. Then, in the Court of Appeals, he won. The Army carried the case to the Supreme Court, which reversed the appeals Court.

"Mr. Lamb said he was advised at the time that his discharge from draft had the same effect as an Army discharge. He argued that he was subject to Army discipline after the Board accepted him, and pointed to $4 he received later as four days' Army pay. He said that payment showed the Army had taken him in.

"Justice Black based the ruling on the question whether a man had actually 'performed military service after having become fully and finally absorbed into that service.' He said the Court is convinced the War Department was within its rights in providing a different type of certificate for men turned loose before that had occurred. He noted that Mr. Lamb, and others like him, still could have been rejected after reaching camp."

Approved Continuance Of Small Bus. Group

By a vote of 46 to 42 the Senate on Jan. 24 approved continuance of the special Senate Small Business Committee for another eight months, after defeating, 41 to 47, a motion by Senator Tobey (R.-N. H.) to have its work taken over by the regular Banking Committee, according to Associated Press Washington advices on Jan. 24, which said in part:

Senator Tobey, Chairman of the Banking Committee, urged that the small business work be turned over to his group. He contended that "the real motivation" behind the extension proposal was to provide a Committee chairmanship for Senator Wherry (Rep., Neb.), who has been mentioned as a possible nominee for Vice-President in 1948.

Senator Wherry urged an eight-month extension for the committee and said that next year its work could be taken over by one of the regular standing committees. He reported that in the last four years the Committee received 200,000 letters from small business men asking assistance and held more than 3,000 hearings.

Money Orders to Italy

Postmaster Albert Goldman announced on Jan. 27 that Money Order Service with Italy would be resumed on Feb. 1, 1947. Money Order service with the following other countries was resumed on the dates noted: Greece on Jan. 1, 1946; Belgium on Feb. 1, 1946; Czechoslovakia on April 1, 1946; Yugoslavia on May 15, 1946; Luxemburg on July 1, 1946; France on Aug. 1, 1946; Hungary on Aug. 1, 1946, and Finland on Aug. 1, 1946. The maximum amount for which a single money order may be drawn in the United States is $100.

Truman Asks Continuation of Some Wartime Powers

(Continued from first page)

and because the powers existing under such act expires on March 31, 1947.

Since the fighting ceased, it has been my avowed policy to terminate all emergency controls that were no longer necessary or workable. By November, 1946, we had removed all manpower and wage controls, and all price ceilings except those on rent, sugar and sirups, and rice. Almost all the priority and allocation regulations based on Title III of the second war powers act have been eliminated. As early as last May, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, in reporting out the last extension of the second war powers act, made the following findings in this connection:

"The record clearly shows that there has been a rapid lifting of the controls which have been exercised over our economy during the war, and a progressive abandonment of the rigid provisions of the original war powers act, evidencing what your committee regards as a sincere purpose and intention by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, by the Civilian Production Administration, and by all the other agencies concerned, to return as rapidly as possible the normal processes of our economy."

The House Committee on the Judiciary in its report also referred favorably to the record of reductions in controls by the government.

Speedy decontrol under the second war powers act has continued since these reports were made. From a war-time peak of about 700 orders and schedules, the Civilian Production Administration (Office of Temporary Controls) by Jan. 27, 1947, had in effect only 24 orders and three schedules, and this number will be still further reduced in the immediate future. The Department of Agriculture had left by Jan. 27 only 19 war food orders, of which nine are merely administrative or procedural, and still further reductions are planned by the department between now and March 31. The Office of Defense Transportation has eliminated all but three transportation orders, and the Office of Price Administration (Office of Temporary Controls) now rations only sugar.

After March 31, 1947, moreover, it will be possible to dispense entirely with the use of the broad powers granted by Title III of the second war powers act. Thenceforth only a few controls coming under this title will be needed, over a progressively diminishing list of commodities of which the supply is seriously deficient, both domestically and throughout the world, and the affected final products are critically important to industry or the public. Power to allocate under the second war powers act is requested only for the specific cases described in this message and for national emergencies declared by the President.

The few orders that would remain would be limited to clearly manageable controls in an economy freed of most emergency restrictions. They afford positive aids to business and the public which we must not withdraw prematurely, and they assist us in meeting international understandings and obligations.

The first area in which I believed continued authority is essential is in connection with foods still in critically short supply throughout the world. I consider that current import and export controls must be kept after March 31 to assure this country a proportionate share of the commodities in which we are deficient while carrying out for international food allocation arrangements. In a subsequent communication to the Congress I shall state whether there will be any need for continuing the export control act beyond June 30, 1947, its present expiration date. We must also continue some controls on domestic use and distribution of grains and grain products, rice, sugar and edible molasses.

GRAIN—World cereal supplies are still far short of essential needs. Stated world import requirements for grain total about 38 million tons. Only about 24 million tons will be available from all exporting countries. This deficit will become most serious in the next few months. The most careful allocation of the available supplies, including those from the United States, which is the largest exporter, will be essential to avoid extreme hardship in the war-devasted countries. The United States has, in addition, a special responsibility in Germany and Japan, where heavy imports are required to maintain food supplies at least at a level sufficient to prevent disease and unrest. If this is not done, our troops would be jeopardized and our policy of encouraging the growth of democracy in these occupied countries would be endangered.

The United States has announced an export goal of at least 10½ million short tons of grain and flour. To reach this target, controls may continue necessary after March 31 to insure the movement of the grain to seaboard and to insure economies in the non-food uses of cereals in this country.

Special controls may also continue to be necessary on rice. World export supplies are even more short than other grains, and the United States has export responsibilities to areas of particular concern to us, such as Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Cuba.

SUGAR AND RELATED PRODUCTS — Because of our heavy dependence on imports, the world shortage of sugar and related products is of outstanding concern to the United States. Total sugar available for shipment to the United States. Canada and all western European countries in 1947 is expected to be only about 7½ million tons, compared with average net imports before the war of about 8½ million, and 1946 imports of 6¾ million.

The United States will continue to receive its share of these supplies. Our share in past years has been sufficient to permit us to maintain, along with Canada and the United Kingdom, a considerably higher proportion of our prewar consumption than other importing countries. Supplies in 1947 will be larger than in 1946. Nevertheless, 1947 supplies for the United States will still be below pre-war per capita supply and even farther below estimated demand.

In this situation, both our domestic and international interests require continuation of domestic and import controls over sugar and edible molasses and syrups and import controls only over other sugar-containing products and inedible molasses.

Domestically, unless current controls are continued, there would be inequitable distribution of the limited supply among various users; much sugar would be held for speculative purposes; and it is probable that sugar would go to a greater extent to industrial users, resulting in a lower proportion for household consumers than they now receive.

The cost of sugar used in the United States during 1947 will exceed $1,000,000,000. Although the extent to which prices would rise under premature decontrol is uncertain, there is grave danger that this cost might multiply several times, with serious results to consumers and sugar-using industries and eventually to sugar producers and refiners similar to those experienced after World War I.

Decontrol would make it extremely difficult for us to carry out internationally the understanding under which the United States, since 1942, has acted as agent to buy the Cuban export supply for distribution among the importing countries in accordance with the recommendations of the International Emergency Food Council.

FATS AND OILS — Fats and oils are among the commodities in shortest world supply. World import demand for the current calendar year amounts to about 6,000,000 short tons, which is almost equal to pre-war trade in these commodities. However, only about half of this will be available. The production of cocoanut and palm oils in many parts of the Far East is still far below prewar levels, and the European production of animal fats is still far below levels of pre-war years. As a consequence, all importing countries are forced to consumption levels of from 75 to 90% of their pre-war levels. Only by maintaining careful distribution between countries, therefore, will it be possible to avoid serious inequities.

This situation requires the continuation of import and export controls to insure that we and other countries receive a proportionate share of this short world supply.

OTHER FOODS — There are other agricultural commodities over which continued import controls also appear to be necessary as a result of continuing serious world shortages. These controls also appear to be necessary to carry out international understandings. The commodities they cover are: meat and meat products, dairy products, peas and beans, canned fish and protein foods.

IMPORTED INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS—At the same time there are other commodities which we import for industrial purposes over which some form of allocation control will be necessary after March 31, 1947. These are cinchona bark and cinchona alkaloids, rubber, manila (Abaca) and agave fiber and cordage, tin and antimony.

Cinchona bark and alkaloids are chiefly supplied by the Netherlands East Indies. Adequate imports from this source are uncertain. The estimated civilian deficiency for the year ending July, 1947, is over three million ounces of quinine and 70,000 ounces of quinidine. So long as such a shortage continues, the most vital medical uses must be given top priority.

NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER—Natural rubber will probably continue in short supply throughout the world in 1947. At the same time, it is important to the national defense that a minimum synthetic rubber industry be maintained in the United States pending consideration of permanent legislation by the Congress. Consequently, continued allocation control over rubber is necessary.

Manila and other hard cordage fibers are of basic importance, because from them are made rope, binder, baler, and wrapping twines, paper, and padding. The supply in prospect from all sources for the next twelve months is no more than half our annual requirements. The termination of allocation control over manila would seriously impede agricultural and other essential production.

Tin and antimony are also basic materials which we must import. The supply of tin will not approximate demand until some time in 1948. In the case of antimony, we must wait for resumption of shipments from China, the primary pre-war source. Continued allocation of tin, tin plate and other tin products and antimony is an important positive aid to our domestic industries and in carrying out our international understandings.

Domestic Shortages

HOUSING — The allocation powers of the veterans emergency housing act and the second war powers act were instrumental in increasing the flow of building materials to which the veterans' housing program in large measure owes its progress to date. This achievement made possible the recent reduction in the number and scope of these controls.

During the balance of 1947, I anticipate a further reduction in the use of these powers, but it will be necessary to continue some limits on construction and to continue assistance to the producers of some bottleneck materials.

I understand that voluntary arrangements are being made with a number of producers to meet the needs of the building materials industries so that the use of allocation powers can be held to a minimum. To the extent that formal action may prove necessary, the Congress has wisely provided that materials and facilities for building construction may be allocated under the veterans' emergency housing act until Dec. 31, 1947. Accordingly, Title III need not be extended for the purposes of the housing program.

FREIGHT CARS—There is at the present time an extremely serious freight-car shortage. The shortage will increase as the nation's production increases. The reported average daily freight-car shortage now amounts to approximately 22,000 cars. For a number of months car loadings have been heavier than at any period since 1930, including the war years. The American railroads have about 521,000 fewer cars now than in 1930, and about 31,100 fewer serviceable cars than they had on V-J Day. The number of freight cars being removed from service each month because of their being worn out exceeds on the average the number of new freight cars delivered to the railroads.

The load our railways must carry is growing while the facilities for handling the load are dwindling. To cope with this problem with any measurable degree of success requires a provident use of rail transportation facilities. Allocation is therefore necessary if we are to use the railway freight cars and other equipment and facilities that we have at all efficiently in this period just ahead.

OTHER SHORTAGES — The only other curent domestic shortages sufficiently serious to require continued allocation control beyond March 31 are streptomycin, automobiles and tractors. Limited distribution of streptomycin for civilian use was begun in September, 1946, but it is at present impossible to determine requirements or to plan production of this drug. In the case of automobiles and tractors, it may be necessary for a time to continue to carry out the purpose of the export control act by limiting production in this country of automobiles and tractors designed for export.

Some critical materials and equipment freed from distribution controls will remain short after March 31. In a very few cases this will mean that essential export requirements will not be met unless priorities are used. Priorities assistance should therefore be given, where necessary, to expand the production in foreign countries of materials critically needed in the United States, and, upon certification of the Secretaries of State and Commerce, to meet international understandings and responsibilities.

Because of the distortions and uncertainties generated by war conditions, we may encounter a national emergency that we do not now foresee. The extension to Title III should provide for allocation authority in a national emergency of this kind. But only if there is a declaration by the President that such a national emergency has arisen. Although I do not anticipate that such an emergency will occur, it is imperative that the government should have the power, during the remainder of the reconversion period, to deal with major unforeseen contingencies of this character.

Recommendations

When first adopted the second war powers act had 14 substantive titles, of which seven have been either enacted into permanent legislation or have been permitted to lapse. Only three of the remaining titles — I, III and V — will be needed after March 31, 1947. Although some of the programs remaining under these titles can and will be terminated during the next few months, it would be unsafe to act on the assumption that this can be done with all of them. I therefore recommend that the Congress extend for one year, to March 31, 1948, Titles I and V, and in addition, Title III for the limited purposes enumerated in this mesage.

The necessity for extending Title III I have discussed at length. I shall briefly state the reasons for extending Titles I and V.

Title I permits the United States Maritime Commission to operate certain shipping lines and the Army and the Navy to supply local transportation to personnel where public facilities are inadequate. This title will be necessary until the Maritime Commission is in a position to settle with companies whose ships they have taken over and operated.

Title V permits the operation of ships under less restrictive rules as to equipment and manning than would otherwise be the case. This title is necessary for troops stationed abroad, both for their demobilization and the transportation of supplies, and in connection with repatriation programs. Its extension is urged by the State, Treasury, War and Commerce Departments, and by the Maritime Commission. The Navy's vessels are already covered by permanent legislation.

It is unsettling, both for business and for the general public, to be obliged to wait until the last possible moment for decision by the Congress on emergency legislation. I urge the Congress to give immediate and favorable consideration to the limited extension of the second war powers act I have requested.

For ready reference, I attach hereto an appendix setting forth a summary of the titles of the second war powers act, together with a brief comment on each.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

The White House,
Jan. 31, 1947.

Truman Hails Jewish Committee Activities

Joseph M. Proskauer, President of the American Jewish Committee, on Jan. 23, shortly before the opening of the Committee's 40th annual meeting, made public a message from President Truman commending the Committee for its "long and honorable campaign against bigotry and prejudice," advices to the New York "Times" stated. "We depend on our free country," the President wrote, "on voluntary associations of citizens for purposes of promoting the common welfare. At no time have we had a greater need for public spirit in the true sense of these words than now."

Productivity and Human Relations

(Continued from first page)

machines into a smoothly operating production flow. An extensive literature on all phases of management functions is readily available.

The aftermath of the war has placed a heavy burden on management generally. Heavy labor turnover, supply difficulties, re-equipment of factories, changes in product design and new techniques of manufacture must all be considered in relation to an industrial structure which is substantially larger than before the war. There has been heavy turnover within the management group itself. In many plants there are only a few supervisors and executives who have had earlier peacetime experience on comparable jobs. We may confidently expect that most of these burdens will be lightened with additional peacetime production experience.

Labor Productivity

Probably the bulk of the discussion with respect to productivity during the past year has not centered about machines or management, but rather about a third element — labor. Excluding the question of assignment to appropriate work, which is a management responsibility, a worker's efficiency may be considered to be determined primarily by three elements — intrinsic ability, skill acquired through experience, and effort applied to the job. It may be taken for granted, perhaps, that there has been little change in the intrinsic abilities of the working group. With respect to the skill acquired through experience, however, a heavy deficit must be charged to the war. The withdrawal of workers into the armed services and their later reincorporation in the labor force, the addition to the labor force of many persons not employed before the war, and the heavy transfer of workers from job to job during and immediately after the war period have certainly lowered average experience on the job from prewar levels. However, as in the case of some management problems, we may expect continued peacetime operation to remedy this deficit.

Discussion and controversy have been especially common in the past year with respect to the third element—worker effort. Though it has seldom been expressly so stated, a number of statements have implied that on a more or less widespread scale there has been unconscious or deliberate limitation of output by workers.

It may be recognized at the outset that concrete statistical evidence on whether worker effort has declined or not is scanty and inconclusive. Adequate data on output per man-hour are available for only a few industries, and performance varies widely between these industries. Nevertheless, in a majority of these, physical output per man-hour is above prewar levels, something which would be difficult to explain on the basis of a widespread and serious deterioration in worker efficiency. On the other hand, a number of polls of management opinion have been taken, and in all of these the prevailing opinion is that a decline has taken place. At the same time, in these polls where the question was investigated it was clear that few of the opinions were based on direct measurement. In view of the tenor of recent public discussions and the general tendency to idealize the "good old days," it is worth noting that in most of the polls a significant minority of managers reported improvements in worker efficiency over prewar levels.

Even the slight evidence which exists deals only with changes in worker efficiency from prewar levels. Certainly limitation of output by workers has existed in the past, and equally certainly it exists today. To the extent that it is practiced it can hardly be viewed as other than socially undesirable. It is not condoned by the major labor organizations and is vigorously condemned by business groups. It may be presumed that if they were polled consumers would concur in the general opinion.

Limitations on Output

It is unfortunate that limitation of output by workers seems to be treated publicly in much the same gingerly fashion as vice. The topic is named with reluctance and then treated as a moral issue. It would seem more profitable to proceed past condemnation to causes. If the origins of limitation of output can be understood, correctives, or at least preventives, may be found.

To limit the subject, this discussion is not concerned with working rules which may be negotiated between unions and employers and embodied in union agreements. Some of these working rules are condemned by management as "feather bedding," but considered necessary by unions to protect the health and working conditions of their members. To the extent that union agreements are openly arrived at, they are subject to the modifying influence of public opinion. This discussion is concerned rather with a more spontaneous and less formal development, usually local in character and growing out of the workers' reaction to the specific industrial environment in which he is located. Evidence that the practice is not connected with the fact of a worker's membership or nonmembership in a union is afforded by the careful study of Stanley B. Mathewson, "Restriction of Output Among Unorganized workers."[1] Because of its local origins, the declared policies of national labor organizations are likely to have as little effect on the practice as the declarations of public or business officials.

There seem to be three typical situations in which limitation of output by workers is most likely to develop. The first of these is in an industry or occupation where employment is erratic or seasonal in nature. In such a case, the worker may feel that his period of employment, and so his earnings, will be increased if the job is extended by limiting output. The fact is, of course, that so far as he is concerned the worker's analysis may be absolutely correct. If the worker is told that it is to the national economic interest to complete a job of work in six instead of eight weeks, he may reasonably request some guarantee that his earnings over the year will not thereby be reduced. No such guarantee, of course, exists.

Larger-scale analyses may show that the practice of limiting output to extend employment, especially if it spreads to many groups of workers, will operate to reduce rather than enhance the real earnings of the group which practices it. These large-scale studies in effect would disprove the "lump of labor" theory, but they are likely to have little effect on the worker who, within the limits of his experience, believes it works. The situation may be summarized by saying that limitation of output may arise through fear of insecurity in employment, with a footnote to the effect that the fear may be well-founded.

Perhaps it is even more significant to note that the practice of output limitation may persist even when the cause which gave rise to it no longer exists. It may even be enhanced, since there is a human tendency, not confined to workers, to make a good thing of it while you can. It is the institutionalization of the practice which we should perhaps fear most. A plant manager recently told me that worker efficiency was high in some departments of his plant but low in others. He explained that materials supply in these latter departments was irregular and stated that the low efficiency was the workers' natural response to the situation. He had had experience with similar situations before the war and expressed the belief that once the flow of work became steady, worker efficiency in these departments would rise to the level in the others.

We may conclude that a certain amount of irregularity in employment need not give rise to limitation in output. Continued irregularity, on the other hand, may lead very naturally to the practice. Once the practice has become a regular custom, it may take something more than guarantees of regular employment to eliminate it. Nevertheless, this would seem to be a prerequisite before an effective appeal can be made to discipline, the competitive spirit, the instinct of workmanship, or the sense of social responsibility.

In the second instance, limitation of output may arise from incentive wage payment systems or from other causes related to the wage structure. This may perhaps be illustrated most clearly by the experience of some plants during the '20s. At this time, a number of "efficiency experts" discovered the stop watch and its use in setting piece-rate wage scales. These "experts" were convinced of the necessity for a showing of cost savings, but in some instances operated without appreciation of what the final consequences of their recommendations might be. In some cases, the result of their efforts was simply a speed-up; that is, a cut in the real wage structure such that workers could maintain their weekly earnings only by increasing their work pace. The eventual response to this might have been anticipated. Sooner or later, informal arrangements tending toward an identical level of output among groups of workers were established, either for the purpose of protecting the wage structure or to some extent for the purpose of shielding slower or less efficient fellow employees. Under these conditions, limitation of output may grow from a feeling of insecurity with respect to the wage structure.

It goes without saying that any properly trained industrial engineer today is fully aware of the worker relations problems involved in time and motion studies, and the potential danger of defeating the purposes of the work. Consequently, the simple type of development described above is not likely to reoccur, but similar problems come up today in connection with the setting of wage scales. The real problem in connection with all incentive wage systems is to convince the workers that they are getting and will continue to get a fair deal. If this conviction does not exist, some adverse response, which may take the form of output limitation, is virtually certain.

As in the case of limitation of output because of insecurity in employment, the practice, once started, tends to become a part of the institutional structure of an industry. Therefore, once it is established it may not be halted simply by eliminating the original cause. Even higher incentives or guarantees of rates over definite periods may have little effect once fixed work schedules have become the regular custom. Little response to such efforts is to be anticipated wherever the original attitude of mistrust retains a footing. It is not enough simply to convince a minority of the workers that limitation of output under incentive pay systems is not to their benefit, since effective pressures may be exerted by other workers on the non-conformists.

Occasional instances are reported where improved equipment is installed but the rate of output per hour remains the same. Such instances provide perhaps the clearest case of limitation of output and certainly the most exasperating from the standpoint of the plant manager. These instances must be considered in relation to the expressed or unexpressed fear of insecurity with respect to either employment or earnings.

Effect of Poor Employee-Company Relationship

It is more difficult to describe adequately the third typical situation in which output limitation may occur, because of its close relation to other and perhaps more important problems. It may, however, be easily summarized as follows: Poor employee-company relationships affect a worker's attitude toward his job, and so create conditions in which limitation of output may arise and eventually acquire an institutional character.

At the risk of oversimplification, a possible line of development may be traced. When a worker is employed by a company, he may know little of its policies or general activities, perhaps because he has not been informed about them. His contact with the "company" is usually limited to his foreman and a few other minor supervisory officials. These persons may be inexpert in their relations with him and they may be as uninformed as he. The worker knows that actions which may affect his earnings or his employment take place in the mysterious recesses of the "company." From these same hidden places come rules which affect his working conditions or which attempt to regulate his working behavior. These rules may appear to him wholly arbitrary in nature. Eventually, in the absence of contrary influences, the worker may come to personify the "company" as a distinct but alien entity, with interests which may be counter to his own. Our common use of the words "company" and "management" actually favors this tendency, since we frequently speak of them as if they were separate entities with personalities of their own, instead of complex organisms embracing many movements and cross-currents.

Once this stage is reached, it seems quite natural to the worker to ignore and even circumvent working rules wherever possibile. It is only one further step to the feeling that it is pointless, and indeed foolish, to exert any special effort which will, so far as the worker sees, mean only "more profit for the company." In this soil, limitation of output is a natural growth.

The principal oversimplification in the above description is the implicit assumption that a worker's attitudes may be determined primarily by his own experience. A new worker is probably influenced most importantly by the attitudes of fellow workers. These in turn have their roots in the whole line of development of industrial relations in the United States. The implications of this cannot be fully examined here. It is sufficient to point out the connection with the question of limitation of output.

The type of attitude with which we are concerned might be illustrated in many ways, but the following will serve. Virtually every metal-working shop in Detroit boasts of some legendary figure, once an employee, who "borrowed" or "liberated" enough parts from the places where he worked to build himself a complete automobile. The story of this modern Robin Hood is amusing, but the attitudes behind the story deserve serious attention.

During the war period, I had an opportunity to visit many plants, each doing substantially the same job and faced with similar problems. Actual production in relation to the numbers of workers employed differed widely from one plant to another. Material reasons for these differences being lacking, they were usually ascribed to differences in worker morale. This convenient heading, however, simply begged the question. Further analysis usually developed that in more effective plants the workers felt that they were an active and individually recognized part of an organization which was doing a useful job. In other words, a community of interest which stretched throughout the organization had been built up.

We have here two contrasting situations, but the polarity should occasion no surprise. The relationship existing between a worker and the company employing him is not likely to remain neutral in character. If a community of interest cannot be built up, it is likely that a feeling of opposition in interests will develop. In this latter situation, limitation of output is only one of the undesirable potential consequences.

Development of Community of Interest

The development of a community of interest between worker and company is important in itself, and it may act as a preventive with respect to limitation of output. However, as in the other type situations considered, the mere absence of poor worker-company relations is not in itself sufficient to eliminate limitation of output once it has acquired an institutional character. This requires something additional. Nor should it be expected that efforts to eliminate output limitation will bear immediate fruit. Customs develop slowly and they change slowly.

It may be noted that worker-company relations may be either good or bad in the presence or in the absence of collective bargaining, from both sides of the table, to promote good worker-company relationships. It is also evident that good relations cannot be wholly the result of unilateral action.

It is undeniable that in a real sense there is a very substantial identity of interest between a worker and the company employing him. A sense of relative economic security or attachment to a definite point in the social and economic structure is highly important to most workers. In our competitive system, an unprofitable enterprise, which is to say an inefficient enterprise, is one in which every worker's employment and earnings are insecure. Furthermore, in this respect there is little difference in interest between the unskilled worker and the company executive. There may be a gradation of interest, but little difference in kind. It would seem, therefore, that a broad foundation of economic self-interest exists for a cooperative effort to insure high efficiency within an enterprise.

So far as the worker is concerned, however, these facts may be obscured by other considerations. The worker is likely to feel that his continued employment and advancement depend less on the company's fortunes than on the decisions of persons within the management group who are largely unknown to him. It is these persons that he largely identifies in his mind as the "management" or the "company." If the worker comes to feel that the "company," this alien entity, may take actions which are incompatible with his own interests or that it may act toward him in a wholly arbitrary fashion, he is definitely insecure in his principal economic relationship with society. This sense of insecurity has far-reaching implications with respect to society as a whole, transcending in im-

[1] Viking Press, N. Y. C., 1931.

portance the question of limitation of output by workers. With respect to these broader problems, the studies of Elton Mayo and his associates should receive the widest attention.[2]

The fact that in some organizations it has been possible to create a real community of interest between the persons at all levels making up the organizations is a clear indication that success may be achieved in other cases. From almost any point of view, it is clear that the most strenuous efforts to attain success are justified. At the same time, with a reasonable amount of patience and good-will, strenuous efforts may not be required. Along these lines, a special interim report just issued by the Committee on Human Relations in Industry of the University of Chicago describes an unusually interesting case of the conversion of conflict to cooperation in a specific company.

The above discussion may seem only remotely related to economics, as that term usually is understood. However, if we define economics as the study of all factors, including human behavior, which affect the satisfaction of human desires through material means, the connection is more evident. It is suggested that many of these aspects of social behavior are as relevant to and perhaps even more important than some of the technical and material factors which are more extensively discussed.

Time and motion studies assist in making operations more efficient at the job level. Production control systems help to eliminate waste of time and materials. Other devices and systems are available to industry. Great research laboratories are enlarging the foundations of material knowledge and developing new industrial techniques. The assistance of consumers themselves is enlisted by marketing research specialists to appraise potential markets and to discover desired improvements in product design. On the human relations side, however, our activities seem less well diffused through the economic system. It is true that many of our universities have industrial and human relations institutes and departments where the problems of human organization receive the serious and objective study they deserve. Nevertheless, it is a common observation that the industrial relations departments of many of our labor and business units are instruments for defense rather than for cooperation.

Output restriction by workers has its origins largely in the insecurities and uncertainties of modern economic life—in circumstances created by the industrial system itself. It will not be reduced by any approach which begins and ends with the notion that it represents simply irresponsible conduct. Rather, what is required is an appreciation of the very real personal and economic problems which may give rise to the practice, and a sincere and continuing effort to help workers solve these problems. Some of the difficulties involved, such as employment regularity, are national in scope, but others must be met primarily at the plant and local organization level. Society in general and management in particular bear a responsibility for initiating a rational cooperative approach to output limitation.

[2] See especially Elton Mayo, "The Social Problems of an Industrial Civilization," Harvard University Press, 1945.

The State of Trade

(Continued from page 791)

ended Jan. 25, 1947, from 4,856,-890,000 kwh. in the preceding week. Output for the week ended Jan. 25, 1947, was 20.4% above that for the corresponding weekly period one year ago.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York reports system output of 211,000,000 kwh. in the week ended Jan. 26, 1947, compared with 200,300,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of 1946, or an increase of 5.4%. Local distribution of electricity amounted to 202,800,000 kwh. compared with 193,200,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of last year, an increase of 4.9%.

Railroad Freight Loadings—Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 25, 1947, totaled 821,964 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced. This was a decrease of 6,096 cars (or 0.7%) below the preceding week and 113,410 cars or 16% above the corresponding week for 1946. Compared with the similar period of 1945, an increase of 62,339 cars, or 8.2% is shown.

Paper and Paperboard Production — Paper production in the United States for the week ended Jan. 25, was 107.3% of mill capacity, against 103.8% in the preceding week and 94.5% in the like 1946 week, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This does not include mills producing newsprint exclusively. Paperboard output for the current week was 101%, compared with 103% in the preceding week and 94% in the corresponding week a year ago.

Business Failures Continue Uptrend—Commercial and industrial failures, rising for the seventh consecutive week, totaled 65 in the week ending Jan. 30, reports Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Up from 52 in the previous week, concerns failing were more than two times as numerous as in the comparable month of 1946 when only 31 were reported. In fact, they were at the highest level reported in any week since July of 1943.

Fifty of the week's 65 failures involved liabilities above $5,000. These large failures, increasing from 43 last week, were almost three times the 19 occurring in the corresponding week a year ago. Among small failures, on the other hand, only a slight rise appeared. Concerns failing with losses under $5,000 numbered 15, as compared with nine in the preceding week and 12 in the same week of last year.

Manufacturing and retailing together accounted for five-sixths of this week's failures. In these two groups, there were more than 20 concerns failing but in no other industry or trade were there as many as ten. Retailers' failures rose from 20 a week ago to 25 in the week just ended, more than twice as numerous as in the comparable week of 1946. Manufacturers failing, at 23, were up only one from the previous week's level but were three times as numerous as a year ago. In wholesale trade as well, failures showed an upward trend, numbering nine this week against only one in last year's corresponding week. Failures in construction and commercial service, on the other hand, remained at a low level.

Geographically, the failures occurring during the week were concentrated in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific States. All areas, however, except the Mountain States had some failures.

Canadian failures numbered seven, as compared with three in the previous week and two in the corresponding week of 1946.

Wholesale Food Price Index Shows Further Slight Drop—Mixed movements in food prices during the past week brought a further slight drop in the wholesale food price index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. The index fell 1 cent to $6.18 on Jan. 28, which represents the lowest level since Nov. 5, last. It compares with $4.12 on the corresponding date last year, or a gain of 50.0%.

Commodities that rose during the week were flour, wheat, rye, butter, cottonseed oil, potatoes, sheep, and lambs. There were declines in corn, oats, barley, cheese, coffee, cocoa, eggs, steers and hogs. The index represents the sum total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use.

Daily Wholesale Commodity Price Index—The daily wholesale commodity price index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., moved in a fairly narrow range at a slightly lower level last week. The index figure for Jan. 28 closed at 233.95, comparing with 234.65 a week earlier, and with 183.80 on the corresponding date a year ago.

Leading grain markets were somewhat unsettled last week and price trends were mostly irregular. Early declines in wheat reflected reports that the CCC had withdrawn from the market but prices recovered later on the announcement that the Government would increase its wheat export program. Pressure of hedging sales and less active domestic demand from the East resulted in lower corn prices despite substantial purchases of that cereal by the Government. Demand for oats was slow and volume of sales fell off. After fluctuating over a fairly wide range, closing prices turned lower. The flour market was unsettled but the undertone improved considerably at the close due to the announcement of the expanded wheat and flour export program for the balance of the current crop season ending next June 30. Hog receipts at leading western markets were lower for the week but were well above the similar period last year. Hog prices at Chicago rose about $1 per hundredweight over previous quotations and reached a top of $25, the highest since Dec. 3. Butter prices declined at mid-week due to lack of demand but strengthened toward the close as the result of broader consumer demand.

The cotton market developed a stronger trend last week and prices at the finish averaged around 1 cent per pound higher than a week previous. The rise was largely influenced by reports from Washington indicating that the Government would continue to support cotton prices through the new crop season. Also aiding in the upturn were the renewal of trade and mill demand, and the general belief that the acreage planted to cotton this year would fall considerably below the 23,-100,000-acre goal set by the Department of Agriculture. The movement of cotton into the Government's current loan stock was again very limited, totaling 4,625 bales during the week ended January 18, as against 2,855 in the week previous. This compared with an average rate of entries of about 17,000 bales per week during the last six weeks of 1946. Sales registered under the Government export program during the week ended Jan. 18 amounted to 22,185 bales, as against 50,000 in the preceding week and an average of slightly over 40,000 bales weekly for the season through December. Sales of carded gray cotton cloths for second quarter delivery continued in fair volume and most houses were said to be in a well sold up position for the first six months of the year.

Activity in the Boston raw wool market continued irregular with sales confined largely to filling in orders. There was some buying of revalued wools from handlers who purchased CCC wools previous to the advance in prices as far back as Nov. 11. There was demand for foreign wools but sales were on a limited scale.

Retail and Wholesale Trade—Total retail volume rose slightly in the week and remained moderately above that of the corresponding week a year ago largely as a result of the higher prices this year, states Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. in its current summary of retail trade. The number of newly opened charge accounts continued to increase. Price resistance and an insistent demand for quality remained very much in evidence.

Retail food volume continued to be close to the high levels of previous weeks. There were further declines in the price of butter in some sections and some minor price declines were reported for other dairy products. Stocks of fresh fruit and vegetables remained abundant and the supply of meat and poultry was generally adequate. Sugar and cooking oils were often difficult to obtain.

Numerous promotions of Spring apparel attracted many consumers last week with volume slightly above that of the preceding week. Interest in resort wear rose and the demand for fur coats increased moderately above the low levels of recent weeks. Minor increases in the number of requests for handbags, jewelry, and cosmetics were reported. Stocks of men's furnishings continued to increase but the supply of suits remained limited. Both men's and women's shoes were frequently sought but consumers were highly conscious of price and quality.

Furniture, home furnishings, and electrical appliances were among the durable goods most frequently demanded. As selections continued to increase many shoppers resorted to price comparisons before purchasing. Waiting lists for automobiles, refrigerators, and washing machines remained long despite recent increases in sales volume.

Retail volume for the country in the week ended last Wednesday was estimated to be from 13 to 17% above that of the corresponding week a year ago. Regional estimates exceeded those of a year ago by the following percentages: New England 11 to 15, East 15 to 19, Middle West 12 to 16, Northwest 18 to 22, South 14 to 18, Southwest 10 to 14 and Pacific Coast 11 to 15.

Numerous re-orders resulted in a moderate increase in wholesale volume in the week ended last Wednesday. Despite the cautious attitude displayed by many buyers, total volume was well above that of the corresponding week a year ago. The demand for early deliveries of orders was more pronounced than in previous weeks.

Department store sales on a country-wide basis, as taken from the Federal Reserve Board's index for the week ended Jan. 25, 1947, increased by 17% above the same period of last year. This compares with a similar increase in the preceding week. For the four weeks ended Jan. 25, 1947, sales increased by 23% and for the year to date by 28%.

Some narrowing of gains in retail trade occurred here in New York last week as compared with those of preceding weeks. Composite sales of department stores here were estimated at about 5% greater than for the corresponding week of 1946. It should be pointed out that average sales were up 25% with only a few stores contributing the larger portion of the increase. Warmer temperatures gave impetus to manufacturing for the Spring season and coat, suit and dress houses all aimed for peak activity, but slow fabric deliveries worked against this realization. Cotton textile mills were almost sold up for the second quarter, with little spot goods available from primary sources.

Wholesale food prices fell practionally lower last week but are still holding at levels well above the low of 1946.

According to the Federal Reserve Board's index, department store sales in New York City for the weekly period to Jan. 25, 1947, increased 17% above the same period last year. This compared with an increase of 19% in the preceding week. For the four weeks ended Jan. 25, 1947, sales rose 25% and for the year to date increased to 29%.

U. S. Trust Reports Net Earns. Below Year Ago

At the annual stockholders' election held on Jan. 7, Williamson Pell, President of the United States Trust Co. of New York, reported that net operating earnings for 1946 amounted to $1,762,776 compared with $1,856,892 for the previous year. Net profits after taxes realized from the sale of securities totaled $127,200, which amount was transferred directly to the security valuation reserve. The sum of $1,400,000 was paid in dividends, $262,165 was placed in general reserve and $100,611 was transferred to undivided profits. $384,372 was transferred to general reserve, representing excess reserves being maintained against real estate mortgages. The company's retirement fund was increased by $275,000 during the year by the transfer of this amount from general reserve, which account at the close of the year totaled $1,060,000.

Mr. Pell reported that current earnings increased from $4,560,-610 to $4,848,133. Income from fiduciary operations amounted to $2,742,848 and income from funds invested or loaned totaled $2,105,-285. Current expenses amounted to $3,085,358 compared with $2,-703,718. On Dec. 31, 1946 the total resources were $165,067,967 as against $169,478,908 on Sept. 30; deposits of $131,862,064 compared with $131,538,993. Holdings of U. S. Government obligations were $90,398,154, compared with $96,-526,051. Loans and bills purchased were $27,914,705, as compared with $23,514,181. Capital and surplus remained unchanged at $28,-000,000 and undivided profits were $2,810,528 compared with $2,785,-777 on Sept. 30. The average maturity of the company's bond portfolio at the close of the year was seven years and one month to earliest call dates and nine years and five months to maturity.

John Sloane, Barklie Henry, Hamilton Hadley, John Hay Whitney and G. Forrest Butterworth were reelected trustees for a further term of three years.

Debit Balances on N. Y. Stock Exchange in Oct.

The New York Stock Exchange indicated on Nov. 15 that as of the close of business on Oct. 31, member firms of the New York Stock Exchange carrying margin accounts reported as follows:

Total of customers' net debit balances of $582,962,603 on Oct. 31 against $630,823,238* on Sept. 30. This figure includes all securities, commodity and other accounts and does not include debit balances in accounts held for other firms which are members of national securities Exchanges, or "own" accounts of reporting firms, or accounts of general partners of those firms.

The Exchange's report continued: Credit extended to customers on U. S. Government obligations was $74,598,933 on Oct. 31, against $81,805,758 on Sept. 30. (This amount is included in the net debit balance total.) Cash on hand and in banks in the United States amounted to $497,902,345 on Oct. 31, compared with $496,513,558* on Sept. 30. Total of customers' free credit balances was $719,772,119 on Oct. 31, against $728,931,631* on Sept. 30. These figures includes free credit balances in regulated commodity accounts. Does not include free credit balances held for other firms which are members of national securities Exchanges, or free credit balances held for the accounts of reporting firms, or of general partners of those firms.

*Revised.

Market Value of Securities on Curb at Year-end

Total market value of securities dealt in on the New York Curb Exchange on Dec. 31, 1946, stood at $14,499,407,851, a decrease of $1,644,070,033 from the close of 1945 when the total was $16,143,477,-884, according to figures issued Jan. 21 by the Exchange. The figures exclude suspended issues, said the advices from the Curb, which added:

"At Dec. 31, 1946, market value of 839 stock issues traded on the Curb Exchange, including a total of 670,866,038 shares, amounted to $13,155,263,398, compared with a market value of $14,360,033,569 for 859 issues, including 631,714,-861 shares dealt in at the close of 1945. The average price per share of stock traded on the Curb Exchange was $19.60 at the end of last year, against an average price of $22.73 at the close of 1945.

"Of the stock issues traded on the Curb Exchange at the end of 1946, 437 were fully listed issues, of which 369 were common stocks and 68 preferreds. The 369 common stocks, including 246,298,217 shares, had a total market value of $2,546,330,388 and a per share value of $10.33. The 68 preferred stocks, including 8,770,284 shares, had a market value of $412,735,-946 and a per share value of $47.06. At the end of 1945, 337 fully listed common stocks traded on the Curb Exchange, including 208,741,506 shares, had a market value of $2,831,624,472 and a per share value of $13.56, while 84 preferred issues including 9,021,-452 shares, were valued in the market at $496,769,619 and had an average per share price of $55.06.

"The remaining 402 stock issues dealt in on the Curb Exchange at the close of 1946 were admitted to unlisted trading privileges, 299 being common stocks and 103 preferreds. The 299 common stocks, including 387,895,033 shares, had a total market value of $8,641,004,-021 and an average per share price of $22.27, while the 103 preferred issues, including 27,902,504 shares, had a total value of $1,-555,193,043 and an average per share value of $55.73. A year earlier, 309 common stocks then dealt in on the Curb Exchange in an unlisted trading status, including 383,288,468 shares, had a market value of $9,125,470,999 and an average value per share of $23.80, while 129 preferred stocks, including 30,663,435 shares, were valued at $1,906,168,479 and had an average value per share of $62.16.

"Total market value of 107 bond issues dealt in on the New York Curb Exchange at the close of 1946 amounted to $1,344,144,453, compared with a market value of $1,783,444,315 reported for 138 bond issues dealt in on the Curb Exchange a year earlier. The average price per bond dealt in on the exchange on Dec. 31, 1946, was $95.07, against $97.67 a year previous.

"Of the bond issues traded on the Curb Exchange at the end of last year, 18 were fully listed and had a total market value of $282,-998,303 and an average price per bond of $104.50. The remaining 89 bond issues were dealt in on an unlisted trading status and had a total value of $1,061,146.150 and an average price per bond of $92.84."

Truman Promises U. S. Aid to Italy

Upon the departure from the United States of Italy's Prime Minister Alcide de Gasperi, President Truman sent a letter on Jan. 20 to Enrico de Nicola, provisional President of Italy, assuring him that the United States is making sincere efforts to alleviate Italy's "most urgent needs" in its economic reconstruction, and felt great interest in its efforts to "rebuild and strengthen a peaceful, prosperous and democratic" country.

"Signor de Gasperi's recent visit in Washington," Pres. Truman wrote, according to a White House release on Jan. 25 reported by the Associated Press from Washington, has afforded us a most pleasurable opportunity to review questions of interest to our two Governments. In particular, our officials have received a better understanding of Italy's present requirements and of the outstanding job of reconstruction which your Government and people are undertaking."

Pres. Truman further said: "I have authorized a number of emergency measures to insure that every possible effort shall be made to expedite the delivery of grains to the peoples of the war-torn countries of Europe and Asia. As we have informed Signor de Gasperi, shipments of wheat have been diverted from other areas to meet the immediate requirements of Italy, and we have every expectation of being able to increase scheduled shipments of wheat to Italy beginning next month.

"Your Prime Minister will inform you of the other measures discussed with him which we fully anticipate will prove mutually beneficial to our two countries."

Items bearing on Prime Minister de Gasperi's visit to the United States appeared in our issues of Jan. 9, page 129; Jan. 16, page 272 and Jan. 20, page 650.

Truman Says Atom Bomb Decision Was His

After reading Dr. Karl T. Compton's article, "If the Atomic Bomb Had Not Been Used," which appeared in "The Atlantic Monthly" for December, President Truman wrote Dr. Compton a letter, published in the February issue of the magazine, in which he stated that the final decision on the use of the bomb against Japan was made by the President himself after "a complete survey of the whole situation."

Dr. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was chief of the field service of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, a member of the National Defense Committee and an observer on Gen. MacArthur's staff after VJ-Day, had said in his article: "I believe, with complete conviction, that the use of the atomic bomb saved hundreds of thousands—perhaps several millions—of lives, both American and Japanese."

Stating that the war might have gone on for many months longer without use of the bomb, Dr. Compton continued: "No one of good conscience knowing, as Secretary Stimson and the Chiefs of Staff did, what was probably ahead and what the atomic bomb might accomplish could have made any different decision."

The President's letter to Dr. Compton, dated Dec. 16, 1946, according to a dispatch from Boston, on Jan. 27, to the New York "Times," read as follows:

"Your statement in 'The Atlantic Monthly' is a fair analysis of the situation except that the final decision had to be made by the President, and was made after a complete survey of the whole situation had been made. The conclusions reached were substantially those set out in your article.

"The Japanese were given fair warning, and were offered the terms which they finally accepted, well in advance of the dropping of the bomb. I imagine the bomb caused them to accept the terms."

"Money Marketeers"—Financial Organization

(Continued from first page)

at their original gatherings. Their financial stature and importance in community affairs has likewise advanced with the additional years.

During the past fifteen years Craig S. Bartlett, now a Vice-President of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., has taken upon himself the not inconsiderable work of gathering the group together about twice a year in tribute to Dr. Nadler, but last evening the group was put upon a more formal and dues-paying basis and the following officers were elected for the fiscal year 1947-1948:

R. W. Sinsabaugh, Financial Secretary of Firemen's Insurance Co.—President; Austin Graham, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane—Vice-President; John L. MacFarlane, Secretary of Briggs, Schaedle & Co.—Treasurer; Miss Laura Alexander, Secretary to Dr. Marcus Nadler—Secretary.

Members of the Board of Governors to serve for three years are Mrs. Mary Fehlman; Samuel Revits, Vice-President of C. J. Devine & Co.; and James Wilson, President of the First Bank & Trust Co., Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Members to serve two years are John Hefferon of G. H. Walker & Co.; Melbourne S. Moyer of the Fulton Trust Co. of New York; and Ernest Blauvelt, President of the Second National Bank, Paterson, New Jersey. Members to serve one year are Mason Bogen of Henry Hentz & Co.; Carl K. Withers, President of the Lincoln National Bank, Newark, New Jersey; and John T. Chippendale of G. H. Walker & Co. Craig S. Bartlett, Vice-President of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., will serve for one year as Past President. Honorary Members of the Club are Dr. Marcus Nadler, Dean G. Rowland Collins and Dean A. Wellington Taylor.

Money in Circulation

The Treasury Department in Washington has issued its customary monthly statement showing the amount of money in circulation after deducting the money held in the U. S. Treasury and by Federal Reserve Banks and agents. The figures this time are those of Dec. 31, 1946, and show that the money in circulation at that date (including of course, that held in bank vaults of member banks of the Federal Reserve system) was $28,952,436,702 as against $28,860,914,169 on Nov. 30, 1946, and $28,514,518,195 on Dec. 31, 1945, and compares with $5,-698,214,612 on Oct. 31, 1920. Just before the outbreak of the first World War, that is, on June 30, 1914, the total was $3,459,434,174.

Truman Seeks Fund For Occupied Areas

President Truman is seeking a supplemental increase of $300,000,-000 in War Department appropriations for "government and relief in occupied areas," Washington Associated Press advices stated on Jan. 27. A previous appropriation of $425,000,000 had been made for the same purpose for the 1947 fiscal year. If allowed the increase would bring the funds available for government and relief in occupied territory for the current fiscal year up to the $725,000,000 asked for this work by the administration in its 1948 fiscal budget. The President also asked permission for the Navy Department to transfer $297,260,350 in available funds to cover pay increases of $168,000,000 for military personnel and $76,000,000 in civilian personnel, according to the same advices.

From Washington Ahead of the News

(Continued from first page)

publicans should succeed in reducing taxes they will favor the rich instead of the poor.

The Republicans want to slash the number of government employees. The Democrats scream they are jeopardizing the government, threatening our armed forces. The Democrats vote as a unit in the Senate against the continuance of investigating committees on the pretext that it does violence to the Congressional reorganization act. So it goes.

The Democrats justify their conduct on the ground they are the party of the opposition and that it is their bounden duty to heckle the Republicans.

But they have lost sight of the fact that we have moved a long way since the New Deal same into power in 1933. Our old concepts have been beaten into a pulp by the propagandists. Those of the Henry Wallace stripe have been selling for a long time that it is ridiculous for us to continue the practice of kicking out the "ins" and putting in an administration not fundamentally different in philosophy from those we turned out. It was a practice that stood us in good stead for more than 150 years but the Leftists insist it is silly. So now when we tire of those in power, figure they have become too shop-worn, too inefficient or downright crooked, our alternative must be an alien-minded crowd, a crowd of varying hues of socialism, all advocates of statism.

I don't see why this should be so, why we shouldn't be able to shift our officeholders from time to time without changing our form of government.

But the Leftists say it is what we must do, and aside from saying it, they seem to have brought that situation about. This country is not likely to stand another depression within say 12 years and retain its present form of government. The alien philosophies with which we have been saturated for the past 15 years, have taken too deep roots. The memories of the depression and the subsequent years of emergency and semi-emergency state still cut keen. We are still frightened, still too nervous to get a grip on ourselves and step out and do things. The youngsters coming on have never had any experience but that of depression and war, of government aid and government control. Comes trouble in the foreseeable future and even the sturdiest of us will be clamoring like nobody's business for a "strong leader," one who will say to hell with Democracy and "get things done" and give us jobs.

And the Henry Wallace school will have plenty of graduates with which to supply us. There won't be much of an argument to be made against them. They will be able to say convincingly, "You see, capitalism won't work in the modern one-world age."

The Democrats had better take stock of the situation and cut out their pre-Roosevelt bunk that they are the party of the poor, and the Republicans the party of the rich. They spawned a Roosevelt who took them down the Leftist road so fast that it made their heads swim and finally frightened them into an alliance with the Republicans. They came to be self-sacrificing enough to secretly and openly pine for a Republican victory. They had better, as a matter of self preservation, keep up their self-sacrificing spirit for a while longer because a definite Leftist-Rightist division in this country is the Roosevelt heritage.

Congressmen Urge U.S. Hold Pacific Bases

Islands in the Pacific which were seized by American forces in their advance on Japan are considered a dangerous path to invasion of the United States if this country does not continue to hold them, in the opinion of three House members who made a tour of the Pacific bases and have recently reported to Congress. They therefore urged a maintenance of American occupation, according to advices from Washington from the Associated Press on Jan. 10. The members of the House naval subcommittee which made the report consisted of Representatives Izac (D-Cal.), Biemiller (D.-Wis.) and Bishop (R.-Ill.). From the Associated Press we quote:

Before the war Japan held most of the islands under a mandate from the League of Nations. There has been agitation in this country and elsewhere that they should be put under a United Nations trusteeship when a formal peace is made with Japan.

Without mentioning that directly, the House members said:

"If another war is to be fought in the Pacific, the bases which will be available to us in support of our military operations at its outbreak will be the same bases which we hold at the conclusion of the peace conference."

"We have built air strips at great cost in blood, lives and money on these islands in the Pacific. We should not desert these islands, thus allowing them in a very short time to revert to jungle.

"With very small cost, these air strips can be kept in repair and readiness for use at any time. In our opinions the cost of maintenance, using natives supervised by military government personnel, would be exceedingly small."

Non-Farm Financing In November

Non-farm real estate financing in the nation totaled $869,000,000 last November, a 14% drop from the record October figure, the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration reported on Jan. 11. Although, it is stated, this decline is largely seasonal, the report cited an indication that the previous upward trend has been arrested. The November total was 55% higher than in the same month of 1945, indicating recession from a 100% increase registered last September and an 81% rise in October over the same months of 1945. The advices from the FHLBA added:

Mortgage lending for the first 11 months of 1946 totaled $9,573,-000,000 — 88% more than in the same period of 1945. However, this increase over 1945 was not uniform among the various types of lenders. Commercial banks and mutual savings banks showed the greatest rise in lending volume, at least 150%, while savings and loan associations recorded an increase of 74% and individuals a rise of only 46%.

The report is limited to recordings of non-farm mortgages of $20,000 or less: Following are the number and amount of mortgages recorded in November, by types of lender, together with their relative participation in the total of the month's lending:

	Number	Amt. (000 Omitted)	% of Amt.
Savings and loan associations	62,436	$266,108	31
Insurance cos.	7,274	42,979	5
Banks & trust cos.	48,191	230,588	26
Mutual sav. banks	8,606	49,334	6
Individuals	49,416	163,866	19
Misc. lending insts.	22,886	116,614	13
Total	198,809	$869,489	100

Electric Output for Week Ended Feb. 1, 1947 19.9% 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 Feb. 1, 1947, was 4,777,207,000 kwh., an increase of 19.9% over the corresponding week last year when electric output amounted to 3,982,775,000 kwh. The current figure also compares with 4,856,404,000 kwh. produced in the week ended Jan. 25, 1947, which was 20.4% higher than the 4,034,365,000 kwh., produced in the week ended Jan. 26, 1946. The largest increases were reported by the Central Industrial and Pacific Coast groups which showed increases of 29.4% and 22.8%, respectively over the same week in 1946.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER SAME WEEK LAST YEAR

Major Geographical Division—	Week Ended— Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Jan. 18	Jan. 11	Jan. 4
New England	11.1	13.2	10.4	12.7	13.2
Middle Atlantic	9.4	10.7	10.1	10.2	10.7
Central Industrial	29.4	26.7	18.5	15.1	16.5
West Central	13.7	15.4	13.8	7.6	17.9
Southern States	21.8	22.4	22.0	23.8	26.3
Rocky Mountain	9.0	10.5	8.6	11.8	13.7
Pacific Coast	22.8	26.2	23.8	24.7	24.1
Total United States	19.9	20.4	17.2	16.6	18.3

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (Thousands of Kilowatt-Hours)

Week Ended—	1946	1945	% Change Over 1945	1944	1932	1929
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	4,852,513	4,163,206	+16.6	4,614,334	1,598,201	1,736,721
Jan. 18	4,856,890	4,145,116	+17.2	4,588,214	1,588,967	1,717,315
Jan. 25	4,856,404	4,034,365	+20.4	4,576,713	1,588,853	1,728,208
Feb. 1	4,777,207	3,982,775	+19.9	4,538,552	1,578,817	1,726,161
Feb. 8		3,983,493		4,505,269	1,545,459	1,718,304
Feb. 15		3,948,620		4,472,298	1,512,158	1,699,250
Feb. 22		3,922,796		4,473,962	1,519,679	1,706,719

National Fertilizer Association Commodity Price Index Rises Slightly

The weekly wholesale commodity price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association and made public on Feb. 3, rose to 189.4 for the week ended Feb. 1, 1947 from the level of 189.0 in the preceding week. This is the first week in 1947 for which the index has not fallen below the level of the preceding week. 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 went on to say:

During the past week six of the composite groups advanced, while two declined. The farm products group advanced because of higher prices for grains and most meats; the price of lambs and eggs fell but the drop was not enough to offset the rise in the other products. A rise in the price of rubber was chiefly responsible for the rise in the index for the miscellaneous commodities group; the prices of hides, cottonseed meal, bran, and middlings fell but the decreases were slight. The textiles index rose slightly even though lower prices were quoted for burlap and hemp. An increase in the price of zinc oxide caused a rise in the building materials index. Chemicals and drugs advanced slightly because of higher prices for alumina sulphate and quebracho. The index for the foods group declined slightly; prices for butter, flour, potatoes, and bread rose, but these rises were more than offset by decreases in the prices of cheese, coffee, and some meats. The index for fertilizer materials declined slightly, while the index for fertilizers advanced slightly.

During the week 24 price series in the index advanced and 17 declined; in the preceding week 15 advanced and 20 declined; in the second preceding week 21 advanced and 20 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 Feb. 1, 1947	Preceding Week Jan. 25, 1947	Month Ago Jan. 4, 1947	Year Ago Feb. 2, 1946
25.3	Foods	211.1	214.0	217.2	141.1
	Fats and Oils	278.6	266.3	277.3	146.6
	Cottonseed Oil	387.5	347.6	364.7	163.1
23.0	Farm Products	229.4	226.1	229.6	168.6
	Cotton	300.8	294.6	314.3	239.1
	Grains	200.7	198.0	198.1	169.8
	Livestock	230.4	227.1	228.6	157.2
17.3	Fuels	157.6	157.6	157.6	129.3
10.8	Miscellaneous Commodities	153.6	151.3	154.4	133.5
8.2	Textiles	213.3	212.9	215.0	160.0
7.1	Metals	142.3	142.3	141.3	110.2
6.1	Building Materials	213.0	212.9	215.0	160.4
1.3	Chemicals and Drugs	154.7	153.8	153.1	127.0
.3	Fertilizer Materials	125.5	125.6	124.8	118.2
.3	Fertilizers	131.9	r131.9	129.7	119.8
.3	Farm Machinery	120.8	120.8	120.8	105.2
100.0	All groups combined	189.4	189.0	191.3	142.0

*Indexes on 1926-1928 base were: Feb. 1, 1947, 147.5; Jan. 25, 1947, 147.2; and Feb. 2, 1946, 110.6.
r Revised.

Civil Engineering Construction Totals $94,514,000 for Week

Civil engineering construction volume in continental United States totals $94,514,000 for the week ending Jan. 30, 1947, as reported by "Engineering News-Record." This volume is 28% above the previous week, 35% above the corresponding week of last year, and 12% above the previous four-week moving average. The report issued on Jan. 30 went on to say:

Private construction this week, $50,352,000, is 0.5% more than last week, and 4% below the week last year. Public construction, $44,162,000, is 86% above last week, and 150% more than the week last year. State and municipal construction, $18,828,000, 16% below last week, is 32% above the 1946 week. Federal construction, $25,334,000, is 1,896% above last week, and 655% above the week last year.

Total engineering construction for the five-week period of 1947 records a cumulative total of $430,970,000, which is 24% above the total for a like period of 1946. On a cumulative basis, private construction in 1947 totals $279,915,000, which is 18% above that for 1946. Public construction, $151,055,000, is 36% greater than the cumulative total for the corresponding period of 1946, whereas state and municipal construction, $107,867,000 to date, is 53% above 1946. Federal construction, $43,188,000, gained 8% above the five-week total of 1946.

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

	Jan. 30, '47	Jan. 23, '47	Jan. 31, '46
Total U. S. Construction	$94,514,000	$73,874,000	$70,197,000
Private Construction	50,352,000	50,083,000	52,555,000
Public Construction	44,162,000	23,791,000	17,642,000
State and Municipal	18,828,000	22,522,000	14,285,000
Federal	25,334,000	1,269,000	3,357,000

In the classified construction groups, earthwork and drainage, 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: sewerage, earthwork and drainage, public buildings, commercial buildings, and unclassified construction.

NEW CAPITAL

New capital for construction purposes this week totals $24,143,000 and is made up of $3,950,000 in corporate securities and $20,193,000 in state and municipal bond sales. New capital for construction purposes for the five-week period of 1947 totals $108,413,000, 59% less than the $262,117,000 reported for the corresponding period of 1946.

Relax More War Restrictions

Announcement by the State and Treasury Departments of the issuance of Public Circular No. 34 relaxing certain wartime restrictions against business and commercial communication with Germany and Japan was made on Jan. 2, when the Treasury Department said:

"This action was made possible by the decision of the Allied Control Council in Germany that postal communications limited to the ascertainment of facts and the exchange of information should be permitted between Germany and other countries. Similar action has been taken with respect to Japan by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. It was stated, however, that all communications will be subject to censorship in Germany and Japan. Under the regulations in effect in Germany, correspondence with Germans relative to German external assets, even of a simple informational character, will not be passed by censorship. A similar restriction is in effect in Japan. In addition telecommunication service with Japan with similar limitations as to content of communications, has now been opened, with the provision that payment for messages be made in dollars.

"Existing prohibitions on transactional communications will continue in effect in Germany, Japan and the United States. These prohibitions include any communication which constitutes or contains authorizations or instructions to effect any financial, business or commercial transaction, as well as the transmission of powers of attorney, proxies, payment instructions, transfer orders, checks, drafts, bills of exchange, currency, money orders and the like.

"Although inquiries with respect to possible trade relationships, such as the nature, quantity and availability of goods, are authorized by today's action, attention was directed to the fact that any trade transactions arising out of such communications must be effected through governmental agencies. Private commercial transactions will be authorized when arrangements for resumption of private trade have been made.

"It was pointed out that except for the activities authorized under Public Circular No. 34, any financial, business, trade, or other commercial activity on behalf of enemy nationals who are within Germany and Japan continues to be prohibited. Outstanding Treasury general licenses do not authorize any transactions which involve business or commercial communication with Germany or Japan unless they contain a waiver of General Ruling No. 11."

Congress to Examine Tariff Policy

The Democratic foreign trade and tariff program has recently been scrutinized by Republicans, with action in both Houses of Congress to slow up extension of reciprocal trade treaty activities. Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) and Eugene D. Millikin (R.-Colo.) told William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of economic affairs, on Jan. 16, according to United Press Washington advices, that the Administration should "go easy" in the program if revision of the act was to be avoided.

In the House Representative Thomas A. Jenkins (R.-Ohio) introduced a resolution the same day to request the Administration to postpone any further action on tariffs "until sufficient time has elapsed to permit a scientific study of the necessity for further action." The measure would direct the Tariff Commission to make a special study and report to Congress.

United Press advices from Washington on Jan. 16 said: The so-called Reciprocal Trade Act, effective until 1948, gives President Truman power to trim tariffs up to 50% without Congressional approval. Senator Vandenberg recently made it clear that tariff reductions must not threaten the continued prosperity of business or agriculture.

Representatives of several industries warned the Committee on Reciprocity Information that the Administration program was undermining their business. Cotton textile manufacturers, producers of beer, whisky and wine, and makers of chemical products urged the Committee to avoid any further cuts on their products.

Cortright Sees Lifting of Construction Curbs

Frank W. Cortright, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Home builders, after criticizing the Government's postwar construction policies, but conceding praise for Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon, on Jan. 12, predicted that recent changes indicate promise of brighter prospects in construction, with the likelihood of the removal of all housing construction controls by next June. Mr. Cortright stated the belief that the following predictions were reasonable at this time, provided serious and extended strikes in basic industries were avoided, according to Washington advices to the "Journal of Commerce" on Jan. 12:

1. The supply of building materials should improve each month so that by late Spring most items will be in satisfactory production.
2. The present controls on housing construction will be eased each month and by June they will all have come off.
3. The limitation on non-housing will be relaxed each month and by July the final limitation on non-residential commercial construction will be lifted.
4. A totally unprecedented volume of lower-cost rental accommodations will be constructed during the year.
5. Rent control will be eliminated in gradual fashion by early action of the Congress. The 15% decontrol method appears to be the best bet.
6. Two and probably three housing bills of primary importance will be enacted by the Congress by the first of April.

These will provide for slum clearance, will enlarge the activities of the Home Loan Bank system and the Federal Housing Administration, will reset and coordinate the various Federal agencies concerned with housing, and will provide for the construction of much rental housing by both sound and unsound governmental assistance of various types.

Portal-to-Portal Pay Suits Increase

A Senate sub-committee of three was named on Jan. 10 to consider portal-to-portal pay legislation, while wage suits on file mounted past the $4,000,000,000 mark and were well on their way toward the industry-predicted total of $5,000,000,000. According to advices from the Associated Press, more than 100 suits asking a total of well above $400,000,000 were on file in Chicago. Detroit had more than 50, including three demanding more than $500,000,000 from the "Big Three" of the automotive industry—Ford, Chrysler and General Motors. Upward of 40 suits awaited action by New York City courts and a comparable number were on file in Pittsburgh, Cleveland and St. Louis.

Heading the Senate sub-committee which is to ponder restrictive measures in the portal-to-portal pay situation is Senator Donnell (R.-Mo.). His fellow members in the group are Senators Cooper (R.-Ky.) and Eastland (D.-Miss.), named by Senator Wiley (R.-Wis.), Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, who will serve as an ex-officio member. The Associated Press reported that the group will consider bills introduced by Wiley and by Senator Capeheart (R.-Ind.), which would outlaw suits brought by many unions for billions of dollars in retroactive portal-to-portal pay since a recent Supreme Court decision defining working time.

Morris Elected to Gov't Security Group

R. C. Morris, Vice-President of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, has been elected Chairman of the Government Security Dealer Group, succeeding Robert A. Love of C. E. Quincey & Co. Mr. Morris is in charge of the United States Government Bond Department of Bankers Trust Co. The Government Security Dealer Group was organized in 1939 and since that time has worked in close cooperation with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its operation for the account of the open market committee.

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)

1947 Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Avge. Corpo-rate*	Corporate by Earnings* Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Corporate by Groups* R. R.	P. U.	Indus.
Feb. 4	122.27	117.40	121.88	120.22	117.40	110.88	113.31	118.60	120.63
3	122.14	117.60	121.88	120.43	117.40	110.88	113.31	118.80	120.63
1	122.08	117.60	121.88	120.43	117.40	110.88	113.31	118.80	120.63
Jan. 31	122.08	117.40	121.88	120.22	117.40	110.88	113.31	118.80	120.63
30	122.08	117.60	121.88	120.43	117.40	110.88	113.31	118.80	120.63
29	122.20	117.60	121.88	120.43	117.40	110.88	113.31	118.80	120.63
28	122.33	117.60	121.88	120.43	117.40	110.88	113.31	118.80	120.63
27	122.30	117.40	121.88	120.22	117.40	110.88	113.31	118.60	120.63
25	122.33	117.60	121.88	120.43	117.40	110.88	113.31	118.80	120.63
24	122.39	117.60	121.88	120.43	117.40	110.88	113.31	118.80	120.63
23	122.36	117.40	121.88	120.43	117.40	110.70	113.12	118.80	120.63
22	122.36	117.40	121.88	120.43	117.20	110.70	113.12	118.80	120.63
21	122.27	117.40	121.88	120.03	117.40	110.30	113.12	118.80	120.84
20	122.27	117.40	122.09	120.22	117.40	110.70	113.12	118.80	120.84
18	122.24	117.40	121.88	120.43	117.40	110.70	113.31	118.60	120.84
17	122.24	117.40	121.88	120.22	117.40	110.70	113.12	118.60	120.84
16	122.24	117.40	121.67	120.02	117.40	110.70	113.12	118.60	120.63
15	122.20	117.20	121.67	120.02	117.40	110.52	113.12	118.40	120.63
14	122.16	117.20	121.67	120.02	117.20	110.52	113.12	118.40	120.43
13	122.14	117.20	121.67	119.82	117.40	110.52	113.12	118.40	120.43
11	122.17	117.20	121.67	120.02	117.20	110.70	113.12	118.40	120.43
10	122.17	117.20	121.67	119.82	117.20	110.52	113.12	118.40	120.43
9	122.17	117.20	121.67	119.82	117.20	110.52	113.12	118.40	120.43
8	122.14	117.20	121.46	119.82	117.20	110.52	112.93	118.00	120.20
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. 27	122.17	116.80	121.04	119.61	116.80	110.15	112.56	118.80	119.82
20	121.92	116.61	120.84	119.20	116.61	109.97	112.37	117.60	119.82
13	121.92	116.41	120.63	119.20	116.41	109.97	112.37	117.40	119.61
6	121.74	116.22	120.84	119.00	116.22	109.60	111.81	117.40	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
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	122.92	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	122.39	117.60	122.09	120.43	117.40	110.88	113.31	118.80	120.84
Low 1947	122.08	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 Feb. 4, 1946	125.97	119.20	123.34	121.46	118.80	113.70	116.02	119.41	122.29
2 Years Ago Feb. 3, 1945	121.37	114.08	119.82	118.20	113.89	105.34	109.60	114.08	118.80

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

1947 Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	Avge. Corpo-rate*	Corporate by Earnings* Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Corporate by Groups* R. R.	P. U.	Indus.
Feb. 4	1.56	2.78	2.56	2.64	2.78	3.12	2.99	2.72	2.62
3	1.57	2.77	2.56	2.63	2.78	3.12	2.99	2.71	2.62
1	1.57	2.77	2.56	2.63	2.78	3.12	2.99	2.71	2.62
Jan. 31	1.57	2.73	2.56	2.64	2.78	3.12	2.99	2.71	2.62
30	1.57	2.77	2.56	2.63	2.78	3.12	2.99	2.71	2.62
29	1.56	2.77	2.56	2.63	2.78	3.12	2.99	2.71	2.62
28	1.55	2.77	2.56	2.63	2.78	3.12	2.99	2.71	2.62
27	1.56	2.78	2.56	2.64	2.78	3.12	2.99	2.72	2.62
25	1.55	2.77	2.56	2.63	2.78	3.12	2.99	2.71	2.62
24	1.55	2.77	2.56	2.63	2.78	3.12	2.99	2.71	2.62
23	1.55	2.78	2.56	2.63	2.78	3.13	3.00	2.71	2.62
22	1.55	2.78	2.56	2.63	2.79	3.13	3.00	2.71	2.62
21	1.56	2.78	2.56	2.63	2.78	3.13	3.00	2.71	2.61
20	1.56	2.78	2.55	2.64	2.78	3.13	3.00	2.71	2.61
18	1.56	2.78	2.56	2.63	2.78	3.13	2.99	2.72	2.61
17	1.56	2.78	2.56	2.64	2.78	3.13	3.00	2.72	2.61
16	1.56	2.78	2.57	2.65	2.78	3.13	3.00	2.72	2.62
15	1.56	2.79	2.57	2.65	2.78	3.14	3.00	2.73	2.62
14	1.57	2.79	2.57	1.65	2.79	3.14	3.00	2.73	2.63
13	1.57	2.79	2.57	2.66	2.78	3.14	3.00	2.73	2.63
11	1.57	2.79	2.57	2.65	2.79	3.13	3.00	2.73	2.63
10	1.57	2.79	2.57	2.66	2.79	3.14	3.00	2.73	2.63
9	1.57	2.79	2.57	2.66	2.79	3.14	3.00	2.73	2.63
8	1.57	2.79	2.58	2.56	2.79	3.14	3.01	2.75	2.64
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. 27	1.57	2.81	2.60	2.67	2.81	3.16	3.03	2.75	2.66
20	1.59	2.82	2.61	2.69	2.82	3.17	3.04	2.77	2.66
13	1.59	2.83	2.62	2.69	2.83	3.17	3.04	2.78	2.67
6	1.60	2.84	2.61	2.70	2.84	3.19	3.07	2.78	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
Aug. 30	1.55	2.73	2.52	2.63	2.75	3.04	2.91	2.71	2.59
July 26	1.49	2.73	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	1.55	2.77	2.55	2.63	2.78	3.12	2.99	2.71	2.61
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 Feb. 4, 1946	1.33	2.69	2.49	2.58	2.71	2.97	2.85	2.68	2.54
2 Years Ago Feb. 3, 1945	1.73	2.95	2.66	2.74	2.96	3.43	3.19	2.95	2.71

*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.

Non-Ferrous Metals – Copper Prices Advance – Lead Demand Exceeds Supply – Zinc Still Firm

"E. & M. J. Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of Jan. 30, states: "With No. 1 scrap copper selling on a higher basis than 19½c., and no progress in Washington in the matter of temporarily waiving or reducing the import duty of 4c per pound, some consumers were anxious to obtain additional supplies of copper at almost any price. This strong situation caused the American Smelting & Refining Co. to raise its price 1c. per pound on Jan. 27. However, other sellers did not follow this move in copper, and two prices obtained in the domestic market up to the close of business Jan. 29. Even the Metals Reserve has not yet learned whether it can release copper now coming into the country from abroad on a duty-free basis. The present situation is regarded throughout the industry as critical." The publication further went on to say in part as follows:

Copper

The market for copper was thrown into a state of general confusion on Jan. 27 when it became known that the American Smelting & Refining Co. had advanced its price of copper to the basis of 20½c. per pound. Valley, or 1c. higher than the established quotation in effect since Nov. 23. A strong situation in scrap, coupled with uncertainty over the tariff, brought on the advance in the price. Up to the close of business on Jan. 29 other sellers took no price action on domestic copper, with leading producers either pricing metal at 19½c. or selling at that level. Fabricators, concerned over growing competition with the light metals, maintained their selling schedules at the lower level pending further developments.

Tonnages sold at both the 19½c. and 20½c. levels were not large. Most of the business booked involved copper disposed of at the lower price.

Foreign copper showed little change for the week, moving fractionally higher.

Consumption of refined copper in the United States, based on statistics compiled for the fabricating division of the copper industry, in tons:

	1946	1945
January	100,213	153,904
February	73,316	165,387
March	73,225	171,558
April	86,619	147,209
May	93,007	131,670
June	91,586	117,492
July	96,743	79,739
August	119,644	104,783
September	113,305	86,363
October	130,191	108,048
November	130,745	100,400
December	131,432	95,887
Total	1,240,295	1,462,440

Lead

Though transportation difficulties in moving lead to consumers have not eased, and demand for the metal continues in excess of the supply, some producers believe that the industry has already passed through its most trying period. At current prices the available supply of both primary and secondary lead is expected to increase. In fact, the movement of scrap has definitely increased since the price has risen to the 13c. New York basis.

Antimonial lead is described as being extremely tight. Most of the business in this alloy is passing on the basis of the market value of the metals contained.

Sales of lead during the last week totaled 7,525 tons.

Zinc

The market for zinc remains firm, with demand for Prime Western and Special High Grade particularly active. Quotations were maintained on the basis of 10½c., Prime Western, East St. Louis.

New Jersey Zinc Co. has advanced its price of zinc oxide one-half cent per pound, effective Feb. 1. Other producers are expected to follow. The uplift was viewed as a price adjustment to absorb higher costs.

Production of slab zinc in 1946, by countries, so far as available, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, in tons:

	Tons
United States	773,164
Canada	185,692
Mexico	53,311
Great Britain	73,199
Norway	34,204
Rhodesia	18,837

Tin

The Combined Tin Committee is moving slowly in the matter of allocating tin for the first-half of 1947. An interim allocation of 10,912 tons of pig tin was announced Jan. 23 for the Jan.-June period "to keep supplies moving until more information on supply can be obtained." The United States will obtain 3,640 tons of the total, the remainder going to 22 countries in varying amounts. Additional quantities will be available at a later date. Allocated tin does not include domestic production. It was revealed that some doubt exists that Siam can be regarded as an effective source of supply, owing to exchange difficulties. Former Japanese metal stored in the United States is not available for the present, pending inspection of the tin.

The price situation here was unchanged. Straits quality tin for shipment was nominally as follows, in cents per pound:

	Jan.	Feb.	March
Jan. 23	70.000	70.000	70.000
Jan. 24	70.000	70.000	70.000
Jan. 25	70.000	70.000	70.000
Jan. 27	70.000	70.000	70.000
Jan. 28	70.000	70.000	70.000
Jan. 29	70.000	70.000	70.000

Chinese, or 99% tin, 69.125c.

Quicksilver

The supply situation in quicksilver became more involved last week when the RFC announced that its subsidiary, the U. S. Commercial Co., expects to receive in the near future 2,900 flasks of the metal from Japan, and invites those interested in purchasing the material to communicate with the organization prior to Feb. 5. It was revealed that 1,800 flasks contained Italian quicksilver and 1,100 flasks Japanese metal. It is reported to be of 99.9% purity.

Sufficient foreign quicksilver appears to be hanging over the market to create a general feeling of price uncertainty. So far, however, the spot quotation held at $88 to $92 per flask, with forward metal more or less nominal. The Cartel's price, duty paid, would come to about $86.50 per flask.

Silver

The New York Official quotation for silver was maintained at 70¾c. an ounce troy throughout the week. There was some improvement in buying from both domestic and foreign sources.

Throughout the period of price unsettlement in the New York market the London quotation continued at 55½d.

Representative Celler, of New York, introduced a bill (H.R. 1288) during the last week to repeal the Silver Purchase Act of 1934.

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
Jan. 23	19.225	20.125	70 000	13.000	12.800	10.500
Jan. 24	19.225	20.100	70.000	13.000	12.800	10.500
Jan. 25	19.225	19.925	70 000	13.000	12.800	10.500
Jan. 27	19.575	20.125	70.000	13.000	12.800	10.500
Jan. 28	19.425	20.100	70.000	13.000	12.800	10.500
Jan. 29	19.500	19.925	70.000	13.000	12.800	10.500
Average	19.363	20.050	70.000	13.000	12.800	10.500

Average prices for calendar week ended Jan. 25 are: Domestic copper f.o.b. refinery, 19.225c; export copper, f.o.b. refinery 20.004c; Straits tin, 70.000c; New York lead, 13,000c; St. Louis lead, 12.800c; St. Louis zinc, 10.500c; and silver, 79.650c.

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 0.275c. per pound above the refinery basis, effective Jan. 2, 1947.

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.

Geo. Wrisley Heads Soap Association

George A. Wrisley, President of the Allen B. Wrisley Co., Chicago, was elected President of the Assn. of American Soap & Glycerine Producers at the annual meeting of the Association, held on Jan. 22, in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York. Mr. Wrisley succeeds R. R. Deupree, President of the Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati. E. H. Little, President of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Jersey City, N. J., was elected Eastern Vice-President of the organization; E. A. Moss, Vice-President of Swift & Co., Chicago, was chosen Central Vice-President; T. E. Allen, President of the Par Soap Co., Oakland, Calif., was named Western Vice-President. N. S. Dahl, General Manager of the John T. Stanley Co., New York, was re-elected Treasurer, and Roscoe C. Edlund was renamed Secretary and Manager.

Four new directors were named to the board, as follows: L. J. Evans, Vice-President of the Iowa Soap Co., Burlington, Iowa; V. Levinson, General Manager of J. Eavenson & Sons Co., Camden, N. J.; C. D. Poland, President of the Poland Soap Co., Anniston, Ala., and W. F. Straub, Chairman of the board of the W. F. Straub Co., Chicago, representing that company's subsidiary, the Antiseptol Co.

Moody's Daily Commodity Index

Tuesday, Jan. 28	378.1
Wednesday, Jan. 29	379.4
Thursday, Jan. 30	381.9
Friday, Jan. 31	381.6
Saturday, Feb. 1	380.8
Monday, Feb. 3	382.5
Tuesday, Feb. 4	382.6
Two weeks ago, Jan. 21	373.1
Month ago, Jan. 4	374.8
Year ago, Feb. 4	266.2
1946 High, Dec. 24	380.6
Low, Jan. 2	264.7
1947 High, Feb. 3	382.6
Low, Jan. 20	371.5

Weekly Coal and Coke Production Statistics

The total production of soft coal in the week ended Jan. 25, 1947, as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines, was 13,135,000 net tons, compared with 13,270,000 tons in the preceding week and 12,525,000 tons in the corresponding week of 1946. The total output for the calendar year to Jan. 25, 1947, was estimated at 46,955,000 tons, an increase of 3.0% over the 45,569,000 tons produced from Jan. 1 to Jan. 26, 1946.

Production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended Jan. 25, 1947, as estimated by the Bureau of Mines, was 1,198,000 tons, an increase of 32,000 tons, or 2.7% over the preceding week. When compared with the production in the corresponding week of 1946, there was a decrease of 15,000 tons, or 1.2%. From Jan. 1 to Jan. 25, 1947, a total of 4,083,000 tons of anthracite was produced, as compared with 4,153,000 tons in the period from Jan. 1 to Jan. 26, 1946.

The Bureau also reported that the estimated production of beehive coke in the United States for the week ended Jan. 25, 1947, showed a decrease of 6,600 tons when compared with the output for the week ended Jan. 18, 1947; but was 42,700 tons more than for the corresponding week of 1946.

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

	Week Ended			Jan. 1 to Date	
Bituminous coal & lignite—	Jan. 25, 1947	*Jan. 18, 1947	Jan. 26, 1946	†Jan. 25 1947	Jan. 26, 1946
Total, including mine fuel	13,135,000	13,270,000	12,525,000	46,955,000	45,569,000
Daily average	2,189,000	2,212,000	2,088,000	2,225,000	2,062,000

*Revised. †Subject to current adjustment.

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

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date		
Penn. Anthracite—	‡Jan. 25, 1947	§Jan. 18, 1947	Jan. 26, 1946	Jan. 25, 1947	Jan. 26, 1946	Jan. 30, 1937
*Total incl. coll. fuel	1,198,000	1,166,000	1,213,000	4,083,000	4,153,000	4,236,000
†Commercial produc.	1,152,000	1,121,000	1,166,000	3,926,000	3,993,000	4,024,000
Beehive Coke—						
¶United States total	117,800	124,400	75,100	421,700	326,000	272,700

*Includes washery and dredge coal and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. †Excludes colliery fuels. ‡Subject to revision. §Revised. ¶Estimated from weekly carloadings reported by 10 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 return from the operators.)

	Week Ended		
State—	Jan. 18, 1947	Jan. 11, 1947	Jan. 19, 1946
Alabama	385,000	394,000	373,000
Alaska	7,000	7,000	6,000
Arkansas	46,000	46,000	39,000
Colorado	194,000	203,000	160,000
Georgia and North Carolina	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illinois	1,560,000	1,547,000	1,564,000
Indiana	626,000	621,000	570,000
Iowa	42,000	37,000	45,000
Kansas and Missouri	134,000	126,000	114,000
Kentucky—Eastern	1,177,000	1,244,000	1,076,000
Kentucky—Western	442,000	422,000	442,000
Maryland	46,000	63,000	55,000
Michigan	2,000	2,000	3,000
Montana (bituminous and lignite)	104,000	98,000	80,000
New Mexico	34,000	37,000	30,000
North and South Dakota (lignite)	7,000	77,000	98,000
Ohio	804,000	843,000	833,000
Oklahoma	82,000	80,000	66,000
Pennsylvania (bituminous)	3,096,000	3,125,000	3,064,000
Tennessee	150,000	166,000	134,000
Texas (bituminous and lignite)	2,000	2,000	2,000
Utah	182,000	180,000	150,000
Virginia	422,000	460,000	376,000
Washington	26,000	26,000	30,000
†West Virginia—Southern	2,552,000	2,693,000	2,240,000
‡West Virginia—Northern	910,000	1,017,000	1,090,000
Wyoming	173,000	232,000	221,00
§Other Western States	1,000	1,000	2,000
Total bituminous and lignite	13,270,000	13,750,000	12,864,000

†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.

Wholesale Prices Dropped 0.4% in Week Ended January 25, Labor Department Reports*

Lower prices for agricultural commodities, hides and leather, were responsible for a decline of 0.4% in primary market prices during the week ended Jan. 25, 1947, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. Reporting this on Jan. 30 the Bureau said that its index of commodity prices in primary markets "dropped to 140.3% of the 1926 average, 0.5% higher than at the end of 1946 and 31.4% above a year earlier." The Bureau on Jan. 30 added:

"**Farm Products and Foods**—Lower prices in most subgroups reduced the indexes for farm products and foods 1.1% and 1.2% respectively during the week. Wheat quotations dropped nearly 3% as the Government temporarily discontinued purchases. Quotations for oats and No. 2 corn also declined. Rye and barley quotations were higher. Average prices of livestock were lower during the week, with declines for cows and steers, reflecting large supplies of generally poor quality. Quotations for hogs and cured pork increased as demand was stimulated by fear of future shortage. Prices for live poultry, ewes and lambs also increased. Prices of fresh meat declined because of ample supplies. Large supplies caused further substantial declines in butter prices and a decrease for evaporated milk. Fruits and vegetables averaged slightly higher. Quotations for lower grades of eggs increased again, reflecting continuance of the government support program by purchase of dried eggs for Great Britain. Sugar prices increased under the terms of an agreement with Cuba linking prices to the Bureau's retail price index, and the price of black pepper was higher. Prices of cocoa beans declined. On the average farm products were 26.4% and foods 46.0% higher than a year ago.

"**Other Commodities**—Indexes for most other commodity groups continued their steady advance. There were substantial price increases, varying from 2 to 36% for different types of Douglas Fir lumber and small increases for sand, gravel and lime. The rise in the group index for metals and metal products was due to earlier increases for gray iron castings, zinc sheets and motor vehicles, not previously reflected in the index. Prices of bar silver declined further. Crude rubber prices were increased about 15% by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to meet purchase costs and some chemicals including salt cake, phosphate, and ether, were up sharply. Higher crude oil costs were reflected in increased prices of lubricating oil. A further advance in boxboard prices was reported. There were additional upward price adjustments for some cotton goods but prices of burlap and cotton twine declined. Quotations for hides and skins continued their downward trend as tanners purchased in limited quantities, and sole leather showed some decreases. The advance for shoes was an adjustment to earlier increases in manufacturing costs."

Inasmuch as the figures for the week ended Jan. 18 have not been given in these columns (the last to appear having been those for the week ended Jan. 11, published in our issue of Jan. 23, page 522) we note here that "with higher prices in all groups except foods, average primary market prices rose 0.6% to a new post-war high during the week ended Jan. 18, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics."

From the Bureau's report for the week ended Jan. 18, issued Jan. 23, we also quote:

"At 140.8% of the 1926 average, the Bureau's index of commodity prices in primary markets was 0.7% higher than 4 weeks earlier and 32.0% above mid-January 1946.

"**Farm Products and Foods**—Market prices of farm products averaged slightly higher (0.1%) largely because of higher quotations for hogs, ewes and wethers, for which supplies were light. Quotations for other livestock and live poultry declined. Grains decreased slightly, chiefly because of large supplies and the announcement of a reduction in the government's purchase price for corn. Prices of lower grades of eggs advanced with the announcement of the continuance of the support program. Oranges were up sharply on light shipments and Maine potatoes advanced. On the average, farm products were 2.8% below a month ago and 28.4% above a year ago.

"Substantial declines in prices of butter were chiefly responsible for a decline of 0.2% in the index for foods. Most other foods advanced. Prices of lamb and mutton were up substantially, reflecting scarcity, and pork prices also were higher. Weak demand from bakers and confectioners caused lower prices for dried peaches. Prices of powdered cocoa, cocoa beans and coffee were higher. The group index for foods was 1.1% lower than four weeks ago and 47.1% above last year.

"**Other Commodities**—Led by advances for building materials and textiles, average prices of all commodities other than farm products and foods rose 1.3% during the week to a level 25.6% above the corresponding week of last year. There were sharp increases for mixed paints, largely due to higher pigments costs, and prices advanced again for lumber, especially oak flooring (following discontinuance of premium payments), yellow pine and cedar shinkles. Brick and tile, cement, and plaster board also were up. Higher prices were reported for sheet bars and skelp, as the steel industry continued revision of its price structure. Prices for farm machinery, washing machines and refrigerators, hardware and other steel products increased, reflecting higher steel costs. Prices of bar silver declined. Higher prices for knitted underwear on new price lists were chiefly responsible for the advance in the textile products group. Continued demand, coupled with higher labor and raw material costs, caused advances for some men's clothing, cotton goods, wool yarn and hosiery. Higher production costs also were reflected in increases for a number of other products, including boxboard, mixed fertilizer, tribasic phosphate, soap, lead pipe, matches and caskets. There were further increases for furniture as the industry continued to round price lines upward to even figures. Fuel and lighting materials advanced slightly, largely because of higher freight rates."

CHANGES IN WHOLESALE PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUPS FOR WEEK ENDED JAN. 25, 1947
(1926=100)

						Percentages changes to Jan. 25, 1947 from—		
Commodity Groups—	1-25 1947	1-18 1947	1-11 1947	12-28 1946	1-26 1946	1-18 1947	12-28 1946	1-26 1946
All commodities	140.3	140.8	140.0	139.6	106.8	— 0.4	+ 0.5	+31.4
Farm products	164.2	166.0	165.8	167.7	129.9	— 1.1	— 2.1	+26.4
Foods	155.9	157.8	158.1	159.1	106.8	— 1.2	— 2.0	+46.0
Hides and leather products	170.7	171.7	171.2	171.3	119.4	— 0.6	— 0.4	+43.0
Textile products	135.7	135.7	133.2	133.3	101.1	0	+ 1.8	+34.2
Fuel and lighting materials	98.5	98.3	98.0	97.0	85.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.5	+15.3
Metals and metal products	137.7	136.7	135.5	133.9	105.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.8	+30.2
Building materials	165.5	164.5	158.1	154.6	119.9	+ 0.6	+ 7.1	+38.0
Chemicals and allied products	127.4	127.1	126.8	126.1	96.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	+32.7
Housefurnishings goods	122.5	122.4	121.4	120.5	106.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.7	+14.9
Miscellaneous commodities	110.0	109.5	109.0	107.7	95.0	+ 0.5	+ 2.1	+15.8
Special Groups—								
Raw materials	152.1	153.3	153.1	154.2	119.0	— 0.8	— 1.4	+27.8
Semi-manufactured articles	138.6	137.8	135.9	135.0	97.5	+ 0.6	+ 2.7	+42.2
Manufactured products	136.0	136.4	135.4	134.5	102.9	— 0.3	+ 1.1	+32.2
All commodities other than Farm products	135.1	135.3	134.4	133.5	101.7	— 0.1	+ 1.2	+32.8
All commodities other than Farm products and foods	127.0	126.6	125.0	123.9	100.9	+ 0.3	+ 2.5	+25.9

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM JAN. 18, 1947 TO JAN. 25, 1947

Increases

Rubber, crude	14.5	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	0.4
Shoes	2.2	Fruits and vegetables	0.4
Lumber	1.5	Chemicals	0.3
Other foods	1.0	Other building materials	0.3
Iron and steel	0.8	Furnishings	0.2
Oils and fats	0.6	Other miscellaneous	0.2
Cotton goods	0.4	Paper and pulp	0.1

Decreases

Hides and skins	6.6	Other farm products	1.1
Meats	3.1	Other textile products	1.1
Dairy products	2.8	Fertilizer materials	0.7
Grains	2.4	Livestock and poultry	0.6
Cattle feed	2.2	Anthracite	0.3
Leather	1.1	Nonferrous metals	0.2
Woolen and worsted goods	0.1		

JAN. 11, 1947 TO JAN. 18, 1947

Increases

Hosiery and underwear	9.2	Furniture	1.0
Paint and paint materials	9.1	Paper and pulp	0.9
Lumber	3.9	Cement	0.8
Mixed fertilizer	2.7	Cotton goods	0.8
Other building materials	2.6	Fruits and vegetables	0.8
Clothing	2.3	Other miscellaneous	0.7
Leather	2.3	Furnishings	0.6
Agricultural implements	2.0	Motor vehicles	0.5
Brick and tile	1.8	Bituminous coal	0.5
Meats	1.8	Cereal products	0.4
Iron and steel	1.7	Anthracite	0.3
Other textile products	1.3	Chemicals	0.1
Woolen and worsted goods	1.2	Coke	0.1
Livestock and poultry	1.1	Other foods	0.1

Decreases

Dairy products	4.7	Fertilizer materials	0.6
Cattle feed	1.5	Other farm products	0.6
Hides and skins	1.3	Grains	0.2

*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 commodities. 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.

Result of Treasury Bill Offering

The Secretary of the Treasury announced on Feb. 3 that the tenders for $1,300,000,000 or thereabout of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated Feb. 6 and to mature May 8, which were offered on Jan. 31, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on Feb. 3.

Total applied for, $1,723,004,000.

Total accepted, $1,309,874,000 (includes $22,759,000 entered on a fixed price basis at 99.905 and accepted in full).

Average price, 99.905+; equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.376% per annum.

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High, 99.906, equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.372% per annum.

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

(75% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

There was a maturity of a similar issue of bills on Feb. 6 in the amount of $1,312,224,000.

With respect to the previous issue of $1,300,000,000 of 91-day Treasury bills dated Jan. 30, and maturing May 1, the Treasury on Jan. 27 disclosed these results:

Total applied for, $1,787,670,000.

Total accepted, $1,311,650,000 (includes $24,812,000 entered on a fixed price basis of 99.905 and accepted in full).

Average price 99.905+; equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.376% per annum.

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High, 99.906; equivalent rate of discount approximately 0.372% per annum.

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

(72% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

There was a maturity of a similar issue of bills on Jan. 30 in the amount of $1,303,261,000.

Loans by Federal Home Loan Bank at Chicago

Loans outstanding at the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago reached an all-time high at the year's end, viz. $50,062,737, A. R. Gardner, President, reported to the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration at Washington on Jan. 16. Net gain for 1946 in credit in use by the member savings, building and loan associations in Illinois and Wisconsin was 45%. During the year the number of member associations using their credit lines at the regional bank rose from 150 to 225. The report from the Bank added:

"Total assets of the regional bank, largest of the 11 which make up the nationwide Federal Home Loan Bank system, also passed all previous marks as of Dec. 31, 1946, the President said. They stood at $65,645,856.63 as compared with $42,376,327.83 at the start of the past year. The Bank closed the year with a cash position of 10.69% compared with 8.3% at the start. Principal changes on the liabilities and capital side of the statement, comparing the beginning and close of the year were: an increase of $17,500,000 in the bonds and notes outstanding; an increase of $1,418,000 in the stock owned by member savings, building and loan associations; an addition of $5,243,298.44 to member associations' deposits."

Anticipating the largest demand in 1947 that it has had in the previous 14 years of operations, the Chicago Bank is ready to supplement the lending ability of its 458 member associations by an even larger sum than the $15,630,152 net gain in its loans outstanding this year, Mr. Gardner said.

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended Jan. 25, 1947 Increased 47,600 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Jan. 25, 1947, was 4,671,550 barrels, an increase of 47,600 barrels per day over the preceding week and a gain of 45,250 barrels per day over the corresponding week of last year. The current figure was also 31,550 barrels in excess of the daily average figure of 4,640,000 barrels estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines as the requirement for the month of January, 1947. Daily output for the four weeks ended Jan. 25, 1947, averaged 4,618,800 barrels. The Institute's statement further adds:

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 4,820,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 14,624,000 barrels of gasoline; 2,266,000 barrels of kerosine; 5,630,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 8,224,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week ended Jan. 25, 1947; and had in storage at the end of the week 99,801,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 14,339,000 barrels of kerosine; 50,357,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 48,558,000 barrels of residual fuel oil.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (FIGURES IN BARRELS)

	*B. of M. Calculated Requirements January	State Allowables Begin. Jan. 1	Actual Production Week Ended Jan. 25, 1947	Change from Previous Week	4 Weeks Ended Jan. 25, 1947	Week Ended Jan. 26, 1946
**New York-Penna.	48,200		47,450	— 2,450	49,250	46,000
Florida			250	----	250	100
**West Virginia	8,400		7,650	— 200	7,650	6,700
**Ohio—Southeast	7,600		5,750	+ 150	5,600	4,000
Ohio—Other			2,350	— 100	2,300	3,250
Indiana	19,000		18,050	+ 850	17,850	14,700
Illinois	209,000		198,700	+ 4,000	196,600	209,050
Kentucky	28,000		27,750	+ 100	28,750	29,700
Michigan	46,000		45,400	+ 3,150	43,150	46,750
Nebraska	800		†700	----	650	750
Kansas	260,000	270,000	†285,300	+28,250	248,200	254,450
Oklahoma	375,000	362,400	†364,650	+ 1,000	362,150	392,650
Texas—						
District I			19,100	----	19,050	----
District II			133,100	----	133,350	----
District III			412,150	----	413,650	----
District IV			206,500	----	206,850	----
District V			33,700	----	33,850	----
East Texas			301,000	----	303,150	----
Other Dist. VI			99,450	----	99,450	----
District VII-B			34,000	----	34,050	----
District VII-C			27,600	----	27,600	----
District VIII			464,700	----	469,700	----
District IX			118,250	----	118,200	----
District X			82,050	----	81,900	----
Total Texas	2,030,000	‡1,922,422	1,931,600	----	1,940,800	2,036,850
North Louisiana			95,100	+ 350	94,800	----
Coastal Louisiana			313,650	----	313,150	----
Total Louisiana	382,000	446,426	408,750	+ 350	407,950	368,750
Arkansas	76,000	81,909	72,400	+ 250	72,600	76,850
Mississippi	62,000		86,600	+ 2,050	85,800	54,300
Alabama	2,000		900	+ 300	800	650
New Mexico—So. East	98,000	109,000	103,000	----	102,950	98,000
New Mexico—Other			400	— 50	400	400
Wyoming	93,000		106,100	— 6,600	105,000	101,800
Montana	24,000		20,400	— 600	21,400	19,500
Colorado	33,000		37,200	— 1,650	37,450	22,700
California	838,000	§842,000	900,200	+18,800	881,250	838,400
Total United States	4,640,000		4,671,550	+47,600	4,618,800	4,626,300
**Pennsylvania Grade (included above)			60,850	— 2,500	62,500	56,700

*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 pipelines. 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. Jan. 23, 1947.

‡This is the net basic allowable as of Jan. 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 9 to 13 days, the entire state was ordered shut down for 9 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 9 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 JAN. 25, 1947

(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	‡Finished and Unfin. Gasoline Stocks	‡Stocks of Kerosine	‡Stks. of Gas Oil & Dist. Fuel Oil	‡Stks of Resid. Fuel Oil
East Coast	99.5	732	87.2	1,928	20,905	6,793	17,768	6,865
Appalachian—								
District No. 1	76.3	106	74.1	309	2,649	341	502	245
District No. 2	84.7	64	103.2	191	958	40	76	157
Ind., Ill., Ky.	87.4	811	93.2	2,727	19,255	1,342	4,574	3,304
Okla., Kans., Mo.	78.3	406	86.6	1,505	9,600	668	1,937	1,147
Inland Texas	59.8	220	66.7	1,013	3,935	238	399	762
Texas Gulf Coast	89.2	1,125	91.8	3,110	15,462	2,648	9,407	6,321
Louisiana Gulf Coast	97.4	336	104.7	1,058	5,580	1,248	3,319	1,790
No. La. & Arkansas	55.9	64	50.8	170	2,123	256	518	113
Rocky Mountain—								
New Mexico	19.0	11	84.6	37	114	16	33	40
Other Rocky Mt.	70.9	128	77.6	430	2,334	117	414	522
California	85.5	817	82.2	2,146	16,886	632	11,410	27,292
Total U. S. B. of M. basis Jan. 25, 1947	85.8	4,820	86.7	14,624	*99,801	14,339	50,357	48,558
Total U. S. B. of M. basis Jan. 18, 1947	85.8	4,776	85.9	14,653	98,013	15,544	52,726	50,539
Total U. S. B. of M. Jan. 26, 1946		4,507		13,011	†101,783	8,524	29,360	35,893

*Includes unfinished gasoline stocks of 8,084,000 barrels. †Includes unfinished gasoline stocks of 8,623,000 barrels. ‡Stocks at refineries, at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines. §In addition, there were produced 2,266,000 barrels of kerosine, 5,630,000 barrels of gas oil and distillate fuel oil and 8,224,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week ended Jan. 25, 1947, as compared with 2,358,000 barrels, 5,495,000 barrels and 8,156,000 barrels, respectively, in the preceding week and 2,218,000 barrels, 5,759,000 barrels and 8,430,000 barrels, respectively, in the week ended Jan. 26, 1946.

Trading on New York Exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Jan. 29 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 Jan. 11, 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 Jan. 11 (in round-lot transaction) total 1,996,990 shares, which amount was 18.47% of the total transactions on the Exchange of 5,406,170 shares. This compares with member trading during the week ended Jan. 4 of 1,734,420 shares, or 16.05% of the total trading of 5,402,210 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended Jan. 11 amounted to 593,375 shares, or 15.74% of the total volume on that Exchange of 1,567,145 shares. During the week ended Jan. 4 trading for the account of Curb members of 476,425 shares was 15.68% of the total trading of 1,519,465 shares.

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

WEEK ENDED JAN. 11, 1947

	Total for Week	†%
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:		
Short sales	213,950	
‡Other sales	5,192,220	
Total sales	5,406,170	
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	569,680	
Short sales	99,140	
‡Other sales	584,970	
Total sales	684,110	11.60
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	99,780	
Short sales	21,000	
‡Other sales	135,870	
Total sales	156,870	2.37
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	202,130	
Short sales	42,360	
‡Other sales	242,060	
Total sales	284,420	4.50
4. Total—		
Total purchases	871,590	
Short sales	162,500	
‡Other sales	962,900	
Total sales	1,125,400	18.47

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

WEEK ENDED JAN. 11, 1947

	Total for Week	†%
A. Total Round-Lot Sales:		
Short sales	24,790	
‡Other sales	1,542,355	
Total sales	1,567,145	
B. Round-Lot Transactions for Account of Members:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—		
Total purchases	141,745	
Short sales	16,425	
‡Other sales	160,265	
Total sales	176,690	10.16
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—		
Total purchases	17,350	
Short sales	1,700	
‡Other sales	34,510	
Total sales	36,210	1.71
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—		
Total purchases	76,080	
Short sales	200	
‡Other sales	45,100	
Total sales	45,300	3.87
4. Total—		
Total purchases	235,175	
Short sales	18,325	
‡Other sales	239,875	
Total sales	258,200	15.74
C. Odd-Lot Transactions for Account of Specialists—		
Customers' short sales	0	
§Customers' other sales	70,642	
Total purchases	70,642	
Total sales	75,182	

*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 Dec. 31

Reports received by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from commercial paper dealers show a total of $227,600,000 of open market paper outstanding on Dec. 31, 1946, compared with $226,800,000 on Nov. 29, 1946, and $158,900,000 on Dec. 31, 1945.

The following are the totals for the last two years:

1946—	$	1945—	$
Dec. 31	227,600,000	Nov. 30	156,100,000
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		

NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Jan. 29 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 Jan. 18, 1947, 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 Jan. 18, 1947

	Total For Week
Odd-Lot Sales by Dealers— (Customers' purchases)	
Number of orders	29,957
Number of shares	863,611
Dollar value	$32,090,392
Odd-lot Purchases by Dealers— (Customers' sales)	
Number of Orders:	
Customers' short sales	684
*Customers' other sales	21,719
Customers' total sales	22,403
Number of Shares:	
Customers' short sales	25,940
*Customers' other sales	624,253
Customers' total sales	650,193
Dollar value	$23,669,372
Round-lot Sales by Dealers—	
Number of Shares:	
Short Sales	0
†Other sales	157,440
Total sales	157,440
Round-lot Purchases by Dealers—	
Number of shares	349,200

*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."

Larrabee Chairman Of CED Group

C. B. Larrabee, President and Publisher of "Printers' Ink" has been appointed Chairman of the Business Publications Committee of the Committee for Economic Development according to an announcement on Jan. 29 by Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corp. and Chairman of CED. Mr. Larrabee succeeds John H. Van Deventer, who recently retired from the publishing business to devote his full time as Director of Information of the CED. Starting with "Printers' Ink" as editorial writer in 1920, Mr. Larrabee has served the publication in various capacities, and since 1942 has been its President and publisher. He has been Director of the National Publishers Association for the past five years. He is the editor of the Handbook of Advertising, author of a number of works on selling and advertising and an outstanding authority on American media.

Joint Group Examines Surplus Disposal

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments appointed a five-man sub-committee on Jan. 24 to hold joint hearings with a Senate counterpart subcommittee in an investigation of surplus war property disposal, a special dispatch from Washington to the New York "Times" stated. The purpose of the unusual arrangement, it was stated, is to prevent duplication of effort by the two houses. One angle of the investigation is reported to be an inquiry into reported "hoarding" of surplus property by the Army and Navy. Other matters for investigation will be the War Assets Administration, Maritime Commission, Foreign Liquidation Commission, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Agriculture and Interior Departments, according to Representative Ross Rizley of Oklahoma, Chairman of the House Sub-committee.

Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week Ended Jan. 25, 1947, Decreased 6,096 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 25, 1947, totaled 821,964 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Jan. 30. This was an increase of 113,410 cars, or 16.0% above the corresponding week in 1946, and an increase of 62,339 cars, or 8.2%, above the same week in 1945.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of Jan. 25, decreased 6,096 cars, or 0.7% below the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 368,207 cars, a decrease of 4,104 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 77,884 cars above the corresponding week in 1946.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 117,216 cars, an increase of 898 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 405 cars above the corresponding week in 1946.

Coal loading amounted to 193,294 cars, a decrease of 1,375 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 9,824 cars above the corresponding week in 1946.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 56,724 cars, a decrease of 1,231 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 2,856 cars above the corresponding week in 1946. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Jan. 25 totaled 39,745 cars, a decrease of 128 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 3,926 cars above the corresponding week in 1946.

Livestock loading amounted to 14,031 cars, a decrease of 4,040 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 939 cars below the corresponding week in 1946. In the Western Districts alone loading of livestock for the week of Jan. 25 totaled 10,746 cars, a decrease of 2,980 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 15 cars below the corresponding week in 1946.

Forest products loading totaled 45,982 cars, an increase of 4,279 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 10,393 cars above the corresponding week in 1946.

Ore loading amounted to 12,468 cars, a decrease of 269 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 6,390 cars above the corresponding week in 1946.

Coke loading amounted to 14,042 cars, a decrease of 254 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 6,597 cars above the corresponding week in 1946.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1946, and all reported increases compared with same week in 1945 except the Southwestern.

	1947	1946	1945
Week of Jan. 4	687,428	652,978	683,398
Week of Jan. 11	830,945	772,888	783,060
Week of Jan. 18	828,060	749,443	777,572
Week of Jan. 25	821,964	708,554	759,625
Total	3,168,397	2,883,863	3,003,655

The following table is a summary of the freight carloadings for the separate railroads and systems for the week ended Jan. 25, 1947. During this period 94 roads reported gains over the week ended Jan. 26, 1946.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS) WEEK ENDED JAN. 25

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1947	1946	1945	1947	1946
Eastern District—					
Ann Arbor	345	341	294	1,845	1,650
Bangor & Aroostook	2,370	2,691	2,494	509	393
Boston & Maine	7,652	6,984	6,077	12,942	12,961
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,382	1,166	1,201	2,223	1,893
Central Indiana	31	43	38	46	52
Central Vermont	1,024	1,133	972	2,548	2,251
Delaware & Hudson	5,071	4,095	4,228	11,469	10,618
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	7,155	7,253	6,550	9,352	8,840
Detroit & Mackinac	346	233	189	260	194
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	2,775	2,006	1,694	1,875	1,715
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	456	308	380	4,054	3,296
Erie	11,557	10,490	11,215	15,598	14,268
Grand Trunk Western	4,551	2,963	4,063	8,352	8,578
Lehigh & Hudson River	150	152	128	2,810	2,352
Lehigh & New England	1,684	1,716	1,466	1,364	1,477
Lehigh Valley	8,470	8,064	6,593	8,700	7,510
Maine Central	2,916	2,832	2,315	4,090	4,583
Monongahela	5,469	6,730	3,826	219	250
Montour	2,977	2,631	2,163	24	17
New York Central Lines	47,723	41,358	41,857	52,827	48,913
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	10,070	10,331	9,104	14,846	13,943
New York, Ontario & Western	798	817	650	2,785	2,410
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	6,285	4,867	5,991	15,513	12,716
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western	458	454	423	1,210	1,852
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	6,353	2,651	6,696	8,271	7,142
Pere Marquette	6,150	4,779	4,638	8,422	6,872
Pittsburg & Shawmut	1,017	940	800	10	16
Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern	279	227	222	81	251
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	783	822	772	2,511	1,319
Rutland	412	353	306	1,279	1,220
Wabash	6,519	5,736	5,664	12,516	11,903
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5,150	3,474	5,450	3,983	2,903
Total	158,378	138,640	138,459	212,534	194,358
Allegheny District—					
Akron, Canton & Youngstown	593	486	892	1,493	1,243
Baltimore & Ohio	39,030	35,362	38,671	23,760	22,627
Bessemer & Lake Erie	2,639	872	2,082	1,598	832
Cambria & Indiana	1,688	1,603	965	7	10
Central R. R. of New Jersey	6,156	5,524	5,856	17,715	16,161
Cornwall	444	4	348	46	42
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	353	345	187	10	6
Ligonier Valley	91	32	100	3	6
Long Island	1,391	1,681	1,483	4,545	4,335
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines	1,667	1,471	1,668	1,825	1,949
Pennsylvania System	80,519	62,973	69,687	55,349	51,850
Reading Co.	14,324	11,492	12,868	24,408	25,087
Union (Pittsburgh)	17,914	1,403	18,541	4,392	1,170
Western Maryland	4,586	3,875	3,919	10,652	10,881
Total	171,394	127,123	157,267	145,803	136,199
Pocahontas District—					
Chesapeake & Ohio	34,671	30,415	29,072	12,347	9,909
Norfolk & Western	26,380	21,221	21,972	7,016	6,004
Virginian	5,444	5,423	4,739	1,761	2,540
Total	66,495	57,059	55,783	21,124	18,453

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1947	1946	1945	1947	1946
Southern District—					
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern	351	375	460	273	247
Atl. & W. P.—W. R. R. of Ala.	839	754	782	2,040	1,821
Atlantic Coast Line	15,636	13,973	13,645	10,795	9,996
Central of Georgia	3,911	4,046	3,512	4,645	4,539
Charleston & Western Carolina	474	353	403	1,649	1,428
Clinchfield	2,105	1,806	1,615	3,747	3,394
Columbus & Greenville	385	357	291	281	306
Durham & Southern	107	72	120	736	640
Florida East Coast	3,249	3,061	2,956	1,954	1,609
Gainesville Midland	75	69	43	124	136
Georgia	1,029	1,123	936	2,559	2,048
Georgia & Florida	461	461	514	719	775
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio	5,235	4,680	4,631	3,886	4,052
Illinois Central System	28,178	25,962	26,958	14,770	14,024
Louisville & Nashville	28,496	26,114	26,903	10,083	9,224
Macon, Dublin & Savannah	236	261	196	1,016	893
Mississippi Central	304	289	271	428	457
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	3,267	2,750	3,122	4,338	3,728
Norfolk Southern	1,191	1,130	830	1,659	1,495
Piedmont Northern	396	414	352	1,801	1,535
Richmond, Fred. & Potomac	420	365	384	9,162	8,967
Seaboard Air Line	12,993	10,374	9,946	8,852	7,736
Southern System	26,761	24,318	23,629	25,410	24,280
Tennessee Central	735	538	561	807	850
Winston-Salem Southbound	148	136	145	913	1,060
Total	136,982	123,781	123,205	112,347	105,240
Northwestern District—					
Chicago & North Western	15,971	16,212	15,451	15,575	13,415
Chicago Great Western	2,679	2,473	2,774	3,527	3,175
Chicago, Milw., St. P. & Pac.	22,466	20,409	21,388	11,492	10,752
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	3,940	3,720	3,258	4,699	3,956
Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range	1,357	1,168	1,227	414	313
Duluth, Sout[illegible]ore & Atlantic	597	767	642	696	600
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	9,062	2,559	8,810	11,433	8,740
Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & South	582	458	315	140	124
Great Northern	12,113	11,655	11,403	5,004	4,729
Green Bay & Western	*446	492	450	*878	1,020
Lake Superior & Ishpeming	417	325	264	73	60
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,371	2,228	1,906	2,555	2,486
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M.	5,549	5,581	4,537	3,990	3,697
Northern Pacific	10,552	9,679	10,041	4,972	4,771
Spokane International	181	98	160	536	368
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	1,836	2,181	2,318	2,600	2,255
Total	90,119	80,005	84,944	68,584	60,461
Central Western District—					
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe System	27,112	23,035	24,080	10,466	9,671
Alton	3,072	2,660	3,445	3,405	2,975
Bingham & Garfield	188	131	377	135	12
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	22,021	20,360	19,814	12,255	11,515
Chicago & Illinois Midland	3,207	3,320	3,231	801	751
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	14,074	12,427	12,255	13,523	12,038
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2,799	2,927	2,785	3,542	2,866
Colorado & Southern	687	640	744	1,840	1,202
Denver & Rio Grande Western	3,885	3,100	3,966	5,192	4,341
Denver & Salt Lake	965	788	791	39	50
Fort Worth & Denver City	1,273	1,011	756	1,417	1,275
Illinois Terminal	2,269	1,989	2,497	1,743	1,642
Missouri-Illinois	964	792	856	513	537
Nevada Northern	1,517	1,358	1,461	154	142
North Western Pacific	922	614	697	581	616
Peoria & Pekin Union	7	48	5	0	0
Southern Pacific (Pacific)	27,923	28,311	28,064	10,428	9,638
Toledo, Peoria & Western	30	0	253	175	0
Union Pacific System	18,582	15,998	17,189	12,881	11,651
Utah	1,136	929	618	6	3
Western Pacific	2,109	1,948	1,853	3,033	3,338
Total	134,742	122,386	125,737	82,129	74,263
Southwestern District—					
Burlington-Rock Island	235	315	367	668	505
Gulf Coast Lines	4,941	5,049	6,830	2,310	2,336
International-Great Northern	2,033	1,784	2,854	3,924	3,589
‡K. O. & G.-M. V.-O. C.-A.-A.	1,214	1,392	1,424	2,121	1,724
Kansas City Southern	3,412	2,591	4,417	3,170	3,166
Louisiana & Arkansas	2,192	2,362	3,524	2,173	2,049
Litchfield & Madison	375	346	379	1,462	1,105
Missouri & Arkansas	0	178	152	0	397
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines	5,465	5,234	6,753	4,223	3,826
Missouri Pacific	17,773	16,283	17,574	15,484	14,273
Quanah Acme & Pacific	186	99	80	262	211
St. Louis-San Francisco	10,148	9,119	9,671	7,962	8,157
St. Louis-Southwestern	2,879	2,603	3,656	5,265	4,825
Texas & New Orleans	8,807	8,455	11,126	5,323	5,085
Texas & Pacific	4,101	3,542	5,296	7,119	6,412
Wichita Falls & Southern	70	79	95	47	64
Weatherford M. W. & N. W.	23	129	32	17	8
Total	63,854	59,560	74,230	61,530	57,732

*Previous week's figure.

‡Includes Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Ry., Midland Valley Ry. and Oklahoma City-Ada-Atoka Ry.

NOTE—Previous year's figures revised.

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	Orders Received Tons	Production Tons	Unfilled Orders Remaining Tons	Percent of Activity Current	Percent of Activity Cumulative
1946—Week Ended					
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	546,042	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
Period 1947—Week Ended					
Jan. 4	196,927	142,338	588,406	85	85
Jan. 11	171,420	178,043	580,026	102	94
Jan. 18	173,851	178,556	577,269	103	97
Jan. 25	155,432	173,720	557,140	101	98

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 made for or filled from stock, and other items made necessary adjustments of unfilled orders.

Revisions in Wage-Hour Law Advocated

Overwhelming support for changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act are shown, according to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in preliminary reports on a referendum of its member organizations. According to special advices Jan. 28 to the New York "Times" the referendum was on amendments to the law proposed by the Chamber's Committee on Labor Policy. It is noted that "these amendments would eliminate some possible interpretations of the law. Suits running into billions of dollars have resulted from a Supreme Court interpretation of the law allowing retroactive pay under the portal-to-portal principle."

From the advices to the "Times" we also quote:

"A preliminary count in the referendum found more than 1,200 organizations favoring revision and clarification of the law and only two opposing. These two were a trade association of uniform manufacturers in New York and an association of retail grocers in South Dakota, it was reported.

"The declaration of policy unquestionably slated for adoption by the Chamber read as follows:

"'The Fair Labor Standards Act fails to meet the fundamental requirement that laws should be clear and certain, so that all persons affected may be fully advised of their rights and responsibilities.

"'Constantly broadened administrative and judicial interpretations respecting the applications of this law have now reached the point where it is imposing upon great segments of business wholly unlooked-for threats of financial liability far beyond industry's ability to pay.

"'It is vital to the public interest that this law be revised so as to remove its uncertainties and inequities and to make definite the areas of its applicability. To this end the Congress should undertake a thorough-going study of the entire law and its economic effects.'

"Recommended by the Chamber's committee were amendments to clarify uncertainties as to hours worked, involving the portal-to-portal pay principle, define interstate commerce to prevent extension of the law in 'unwarranted directions,' to provide relief from mandatory double liabilities for unwitting violations and to authorize compromise settlements in bona fide cases."

Weekly Lumber Shipments 11.6% Above Production

According to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, lumber shipments of 401 mills reporting to the National Lumber Trade Barometer were 11.6% above production for the week ending Jan. 25, 1947. In the same week new orders of these mills were 17.6% above production. Unfilled order files of the reporting mills, amounted to 60% of stocks. For reporting softwood mills, unfilled orders are equivalent to 23 days' productcion at the current rate and gross stocks are equivalent to 38 days' production.

For the year-to-date, shipments of reporting identical mills were 19.4% above production; orders were 29.4% above production.

Compared to the average corresponding week of 1935-1939, production of reporting mills was 37.8% above; shipments were 30.8% above; orders were 23.9% above. Compared to the corresponding week in 1946, production of reporting mills was 16.7% above; shipments were 15.5% above; and new orders were 26.4% above.

Items About Banks and Trust Companies

(Continued from page 792)

title to 'Plantations Banks of Rhode Island.'

"Directors named Arthur L. Mulligan, employee of the bank for more than 20 years, recently as head bookkeeper, to the newly created post of Comptroller. Other officers were reelected."

Moses J. Barber, for more than 70 years affiliated with the Providence National and Merchants National Banks in Providence, died on Jan. 18. He was in his 96th year. The Providence "Journal" of Jan. 19, in reporting his death, said in part:

"In 1942, when he was 91, Mr. Barber was reelected as Chairman of the board of directors of the Providence National Bank, and at that time was still able to visit the bank occasionally. He attended meetings of the board regularly and took a full part in the bank's affairs through 1938, when he was 87.

"Mr. Barber retired as President of Providence National Bank in 1927, when he had been a banker for 55 years. He became President of Providence National at the time it merged with the Merchants' National, which Mr. Barber had served since he joined the staff as a clerk in 1872."

It is learned from the Hartford "Courant" of Jan. 29 that the Home National Bank of Meriden, Conn. has changed its corporate title to the Home National Bank and Trust Company and that the par value of shares has been reduced from $25 to $10 with the number of the shares increased from 20,000 to 50,000.

Stanley J. Marek was elected on Jan. 16 as President of the Franklin-Washington Trust Co., of Newark, N. J., at the organization meeting of the board. Clifford F. MacEvoy, formerly President, was made Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Marek who has been Secretary-Treasurer of the bank, is a member of the managing committee of Newark Clearing House Association. He was made President 48 hours after he was elected a Director. He has been with the bank since 1919. The "Newark Evening News" from which the foregoing is taken, also said:

"Two other officers are new, H. Arthur Mousley, of Millburn was elected a Vice-President and Henry J. Sommerrock of Irvington was made Secretary-Treasurer. They have been Assistant Secretary-Treasurers.

"Mr. Marek, a native of Chatham, is a Governor and a past President of Essex Chapter, American Institute of Banking.

The Trust Company of New Jersey, Jersey City, N. J., announced on Jan. 15 the appointment of Gerard F. Brill as Vice-President. Mr. Brill will head the Public Relations and Business Development Division of that institution.

The Plainfield Trust Company, of Plainfield, N. J., announced in its statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1946 that total deposits were $32,543,198 compared with $34,148,650 on June 28, 1946 and total resources of $35,231,638 against $36,776,428 for the same periods. The bank reported among its chief assets: $18,230,538, of U. S. Government obligations compared with $20,417,481 six months before; and cash on hand of $6,139,816 against $5,562,170; bills purchased by the bank to Dec. 31 last was shown as $2,940,793 compared with $2,258,418 in the middle of last year. The common capital stock and the surplus of the bank have remained unchanged during the six months from June to December at $750,000 and $1,000,000 while undivided profits now amount to $364,342 against a total of $414,642 on June 28, 1946; contingent reserve was increased to $300,000 in the Dec. 31, 1946 report as against $180,000 in the June 28, 1946 statement.

In its statement of condition for Dec. 31, 1946 the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa. announced that total deposits were $187,174,294 compared with $206,623,482 on Dec. 31, 1945 and total assets of $214,256,401 on Dec. 31, 1946, against $232,384,113 on Dec. 31, 1945. Cash on hand and due from banks in the most recent report was shown to be $56,775,819 compared with $47,645,327. U. S. Government obligations amounted to $78,104,456 against $114,226,976 a year ago; and loans and discounts of $57,405,922 as compared with $48,289,885 at the end of 1945. Undivided profits advanced during the year to $4,309,232 from $3,914,001 and the surplus account advanced from $13,000,000 at the end of 1945 to $13,300,000 at the present time. The capital has remained unchanged for the past year at $6,700,000.

Late in December the directors of the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company appointed Frederick H. Belfield and Lincoln W. Hall as Trust Investment Officers of the institution, it was stated in the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin" of Dec. 23. Other promotions authorized at that time by the board were: Milton H. Carr, Frederick C. Elkins and John G. Parsons, who were named Assistant Trust Investment Officers.

Land Title Bank and Trust Co., of Philadelphia, had net operating income after taxes of $854,000, or $5.69 per share in 1946 against $550,487, or $3.67 on the same basis in 1945. Its normal deposits, exclusive of War Loan account, increased 14% to $70,774,494 and were the largest at any year and in its history, Percy C. Maderia, Jr., President, stated in annual report submitted on Jan. 27 to the stockholders at the annual meeting. Land Title, in addition, had non-operating profits of $468,079 last year, making total net profits for 1946 of $1,322,490 compared with $841,510 in 1945. Gross operating income increased from $2,988,613 to $4,053,872, while gross operating expenses increased to $2,799,462 from $2,298,126, in part due to increased salaries and addtional personnel to handle the larger volume of business.

Mr. Madeira reported that the total asset valuation reserves of the bank, set up to meet any future depreciation in assets and which do not appear in published statements of the bank, amounted to $2,339,525 at year end. He said that the remaining unsold "other real estate" of the bank, appraised at in excess of $1,000,000, had been written down to $1. He added that settlements were made in 1946 for over $1,200,000 from sales of bank owned real estate. Mr. Madeira added that the income of the commercial department showed a marked gain over that for 1945, "due mainly to a very large increase in loans of all descriptions, despite the continuing low interest return on high-grade securities and the decreased total of bond investment due to an 83% shrinkage in the War Loan account." "Business loans," he said, "increased $7,675,000 or 146% in 1946." He stated that the bank's investments as of Dec. 31 had a market value of more than $1,000,000 in excess of "that at which they are shown on the year end statement." It was indicated by Mr. Madeira that the net income of the title department, which showed considerable gain for the year, was the largest in twenty years. He added that a number of applications were received in 1946 due to sales and financing of large commercial buildings. However, he said, "there are some indications that activity in older and larger properties has begun to decline." Marked growths also were reported for the trust, time sales, and building operations departments.

William Milnes, who was first President of the Chestnut Hill Title and Trust Co., of Philadelphia died at his home at Mt. Airy on Jan. 22. He was 72 years of age. In the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin" it was stated in part:

"A former partner in the Stead & Miller Co., upholstery manufacturers, Mr. Milnes withdrew from the firm in 1906. Two years later he helped to organize the old Belmont Trust Co. and served as its first Secretary and Treasurer and as a member of the original board of directors. That bank merged in 1929 with the Colonial Trust Co., which later became a part of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities. He became head of the Chestnut Hill Title and Trust Co., which he helped organize. The bank was merged last year with the Broad Street Trust Co.

John M. Rea has been named Assistant Vice-President of the Mellon National Bank and Trust Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., it was announced on Jan. 22 by Frank R. Denton, Vice Chairman of the institution, according to the Pittsburgh "Post Gazette," of Jan. 23 which also stated that:

George S. Horsford was named investment officer and Robert W. Storer, Assistant Cashier.

The year end statement of condition of the Mellon National Bank and Trust Co., shows total deposits on Dec. 31, 1946 of $918,021,604 and total resources of $1,110,194,610 as compared with the figures for a year before of $552,705,360 and $613,405,620 on Dec. 31, 1945. Cash on hand and due from banks as shown in the latest report amounted to $236,356,638 compared with $137,215,914 a year previous; holdings of U. S. Government obligations $542,283,820 against $426,697,456; and loans and discounts $228,198,608 compared with $34,494,606 in December of 1945. Capital has increased for the past year to $60,100,000 from $7,500,000; and surplus has advanced to $90,000,000 from $37,500,000; undivided profits rose from $4,071,471 to $13,134,947 at the present time.

While making the above comparison of the Mellon bank for the two year-end periods it should be noted that in the interval a merger of the Union Trust Co. and the Mellon National Bank, both of Pittsburgh, took place under the name of the Mellon National Bank & Trust Co.—the enlarged institution beginning business on Sept. 23, 1946 under its new title. References thereto appeared in our issues of July 11, page 257, July 18, page 412 and Oct. 10, page 1860.

In the Dec. 10 issue of the "Post Gazette," Arthur R. Friedman, Financial Editor of that paper said:

"Directors of the Mellon National Bank and Trust Co. declared initial dividends yesterday.

"The new bank, in effect, placed the stock on an annual $9 per share dividend basis. A regular quarterly dividend of $2 per share was declared, as well as an extra year-end dividend of $1 per share, both payable Dec. 23 to record December 11. It was indicated the $1 year-end payment will be an annual custom.

"The annual rate on the old Union Trust Co. stock, adjusted to the present capitalization, was $5.25.

"Distributions to stockholders, at a $9 per share rate, mean an annual disbursement of $5,409,000."

The Directors of the Old National Bank in Evansville, at Evansville, Ind. announced on Jan. 21 the election as director of the bank of August A. Brentano, President of the Keller Crescent Co., R. E. (Mike) Ryan, Vice-President of the Ryan Construction Corporation, and George C. Schoonmaker, gas and oil Producer.

The Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Ill., announced total resources for the period ending Dec. 31, 1946 of $2,227,056,286 and total deposits of $2,038,434,994 compared respectively with $2,826,963,072 and $2,646,721,524 as of Dec. 31, 1945. U. S. Government obligations held by the bank at the present time amount to $1,179,451,969 compared with $1,821,033,425 in the previous years report; cash on hand and due from banks at the end of 1946 was $565,280,423 against $532,083,248; loans and discounts in the most recent report were $406,741,298 compared with $398,352,051 a year ago. Capital and surplus have remained unchanged at $60,000,000 each while undivided profits are now $35,585,318 compared with $27,471,417 on Dec. 31, 1945.

The National Boulevard Bank of Chicago, Ill. has been authorized by the comptroller of the currency to increase its capital stock from $750,000 to $1,000,000, J. DeForest Richards, President, said on Jan. 16 at a meeting of the directors it was reported in the Chicago "Tribune" of Jan. 17, from which we also quote the following:

"Surplus recently was increased to $1,000,000. Capital structure now consists of $1,000,000 capital and $1,000,000 surplus with $479,000 in reserves.

Mr. Richards said par value would be reduced from $100 a share to $20. Stockholders will receive five new shares for each old par share held and will receive rights to subscribe to $250,000 of new stock at par. Hugh J. Copeland was promoted to Assistant Cashier.

George L. Emrich, Jr., has been appointed Assistant Vice-President of Chicago Title and Trust Company of Chicago, Ill. with general supervision of investment counsel service, according to Holman D. Pettibone, President of the company. Mr. Emerich has extensive investment associations in Chicago. After his graduation from Dartmouth in 1924, he entered the investment business in Chicago and since 1929 has been engaged in investment counsel work. He had his own investment counsel business from 1931 to 1942 and since that time has been investment counsel with Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co.

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of The Northern Trust Company of Chicago, Ill., on January 14, these promotions were announced in the Bond Department: Walter W. Bonge, from Assistant Manager to Second Vice-President; Ross A. Gustafson and Alford H. Scott were named Assistant Managers.

The National Bank of Detroit, Mich. reported in its statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1946 that total deposits and total resources were $1,095,361,796 and $1,168,892,277 respectively compared with $1,258,522,559 and $1,326,506,470 on Dec. 31, 1945. The bank reported total loans, including real estate mortgages of $204,308,580 against $161,917,636; cash on hand and due from banks was announced at $263,760,708 compared with $265,059,080 a year before; and U. S. Government obligations were $632,488,213 in the most recent report against $833,851,605 on Dec. 31, 1945. The capital and surplus have remained unchanged for the past year at $12,500,000 and $27,500,000 while undivided profits, after allowing $812,500 in both years for the common stock dividend payable Feb. 1, dropped from $6,180,904 on Dec. 31, 1945 to $3,961,195 on Dec. 31 1946, after showing $8,500,000 Reserve for retirement of preferred stock.

The election of the following as members of the board of directors of the First National Bank & Trust Co. of Tulsa, Okla. was announced on Jan. 14: Frank O. Prior, Chairman, Stanolind Oil and Gas Company; Jay P. Walker, President, National Tank Company and Allmand M. Blow, Vice-President, Amerada Petroleum Corporation.

The First National Bank in St. Louis, Mo. announced total assets to be $457,790,318 and total deposits of $425,437,030 in its statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1946. These figures compare with $524,091,820 and $494,514,707 on Dec. 31, 1945. Cash and due from banks on Dec. 31, last was $117,741,621 against $109,603,260 and holdings of U. S. Government securities of $176,896,215 compared with $290,194,435; loans and discounts have advanced to $149,152,811 against $111,652,347 a year ago. Capital has remained unchanged at $10,200,000 while surplus has advanced from $7,200,000 to $9,300,000 and undivided profits are now $6,859,282 as compared with $7,168,417 on Dec. 31, 1945.

The board of directors of the Tootle-Lacy National Bank of St. Joseph, Mo. announced on Jan. 14 the election of the following officers: Graham G. Lacy, Chairman of the Board; Milton Tottle, President; R. E. Wales, Vice-President and F. T. Burri, Cashier.

Changes at the January annual meeting of The Union National Bank of Houston, Tex. have been announced as follows by George Hamman, President; Elected new Directors: W. P. Hamblen, Attorney; Melvin E. Kurth, Attorney and Frank W. Michaux, Independent oil operator.

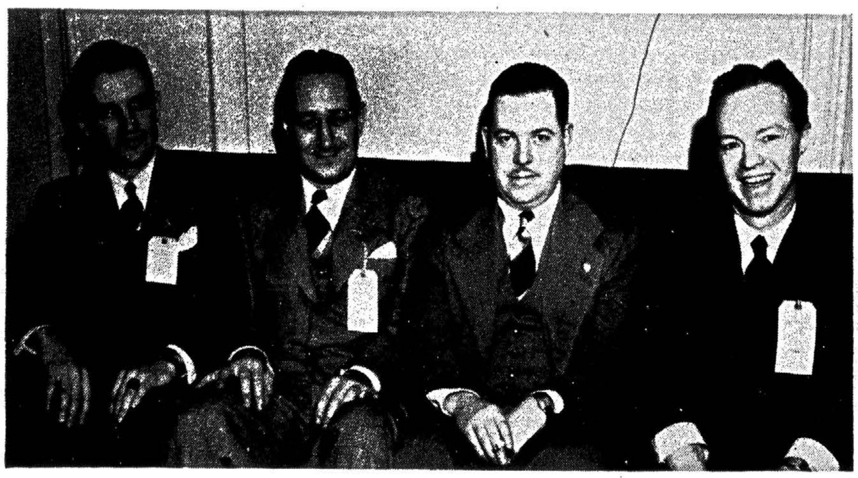
The resignation of Winston Carter as Executive Vice-President and Trust Officer was accepted at his request. Mr. Carter is retiring, but will continue as a director of the bank. R. D. Randolph was elected Executive Vice-President and Trust Officer; Harold B. Elsom was elected Assistant Trust Officer; J. F. Fowler, Assistant Vice-President, was retired on pension. The resignation of Sam H. Alexander, Assistant Cashier, was accepted. Mr. Alexander goes to a new bank to be organized at Carrizo Springs, Texas.

William J. O'Brien has been appointed Assistant Cashier and Manager of the contract department at the Oakland office of the Anglo California National Bank of San Francisco, Allard A. Calkins, President of Anglo Bank, anounced on Jan. 31. Mr. O'Brien attended the University of San Francisco, and has been connected with Anglo Bank for the past 27 years, having served in practically all operating departments of the institution. He was appointed an Assistant Cashier in 1946 and was previously an executive in the consumer loan department. In his new post he will devote his attention entirely to automobile financing activities.

Foreign Trade Week—Now World Trade Week

"World Trade Week" is the new name for "National Foreign Trade Week" which has been observed nationally in May of each year since 1935. It is sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. This announcement of the change of the name of the Week and the definite dates for the 1947 observance (May 18-24) was made recently by Kenneth H. Campbell, Manager of the Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber.

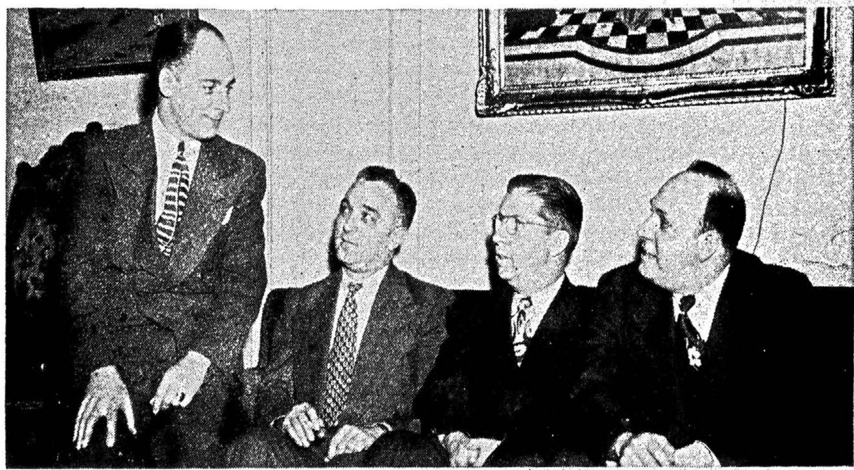
Bond Traders Club of Chicago



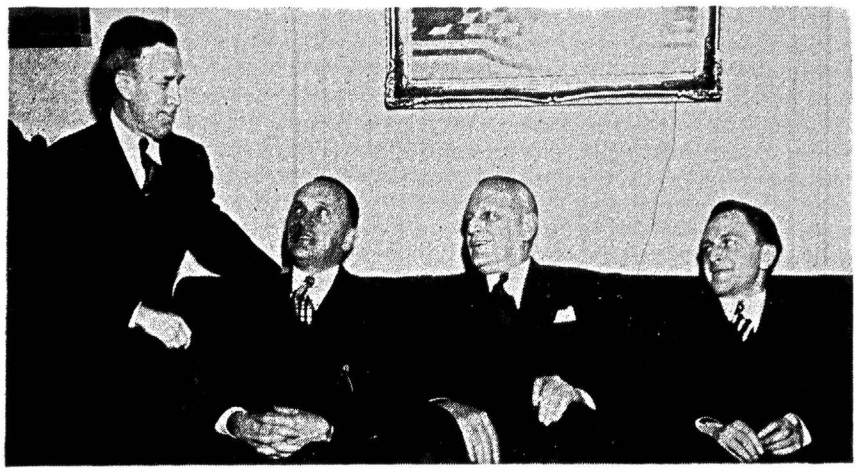
(Officers of the Club): John D. McHugh, *Ames Emerich & Co., Secretary;* Glen A. Darfler, *Kneeland & Co., Vice-President;* Chas. T. Matz, *Harriman Ripley & Co., Treasurer;* Howard C. Morton, *McMaster Hutchinson & Co., President.*

(Officers of the Bond Traders Bowling League): John J. Colnitis, *A. A. Harmet & Co.,* Chicago, *President;* Raymond F. LaPak, *Rawson Lizars & Co.,* Chicago, *Vice-President;* Joseph G. Ballisch, *A. C. Allyn & Co.,* Chicago, *Treasurer;* Robert O. Berg, *Fred E. Busbey & Co.,* Chicago, *Secretary.*

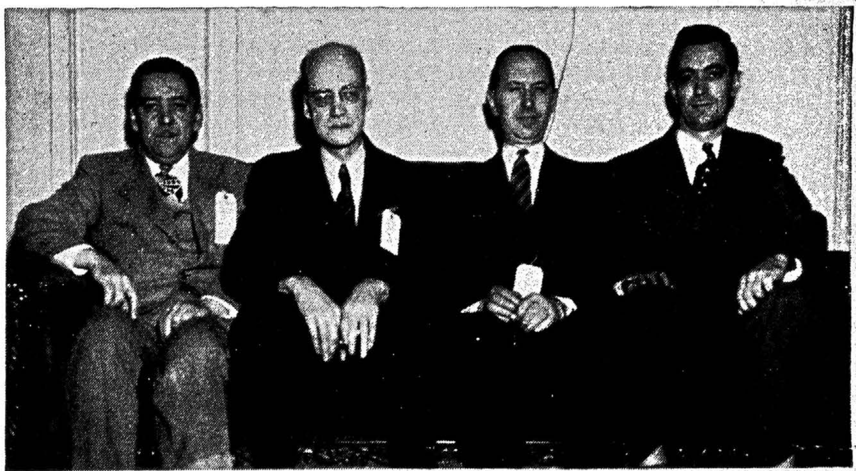
M. H. Greenberg, *Hallgarten & Co.,* Chicago; Edw. J. Kelly, *Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co.,* New York; Jules Fellegi, *Farwell, Chapman & Co.,* Chicago; J. H. Hallford, *Farwell, Chapman & Co.,* Chicago.



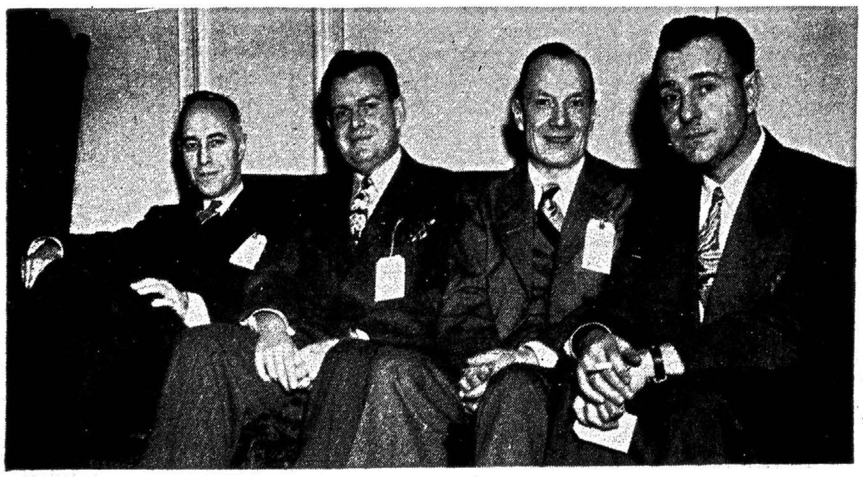
Hugh T. Kearns, *Doyle, O'Connor & Co.,* Chicago; Mike Dary, *Bache & Co.,* Chicago; T. Hanley, *Bache & Co.,* Chicago; E. Maloney, *Bear, Stearns & Co.,* Chicago.



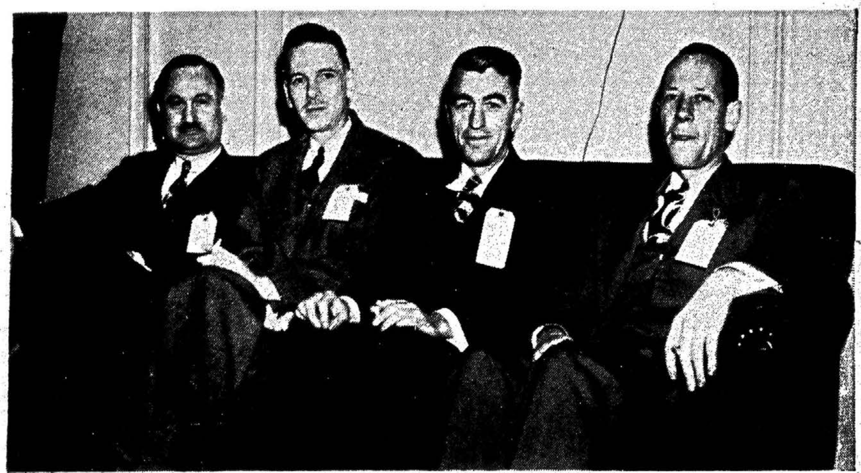
Harold Gibbs, *J. Walter Thompson Co.,* Chicago; Albert J. Valiquet, *Valiquet & Co.,* Chicago; Fred H. Gray, *J. Walter Thompson Co.,* Chicago; Ed. Liening, *Valiquet & Co.,* Chicago.



Allen L. Walker, *Floyd D. Cerf & Co.,* Chicago; Alfred E. Anderson, *Faroll & Co.,* Chicago; Bror G. Peterson, *Floyd D. Cerf & Co.,* Chicago; Lester R. Cooper, *Floyd D. Cerf & Co.,* Chicago.



Martin Fritz, *J. Walter Thompson Co.,* Chicago; George Norton, *Bowman Dairy Co.,* Chicago; Charles E. Enyart, *Enyart, Van Camp & Co.,* Chicago; Lawrence H. Norton, *Remer, Mitchell & Reitzel,* Chicago.

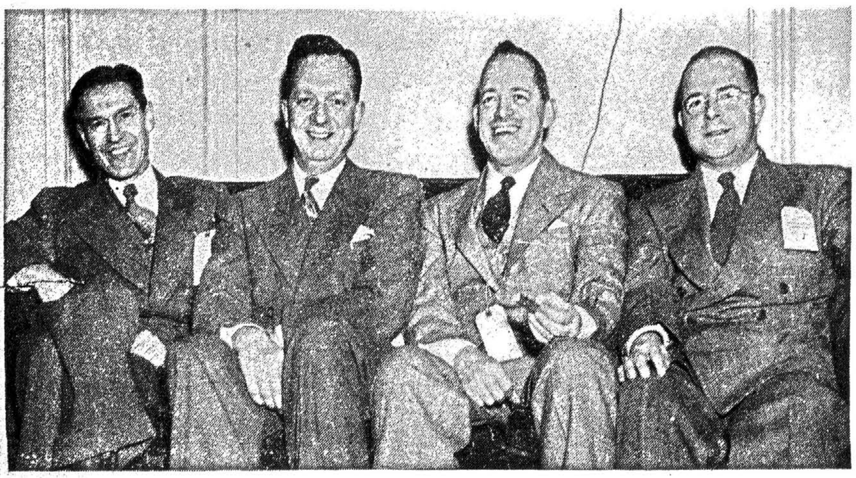


Arthur A. Green, *Union Security Co.;* Frank Herman, *First National Bank;* Hugh O'Connor, *Betts, Borland & Co.;* Arthur Lee, *Goldman, Sachs & Co.,* all of Chicago.

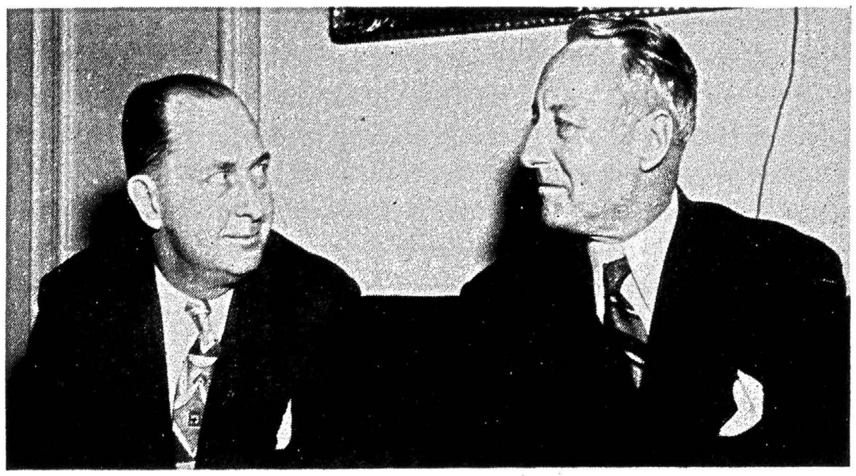
Twentieth Anniversary Mid-Winter Dinner

James Wymer, *City National Bank;* William P. Springer, *Carl Marks & Co.;* A. K. Sparks, *F. A. Carlton & Co.*, Chicago; James Knoll, *City National Bank*, all of Chicago.

Jules F. Cann, *Lehman Brothers;* J. P. O'Rouke, *J. P. O'Rouke & Co.;* M. J. Cann, *A. G. Becker & Co.*, all of Chicago.

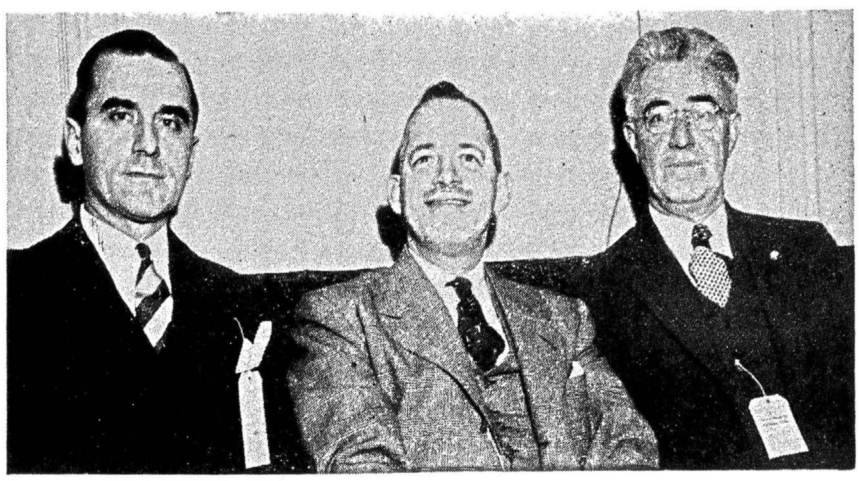


Lester H. Holt, *Eastman, Dillon & Co.*, Chicago; Fred F. Johnson, *Cruttenden & Co.*, Chicago; Fred J. Casey, *Doyle, O'Connor & Co.*, Chicago; Morris M. Moss, *Friedman, Brokaw and Samish*, St. Louis.



Elmer J. Giesen, *David A. Noyes & Co.*, Chicago; Carter H. Corbrey, *Carter H. Corbrey & Co.*, Chicago.

Max Kaplan, *White & Co.*, St. Louis; Robert Strauss, *Strauss Bros.*, Chicago; Andrew Messick, and Verne Bedore, *Messick & Von Mook*, Chicago.

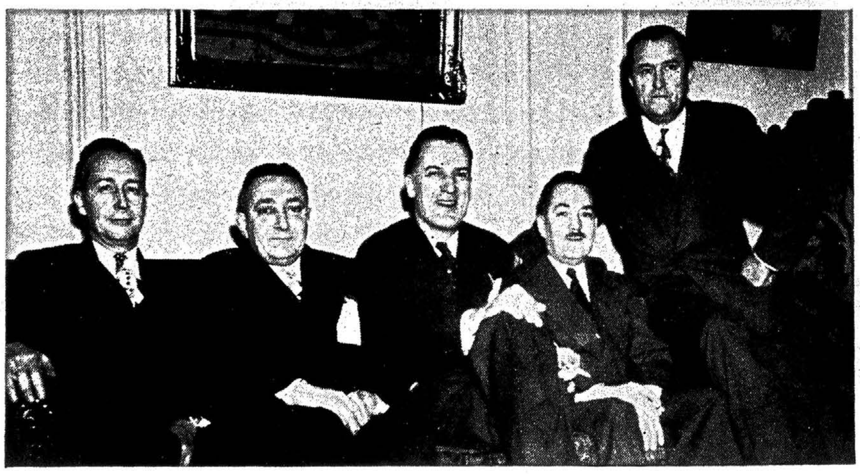


Walter J. Brand, *Walter J. Brand & Co.*, Sheboygan, Wis.; Fred J. Casey, *Doyle, O'Connor & Co.*, Chicago; James J. Lynch, *Shea & Co.*, Boston, Mass.

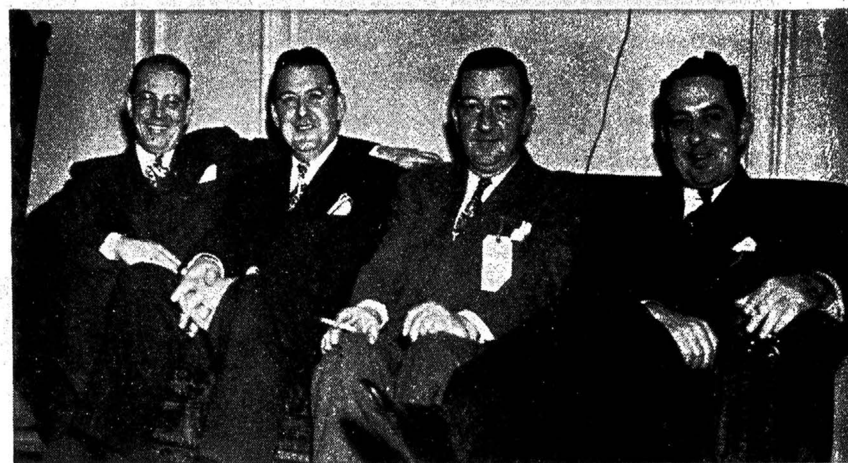
Joseph G. Ballisch, *A. C. Allyn & Co.;* George D. Parise, *Fred W. Fairman & Co.*, Chicago; Joseph J. Gavin, *Goodbody & Co.*, Chicago; Walter W. Prosser, *J. P. O'Rourke & Co.*, Chicago.

Joseph J. Condon, *McDougal and Condon*, Chicago; W. T. Kitchen, *Kitchen & Co.*, Chicago; Lee R. Staib, *Geo. Eustis & Co.*, Cincinnati.

And Introduction of New Officers



Rodney M. Berg, *Hirsch & Co.*, Chicago; Chas. D. Scheuer, *Valiquet & Co.*, Chicago; Carl Stolle, *G. A. Saxton & Co.*, New York City; J. D. Hines, *Kaiser & Co.*, New York City; Stephan Bachar, *Hirsch & Co.*, Chicago.

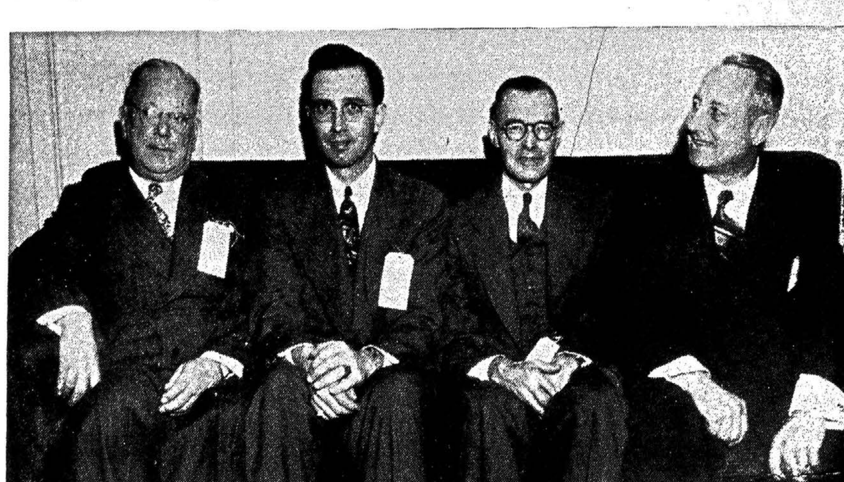


Clarke J. Robertson, *Sills, Minton & Co.*, Chicago; Paul W. Spink, *Faroll & Co.*, Chicago; Thomas O'Connell, *Sincere & Co.*, Chicago; Edwin P. O'Brien, *Sincere & Co.*, Chicago.

Fred H. Gray, *J. Walter Thompson Co.*, Chicago; Berwyn T. Moore, *Berwyn T. Moore & Co.*, Louisville, Ky.; Oliver Goshia, *Goshia & Co.*, Toledo; C. J. Odenweller, Jr., *Regional Director of the SEC*, Cleveland, Ohio.

John M. O'Neill, *Stein Bros. & Boyce*, Baltimore: Edward H. Welch, *Sincere & Co.*, Chicago; Joseph H. Vasey, *H. B. Cohle & Co.*, Cincinnati; Elmer W. Erzberger, *Smith, Burris & Co.*, Chicago.

A. J. Cavanaugh, *Wm. A. Fuller & Co.*; Edw. Watters, Clyde H. Keith, and Carter H. Corbrey, all of *Carter H. Corbrey & Co.*



W. A. Schuberth, E. Schwanz, Harold B. Prout, Carter H. Corbrey, all of *Carter H. Corbrey & Co.*, Chicago.

Howard C. Morton, *McMaster Hutchinson & Co., President of the Bond Traders Club of Chicago;* R. Victor Mosley, *Stroud & Co.*, Philadelphia, *President of the NSTA.*

A. E. Sterling, *Carter H. Corbrey & Co.*, Chicago: J. J. Mejewski, *Carter H. Corbrey & Co.*, Chicago.

William A. Fuller, *Wm. A. Fuller & Co., Chicago;* Henry J. Richter, *Scherck, Richter Co.*, St. Louis.

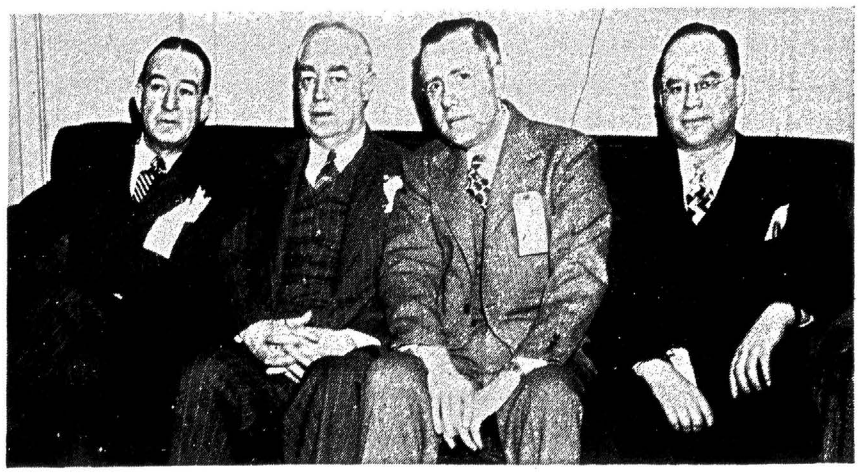
Held on Wednesday, January 28, 1947

Franklin O. Loveland, *Field Richards & Co.*; Clair S. Hall, Jr., *Clair S. Hall & Co.*; Harry C. Vonderhaar, *Westheimer & Co.*; Jos. H. Vasey, *H. B. Cohle & Co.*; Robert W. Thornburgh, *W. C. Thornburgh Co.*; Fred Latscha, *Frederic F. Latscha & Co.*; Lee R. Staib, *George Eustis & Co.*, all of Cincinnati.

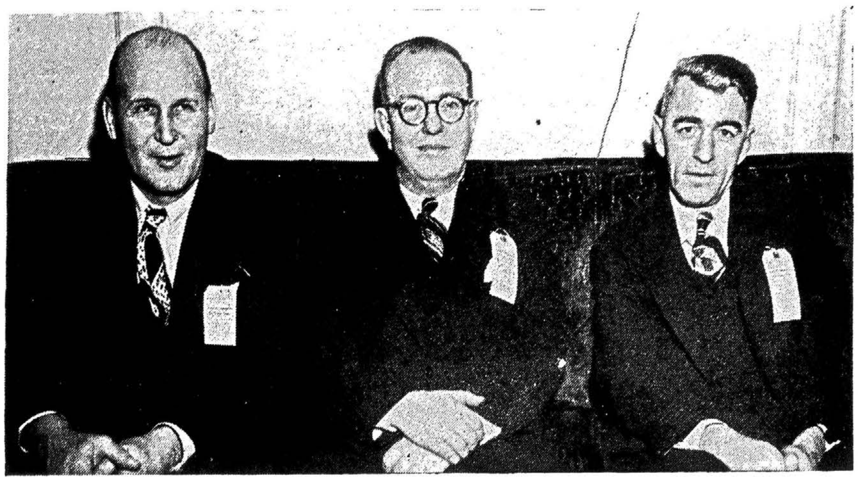
Charles C. King, *Bankers Bond Co.*, Louisville, Ky.; Joseph H. Vasey, *H. B. Cohle & Co.*, Cincinnati; Harry C. Vonderhaar, *Westheimer & Co.*, Cincinnati; Richard H. Walsh, *Newhard, Cook & Co.*, St. Louis, Mo.; Geo. E. Dahlin, *Langill & Co.*, Chicago.

David L. Heath, *Heath & Co.*, Elgin, Ill.; John F. Detmer, *Detmer & Co.*, Chicago; Edward F. Newell, *Langill & Co.*, Chicago; A. J. Cavanaugh, *Wm. A. Fuller & Co.*, Chicago; Arthur C. Sacco, *First Securities Co.*, Chicago; George W. Smith, *First Securities Co.*, Chicago.

John D. Stillwell, *Kidder, Peabody & Co.*; Lawrence Sandberg, *Norris & Kenly*; Allen K. Sparks, *F. A. Carlton & Co.*, all of Chicago.



James J. Murray, *Asiel & Co.*, New York; John M. O'Neill, *Stein Bros. & Boyce*, Baltimore, Md.; Evar L. Linder, *Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis*, Chicago; Howard L. Davidson, *Zippin & Co.*, Chicago.



Thomas L. Crabbe, *T. L. Crabbe & Co.*, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Patrick J. Cummings, *Bear, Stearns & Co.*, Chicago; Hugh O'Connor, *Betts, Borland & Co.*, Chicago.

Patrick B. McGinnis, *McGinnis, Bampton & Sellger*, New York; Paul Yarrow, *Clement, Curtis & Co.*, Chicago; Henry Oetjen, *McGinnis, Bampton & Sellger*, New York.

E. J. Giesen, *David A. Noyes & Co.*, Chicago; Edward L. Kent, *Kneeland & Co.*, Chicago; Frank H. Kemp, *R. C. O'Donnell & Co.*, Detroit; Patrick J. Cummings, *Bear, Stearns & Co.*, Chicago; Norman Fuller.