**The COMMERCIAL and FINANCIAL CHRONICLE**

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In 2 Sections — Section 1

Editorial

**AS WE SEE IT**

As the political campaigns have gotten under full headway, various of the current business indicators have tended downward. Nothing worthy of the term recession has yet put in its appearance, but the outlook is for the next month or two is conceded not to be likely to show renewed gains in activity. The downward drift of conditions has given rise to considerable discussion in some political quarters of the probable effect on one candidate or the other. We, of course, have no way of looking into the future, and would not venture in any event to pass judgment upon either the future course of business or its effect upon the outcome of the elections this autumn. It is, however, well known that a markedly worsening business situation, particularly if it has already gotten bad enough to have a serious effect upon employment or the economic status of the great rank and file, tends definitely to hurt the "line" and to help the "outs." This was recognized as a fact even before the rise of the New Deal and the general acceptance of the idea that the national government must accept responsibility for keeping business humming and employment high. It is natural to suppose that such cause and effect would be more, rather than less, now.

This aspect of the current situation gives us some concern at the present time, and for a very special reason. The Democratic party and the Democratic candidate have placed great emphasis upon economic growth (often confusing the temporary ups and downs of business with growth), and have again and again made it clear that they regard it as one of their primary duties if elected to increase the rate of economic growth in this country. We do not pretend to know what effectiveness these doctrines and these promises normally have upon voters, but we can scarcely doubt that if declining economic progress became sufficiently marked during the next month, arguments of this sort would normally gain strength with the voters.

Now possibilities such as this are particularly disturbing to us at this time by rea-

(Continued on page 21)

**Why the Outlook Is Favorable For the United States Economy**

By Hon. Robert B. Anderson,* United States Secretary of the Treasury and Governor, I. M. F. and I. B. R. & D. Ms. Anderson aver that we will maintain our dollar's gold parity except balance of payments countries to extend more foreign aid and to liberalize imports; and explains why our economic outlook is favorable for sustainable, non-inflationary growth in the short and long run. He attributes our economic loss to inventory and adjustment changes to a non-inflationary environment. Stressed is the essentiality of the New Deal and the great rank and file toward a sound balance of payments position, and the inappropriability of sound currency and growth.

In many ways the past year has been one of continued economic and financial progress. As the International Monetary Fund's Annual Report has stated, world industrial production and trade has increased and there has been broad success in achieving expanded output and real income within the framework of reasonable price stability. These gains have not been shared by all countries, however, and continued relative weaknesses in the markets for some primary products and foodstuffs have presented serious problems for a number of the less-developed countries. Even in these cases pressures have been eased by sharp recovery in industrial countries in 1959 and continued high levels of economic activity in 1960.

The work of the Fund during the year focused on several matters which are of great interest to the United States. We welcomed the Executive Board's decision on discriminatory restrictions last October, which recognized that progress toward general containment of currencies had very largely eliminated the basis for discrimination in payments. In the past two years we have come closer to the end of the post-war period which in the field of international finance is marked by widespread discrimination, especially directed at the dollar area. The Fund deserves a great deal of the credit for the concerted and successful effort which has been made to reduce restrictions and eliminate discrimination. Some discriminatory restrictions still remain, however, and we hope that the Fund and the members will devote attention to rapid completion of the task of doing away with them.

In another important decision foreshadowed at the last Annual Meeting, the Executive Board in June agreed on the guidelines which might be useful to members as they consider undertaking all of the obligations of Article VIII. We can anticipate that during the coming year a number of additional countries will take that action which will be especially important as a formal evidence of the approach to full convertibility of currencies.

In the past year, Fund members in very large part completed the process of increasing the resources of the Fund in accordance with the resolution adopted by this Board at the New Delhi meeting in 1958. Slightly half a dozen members have not yet consented to quota increases, and some of them are in the process of making the necessary legislative and administrative actions. We may, therefore, anticipate that very nearly all Fund members will in the end consent to quota increases. This near-unanimity of action is another important recognition by members of the fact that the Fund is an important tool of economic policy. The increase in resources has put the Fund in a position to meet the requirements of its membership with exchange shortages which from time to time confounded the individual countries, and with broader difficulties in the field of foreign exchange.

To my mind, one of the most heartening and important aspects of the

(Continued on page 24)

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*Winchester, Robert B. Anderson

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Jim Walter Corporation — Freeman Napolier Jelks, Jr., Assistant Vice-President, Johnson, Lane, Space & Co., Inc., Savannah, Georgia

Member, New York Stock Exchange

Jim Walter Corporation

The last several years have been a period of shrinking profit margins across almost all industries. As a result, many companies have been working hard to improve their performance. In the case of Jim Walter Corporation, this has meant focusing on strong growth in the company's earnings. This growth has been consistent over a period of three years, and this trend is expected to continue in the near future.

Earnings Projections

Jim Walter Corporation has been successful in increasing its earnings over the past three years, and this trend is expected to continue. The company's earnings continue to be among the highest in the industry. This success has been achieved through a combination of aggressive management and sound business practices.

The company's earnings have been increasing over the years, and this trend is expected to continue in the near future. This success has been achieved through a combination of aggressive management and sound business practices.

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This week's Forum Participants and Their Selections

Jim Walter Corporation — Freeman Napolier Jelks, Jr., Assistant Vice-President, Johnson, Lane, Space & Co., Inc., Savannah, Georgia

Culligan, Inc. — Glenn R. Miller, Partner, Crutenden, Podesta & Co., Chicago, Ill. (Page 2)
Salient Issues Facing Savings And Loan Holding Units

By Marty LeFoe, Jesse & Lamont, New York City

In answer to the concerns about the near-term profit outlook of the publicly marketed savings and loan holding companies in California, Mr. LeFoe carefully examines various factors affecting this outlook. In particular, the report projects potential economic and income-profit outlook. Thus, the security analyst probes: (1) what will happen to preferential profit tax status; (2) the effect of the freeze on the growth of the existing holding companies; (3) the availability of mortgage loans for Eastern money and commercial banks; (4) direction of earnings from loan portfolio yields at the interest rate and/or housing declines; and (5) soundness of mortgage loans. Reassuring observations are made to those and other sources of doubt. Mr. LeFoe predicts that the future of L.A. area holding companies depended on the past 1954-59, estimated 1960 and projected 1960-1965 earnings for 11 out of 15 stocks and data provided indicates a possible annual compound growth rate of 14%.

Prior to 1959, the common stock of only one savings and loan holding company was publicly held. As a result, very little information had been disseminated to the general public and the industry. Since March, 1959, additional companies have been publicly marketed, and in recent months monthly brokerage house reports and newspaper articles have been written which have helped to arouse investor interest. Thus, have been raised in recent months which have not been adequately explained, have tended to obscure the somewhat apprehensive about savings and loan holding company securities. This article will deal with the major issues which have been raised and try to present a clarification of the most misconceptions which currently exist. In addition, various economic and income projections are presented, along with pertinent background data found in the above-mentioned studies and loan holding companies.

Legislation

Tax Deferral

The savings and loan industry is currently operating under a provision of the Internal Revenue Code which provides for a tax-free transfer of earnings into a bad debt reserve. The Code states that the amount transferred on a tax-free basis will not be included in the lesser of (1) the amount of its taxable income for the taxable year, computed without regard to this section, or (2) the amount by which 12% of the total deposits (savings accounts) at the close of each year exceeds the sum of its surplus, undivided profits and reserves at the beginning of the taxable year.

Since all of the associations controlled by the holding companies under discussion have a reserve/savings ratio of 12%, the associations have paid little or no Federal taxes in the past. It must be remembered, however, that dividends paid by the associations to the holding company can be paid only out of their undivided profits account, and therefore, a full 23% tax would have to be paid on all earnings thereby paid to that account from the bad debt reserve.

A bill was introduced by Congressmen Mason, last year which would change the current tax code provision from the current 12% reserve position to 5%. Hearings will probably be held during the next Congressional Session. There are good reasons for believing that no action will be taken on the bill, or at worst, that the reserve position might be lowered to 10%. The three primary reasons for this conviction are as follows:

(1) The savings and loan industry is the largest lender of funds for home mortgages, providing 41% of all institutional home financing in 1959. A recent survey by U.S. Savings & Loan Averages shows that the industry provided $53 billion in mortgage financing during the last five years. The survey estimates that the industry would have been able to provide only about $30 billion had it not had the benefit of the tax deferral mentioned above. We deem it improbable, in view of political considerations, with the nation's future housing requirements, that Congress would pass legislation that would reduce the available funds to the largest single source of home financing.

(2) One should also remember that most new savings bills relating to industries currently receiving tax relief were the & Loan Department in this case, however, the Treasury Department has said nothing. Thus, we find that the driving force behind the repeal of most bills is absent in this particular case.

(3) Finally, the investor should remember that 56% of the assets of the savings and loan industry are insured by the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp. The F.S.L.I. is vitally interested in seeing that the associations themselves accumulate as much reserve protection as possible. The following statement in the letter this year by a member of the Federal Home Finance Agency (commonly known as the trust issued by the various associations (F.S.L.I.) points out this fact.

Continued on page 22

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MORTALITY AND FRAUDALTERATION FINANCE COMPANY

LAKEPORT, CA.
The State of TRADE and INDUSTRY

Commenting on general business conditions, the October letter of the First National City Bank of New York sets out several interesting conclusions:

The opening weeks of the fall season have not produced any striking changes in the business climate. Activity picked up in retail trade and also in a number of manufacturing lines, though sales and new order inflows were quite commonly disappointing. On the whole, economic data available for September indicate an extension of the high-level plateau, which began forming as early as last December in industrial production and more recently for other measures. The climb has leveled out in business investment, personal income, and Gross National Product. Reflecting particularly the opening up of new jobs in service industries, employment (including the Almed Forces) this past summer averaged 71 million persons, higher than ever before.

"If prosperity were only a matter of the size of the Gross National Product, the change in level of income, employment, and industrial output, it would be hard to find fault with current business conditions. The strong showing of some economic measures so far this year leaves little doubt that 1960 as a whole will set record new levels for exceeding any previous year. Gross a

OBSERVATIONS...

by A. Wilfred May

UN-REVOLUTIONARY SOUTHERN AFRICA

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

The invaluable treatment of capitalism in other parts of South Africa has also extended to the Federation, and adjacent countries. And this in the face of an explosive political situation.

Taxation here is even more "constructive" than in the Western World. "Free enterprise" now.

There is no tax on capital gains. Again, the shareholder is free of the "double taxation" complained of in the U.S.A. Corporate income is now taxed at the rate of 1960. That will partly recapture the difference, if his rate is the same, a stand-off without adjustment.

GROWING STOCK EXCHANGE

The Johannesburg Stock Exchange is a live institution, with a move into larger quarters next year, at 148 Bishop Street, recently visited by Messrs. Keith Knutson (President of the Montreal Stock Exchange) and Edward McCormick (President of the American Stock Exchange). The Stock Exchange of South Africa is also a factor for the American investors.

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Gold Reform Measures To Help Our Dollar

By Paul Einzig

Gold reform and other measures to mitigate pressure on—and to restore confidence in—our dollar are offered for our serious consideration. Moreover, however, Secretary of the Treasury Anderson's recent emphatically reassuring stand on the present situation is, I believe, just what we should, to wit: (1) scale downward our gold reserve behind barriers to the point where gold created would reasonably prove that there's enough to meet any emergency; (2) prohibit private gold holdings abroad by Americans whose dollars in turn add to the gold-dow on balances; and (3) cease talking ourselves into a depression. Dr. Einzig would, of course, also be the first to advise abroad on a much larger scale an effort to further, to see the IMF cease making announcements of important monetary changes at the annual meeting.*

LONDON, Eng.—The statement by the Finance Minister that we had achieved the victory of the International Monetary Fund, emphatically rejecting the idea of an intangible official dollar, of gold, had a reassuring effect in London. Even those who are particularly interested in the under the present Administration was negligible, in some extent reduced by 1.5%,_a_ yield Am. reduced by 1.5% for each maturity year under 15. Local authority bonds yield 2% to 4% more than governments and are fully taxable. In connection with the above-mentioned yields on stocks, it must be remembered that the advantage is accentuated by Federal tax provisions conferred on equities.

ADR's Useful

It has been brought out here that gold could be obtained at London in exchange for bonds. The receipts are useful particularly in view of the contrast of their prompt dividend payment with the delay to holders awaiting delivery of their gold. The K. ADRs have come from some non-resident and ADR holders with the corporate statements and other information which they now do not receive.

Sincere to Admit

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sincere and Company, 231 South LaSalle Street, Members of the New York and Midwest Stock Exchanges, Oct. 6 will admit John D. Rickey to its firm.

Form Reed-Hutchinson

Reed-Hutchinson & Co., Inc., has been formed with offices at 122 East 62nd Street, New York City, to engage in a securities business. Edgar A. Reed is a principal of the firm.

Proposal to Increase Free Gold

Another measure by which the pressure could be mitigated would be the abolition of the provision of the 25% note certificates on a risk reduction of the percentage. By such a reduction of the amount of dollars would be reduced so that the United States would have enough free gold available for meeting any conceivable pressure. It would also be to appear with part to gold. It is the relative any limits of the amount of free gold under the present provisions that worry the Bankers and holders who visualize a position in which the United States Government would scale the gold or would (cease) the gold would that limit the percentage of the note cover. Even the ban on gold would tend towards restoring confidence in the dollar.

Would Ban Foreign Gold Holdings By Americans

A further step in the right direction would be the elimination of the existing ban on holding gold by American citizens abroad who sell gold against dollars if American-owned gold deposits in Switzerland, Canada and elsewhere were quite considerable and under existing arrangements are potentially unlimited. Even if the enforcement of a similar arrangement was not possible, I would strongly recommend that some emergency, it would greatly assist in the maintenance of our gold reserves, of dollars if further speculative acquisition of such holdings would be prohibited. It is somewhat absurd that while foreign private holders of dollars are not entitled to withdraw gold from the United States, any American resident is entitled to buy gold abroad and pay for it with dollars, even though on balance the speculation is likely to lead to an outflow of gold from the United States.

While there is enough gold to pay all foreign holders of dollars, there is not nearly enough to meet pressure on the dollar arising from American acquisitions of gold abroad on a really large scale. The mere possibility of such acquisition would greatly create distrust abroad, and its re-stabilization confidence.

Opposes Our Talking Ourselves Into a Depression

Over and above all, firm resistance should be put up against the wave of despair about American business prospects. The limit of the much-needed confidence in the American business enterprise is underestimated. It would be better to talk of the possibility of a depression than to allow the utterances of both political and business leaders to tip us into the mood of defeatism. This means that while in the Communist group of countries production is forging ahead unabashed by unwarranted fears, the free world in general and the United States in particular are exposed to a major setback because those responsible for shaping business opinion choose to follow the latest fashion of ousting each other in uttering pessimistic forecasts.

Fortunately the period of suspense caused by the presidential election will be over in another four weeks or so. But there is no doubt that the theme of fresh suspense will be brought up again and again by our neighbors in the free world, and in particular by those countries to which our exports are so important that they cannot be afforded any type of the free world, and in particular the dollar. If only Germany could be induced to lend abroad in its current balance deficit area of free gold on a really large scale. The mere possibility of such acquisition would greatly create distrust abroad, and its re-stabilization confidence.

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All other officers will succeed to their present positions.

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The tax-exempt bond market has been less interesting during the past week than at any period this year. The general price trend has been downward since the turn of the year, and prices have continued to fall until recently. The Twin City market has been especially active, with a sizable issue of bonds being registered for sale. The trend in the Twin City market has been downward, with prices having fallen by about 2%. This has been due to the demand for funds by the Twin City market, which has been relatively strong.

Recent Finances
Few new issues have come to market since last week's report. The California serial bond issue, which was announced last week, was offered at a yield of 3.75% on the long end and 3.50% on the short end. The bonds were priced to yield 3.50% on the long end and 3.25% on the short end.

The situation will correct itself, however, once the market has adjusted to the new yield levels. The result must inevitably be a stabilization of yields, and it is expected that yields will remain relatively stable for some time. The past few days have shown some signs of stability, and it is hoped that this trend will continue.

Dollar Bonds Steady
The dollar quoted revenue issues have been rather quiet during the past week. The discounts have been relatively small, and the market has remained relatively steady. This has been due to the lack of new issues and the absence of large sales.

In general, the market has been quiet, with prices remaining relatively stable. The discounts have been relatively small, and the market has remained relatively steady. This has been due to the lack of new issues and the absence of large sales.

Hatcher Heads
Lloyd B. Hatcher was elected chairman of the New York Group, Investment Bankers Association, at the annual meeting of the group.

The New York Group, Investment Bankers Association, is an association of investment banks and brokerage firms that operate in the New York City area. The group is composed of the leading investment banks and brokerage firms in the New York City area, and it serves as a forum for the exchange of information and the promotion of policies that are in the best interests of the banking community.

The group's annual meeting is an opportunity for the members to discuss the issues that are facing the banking community and to develop policies that will serve the best interests of the members and their clients.

Larger Issues Scheduled for Sale
In the following tabulations we list the bond issues of $1,000,000 or more for which specific sale dates have been set. Information, where available, includes name of broker, issue of date, maturity scale, and hour at which bids will be opened.

Oct. 6 (Thursday)
Des Moines Independent School Dist., Iowa...
3,000,000 1961-1980 10:00 a.m.

Fond du Lac, Wisconsin...
1,000,000 1961-1980 11:00 a.m.

Green Bay, Wisconsin...
3,000,000 1961-1970 10:00 a.m.

Oct. 8 (Saturday)
(Kentucky Turnpike Authority, Ky...
2,500,000 2000

Nevada sale to be underwritten by a syndicate managed by Allen & Co.

Oct. 10 (Monday)
Caldwell-West Caldwell School Dist., New Jersey...
2,615,000 1962-1988 8:00 p.m.

Cumberland County, Pa., inc.
2,000,000 1961-1975 10:00 a.m.

Princeton, New Jersey...
1,500,000 1961-1980 10:00 a.m.

Oct. 11 (Tuesday)
Avon Lake Local Sch. Dist., Ohio...
5,000,000 1961-1980 10:00 a.m.

Akron, Ohio...
1,000,000 1961-1980 10:00 a.m.

St. Charles Parish School Dist., La...
1,000,000 1961-1975 10:00 a.m.

Oct. 12 (Wednesday)
Douglas County, Roseburg School Dist., Ore...
1,135,000 1964-1978 5:00 p.m.

Oct. 13 (Thursday)
Frankfort, Indiana...
2,500,000 1964-1981 1:00 p.m.

Walla Walla County School Dist., Wash...
2,000,000 1961-1980 1:00 p.m.

Middlex County, N.J., inc.
1,700,000 1961-1980 10:00 a.m.

Oct. 17 (Monday)
Atlanta, Georgia...
1,400,000 1961-1980 Noon

Brown County, Wis., inc.
1,500,000 1961-1980 Noon

Dallas, Texas...
4,000,000 1961-1980 1:45 p.m.

Port St. Lucie, Ind., inc.
1,000,000 1961-1980 1:45 p.m.

Franklin Twp., Ech. Dist., N. J.
2,500,000 1961-1983 8:00 p.m.

Clementon, N. Dakota...
1,000,000 1961-1980 Noon

Oct. 18 (Tuesday)
California Toll Bridge Auth...
7,000,000 2000 11:00 a.m.

Chicago, Illinois...
15,000,000 1961-1980 10:00 a.m.

Clark County, Wash., inc.
1,200,000 1961-1980 10:00 a.m.

Dade County, Florida...
46,000,000 1961-1960 11:00 a.m.

University of Miami, Fla., inc...
30,000,000 1961-1980 11:00 a.m.

Glenville Unif. Sch. Dist., Calif.
4,250,000 1961-1980 11:00 a.m.

Greenwood, N. Carolina...
2,900,000 1961-1980 11:00 a.m.

Hinsdale, Ill., inc.
2,250,000 1961-1980 11:00 a.m.

La Cañada Flintridge, Calif., inc...
2,440,000 1961-1989 2:00 p.m.

District, Calif...
10,000,000 1961-1980 9:00 a.m.

Marion County, Ind., inc.
2,500,000 1961-1980 3:30 p.m.

Orange County Unif. School Dist...
1,250,000 1961-1979 10:00 a.m.

Utica, New York...
1,800,000 1961-1985 3:30 p.m.

Oct. 19 (Wednesday)
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania...
1,100,000 1962-1989 7:30 p.m.

Clark County, Ind., inc.
1,600,000 1961-1980 8:00 p.m.

Norwalk, Connecticut...
3,100,000 1961-1980 Noon

Pennsylvania State Public School Building Authority...
21,200,000 1961-2000 Noon

San Jose, California...
4,000,000 1961-1980 11:00 a.m.

Vestal, New York...
1,800,000 1961-1985 1:30 p.m.

Oct. 20 (Thursday)
Bath, Cameron, etc., Central Sch...
1,255,000 1961-1985 2:00 p.m.

District No. 2, New York...
1,255,000 1961-1985 2:00 p.m.

New Orleans, Louisiana...
1,000,000 1961-1980 10:00 a.m.

Oct. 21 (Friday)
Central Washington College, Wash...
1,440,000 8:00 p.m.

Oct. 24 (Monday)
Garfield Heights City Sch. Dist., Ohio...
1,000,000 1961-1982 1:00 p.m.

Oct. 25 (Tuesday)
Anderson High School Dist., Ind...
2,350,000 1961-1980 11:00 a.m.

Torrance Unified Sch. Dist., Calif.
2,000,000 1961-1980 9:00 a.m.

Vincennes, New Jersey...
4,200,000 1961-1980 Noon
A United Nations Currency Based on the Gold Standard

By Roger W. Bokson

Mr. Bokson's travels through Europe convince him of the desirability of an international standard money, and he endorses the idea that the United Nations should study this, and he endorses the system of fixed rates for the various currencies of the world's nations. He also stresses the need for a United Nations central bank system, which he believes would work toward improved social and economic conditions.

BARCELONA, Spain.—By the news from America, I judge that the United Nations has become the chief topic of discussion. Anyone who has traveled about this world must favor the idea of an organization even though it may not be perfect. It is a seed which we all should nurture and help to grow and bloom even though this may take as long as it would an oak tree.

A Town Meeting Center

If it has accomplished little so far, it has served as a center at which the representatives of many nations can meet and talk. This is of itself a great step forward, but in addition it has active committees with appropriations which are doing difficult work to improve the health, social and economic conditions of this world. Hence, without any necessary vote, these committees are doing much to eliminate economic causes of war. Considering that the U. S. is now an active member of the League of Nations, we have made a great step forward.

It is good to have the headquarters in New York City and have the meeting now attended by the actual heads of the world's great governments. To have these men meet and talk with each other might be very helpful to our world and at least delay World War III. We know that Russia is against us, but a majority of the total membership is with us. The greatest difficulty is China with her huge 600,000,000 people. China's position now is unpredictable. She claims to be against us; but she may be preventing Russia from taking any fatal step. When China gets enough atom bombs, she will attack Russia unless this country and her neighbors join our need to keep the peace.

The Security I Like Best

Continued from page 2

Thomas I. Unterberg has been admitted as a Partner in our firm.

C. E. Unterberg, TOWBIN CO.

September 30, 1960

We are pleased to announce that

JERRY ETSHOKIN is now associated with us in our Trading Department

J. M. DAIN & CO., INC.

MINNEAPOLIS

We are pleased to announce

Chemical Bank Elects Four

Chemical Bank New York Trust Company has elected four new advisory board members: it was announced by Chairman Harold H. Helm, They are: Leo S. Bickmore, John Billhardt, J. Mills Hawkins and Henry L. Obrien. Mr. Bickmore, president of National E憩t Co., becomes a member of the bank's 59th Street and Madison Avenue advisory board; Mr. Billhardt, executive vice-president of Excelior Savings Bank, joins the bank's Times Square advisory board; Mr. Hawkins, executive vice-president of Photos Dodge Corporation, will serve on the bank's Upper Midtown advisory board; and Mr. Obrien, general counsel of Cities Service Co., will be on the bank's 30th Street advisory board.

I BA Presents the Slate for 1961


George A. Newton

Curtis H. Bingham

David J. Harris

Thomas M. Johnson

Robert O. Shepard

Walter H. Steel

The announcement was made following the Fall Meeting of the IBA Board of Governors, Sept. 21-23, Santa Barbara Billmore Hotel, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Named with Mr. Newton were the following nominees for Vice-President:

Curtis H. Bingham, Bingham, Walter & Hurry, Inc., Los Angeles.

David J. Harris, Bache & Co., Chicago.

Thomas M. Johnson, The Johnson, Lane, Space Corporation, Savannah.


Mr. Shepard, who was nominated for a second term, has been Vice-President since December 1959.

The Association will act on its slate at its Annual Convention, Nov. 27-Dec. 2, 1960, at the Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood, Fla. Nomination is tantamount to election. The new President and the Vice-Presidents will be installed on Dec. 1.

We wish to announce effective today

WOUS NEW ADDRESS IS

67 BROAD STREET
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WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE
THE CHANGE OF CORPORATE TITLE TO
ROSS, JAMES, RIEMER, COLLINS & CO.

46 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

We wish to announce

WALTER A. LOMASNEY & CO.

BANDAY, RIEMER, COLLINS & JAMES, INC.

WILLS TO ANNOUNCE

THE NEW ADDRESS IS

67 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

TRADING DEPARTMENT: BOWLING GREEN 9-1102

(UNCHANGED)

ROSS, JAMES, RIEMER, COLLINS & CO.

46 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

BOWLING GREEN 4-8903

TRADE DEPARTMENT: BOWLING GREEN 9-1621
DEALER-BROKER
INVESTMENT LITERATURE
AND RECOMMENDATIONS

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE FIRM MENTIONED WILL BE PLEASED TO SEND INTERESTED PARTIES THE FOLLOWING LITERATURE:

Bank Stock Notes -- Circular on Leading New York City Banks—Laird, Binz & Meld, 20 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y.

Canadian Bond Market--Review—Cauder, West, Fitch & Co., 20 Broad St., New York 5, N.Y.

Cigar Industry—Review—Rheinold & Co., 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y. Also available are reviews of Cigar Clubs of Southern, Co. and Williams Bros. Company.


Also in the same issue are articles on "A New Look at Textiles," effects of developments in Cuba on American stockholders, etc.

Domestic Oil—Bulletin—Purcell & Co., 50 Broadway, New York 6, N.Y. Also available are data on Geiria Pacific Corp.

Electronic Book—Electronics Investment Management Corp., 5th Floor, San Diego 1, Calif.

Federal and State Stock Original Issue and Transfer Rates—Current Rates—Registrar and Transfer Company, 50 Church Street, New York 7, N.Y.

Growth Or Income—Selected Securities—Smith, Barney & Co., 36 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y.

Industrial Opportunities in Treasure—Chest Land—Bulletin discussion resources of areas served—Utah Power & Light Co., Dept. K, Box 809, Salt Lake City, Utah. Also available is a study of Paicific Indemnity.

Japanese Market—Review—Yamauchi Securities Co. of New York, Inc., 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y. Also available are the same bulletin are data on American Electric Power Co., 2 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y. Also available are reports on Chinese Oil, 38 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y. Also available are reports on Frito Co. and Borden Chemical Corp., Inc.

Japanese Stock Market—Survey—Nomura Securities Co., Ltd., 61 Broadway, New York 6, N.Y. Also available is a discussion of the new administrative amendment to the investment law of Japan and analyses of Seno, the Shikoku Electric Light, Nikko Mining, Fushan Electric, and Kato Steel Pipe.


Over-the-Counter Index—Foldout showing an up-to-date comparison of 32 of the leading over-the-counter industrial stocks used in the Dow-Jones average—The Dow-Jones industrial stock indices used in the National Quotation Bureau averages, both as to yield and market performance over a 20-year period—National Quotation Bureau, Inc., 46 Front Street, New York 4, N.Y.


Savings & Loan Holding Companies—Analysis—Kidder, Peabody & Co., 17 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y.

Savings & Loan Holding Companies—Analysis—Jesup & LaMont, 26 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y.

Savings & Loan Industry—Review—Hill Richards & Co., 621 South Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill. Also available is an article on the savings and loan industry.


Sukiyaka—Analysis—Yamaiichi Securities Co. of New York, Inc., 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y. Also available are analyses of Shiga Denko and Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd.


Steel—Review of new in October "Investment Letter"—Hayden, Stone & Co., 25 Broad St., New York 5, N.Y. Also available is a bulletin on "Tax Swapping" for new stock.

Total Corporate Impact—Booklet discussing seven benefits to be obtained by expanding planned corporate public relations program—New York Hanseatic Corp., 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y.

Years Ahead 1960 to 1975—Special Report on Dimensions of America's Economic Growth—Expanding Markets—America's Machine & Foundry, Cummings, Chicago 6, Ill. Also available is a circular on convertible bonds.

Foster Forbes Glass Co.—Memorandum—Parker, Ford, & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. Also available is a circular on convertible bonds.

Hathaway Memorial Comte—Memorandum—Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, 115 South Seventh Street, New York 5, N.Y. Also available is a circular on convertible bonds.

Kentucky Central Life & Accident Insurance Company—Bulletin—De Witt Continental Organization, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y.


Manufacturers Trust Company—Analysis—Van Alstyne, Noel & Co., 32 Wall St., New York 3, N.Y. Also available is the same bulletin are data on American Material and Standard Sanitary Corp.

Manufacturers Trust Company—Analysis—Van Alstyne, Noel & Co., 32 Wall St., New York 3, N.Y. Also available is the same bulletin are data on American Material and Standard Sanitary Corp.


Oklahoma Natural Gas Industry—Analysis—A. M. Kidder & Co., 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y.

Rossen Corp., a comparative study of Fire & Casualty Insurance Companies, and a review of Savings & Loan Holding Companies.


William Marlin & Co., Inc., and a review in current issue of "Investor's News"—Francis T. du Pont & Co., 1 Wall Street, New York 5, N.Y. Also available is a review in the same issue are reports on Illinois Gas, Electric Storage Battery, Commercial and Union Gas, also available are memorandum on Chemical Bank New York Trust Company.

G. T. Schlee—Memorandum—Lever-Hulmm, Inc., 133 South Seventh Street, Minnesota.


Servisof California—Analysis—Woolrich & Co., 816 Carson Street, Passaic, 233 A Street, San Diego 1, Calif.

Simplicity, Manufacturing—Analysis—Robert W. Baird & Co., 119 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 1, Wis. Also available are data on Philip's Lamp and Rhythm.

Standard Packaging Corp.—Memorandum—A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., 525 South La Salle Street, Chicago 3, Ill.

Standard Packaging Corp.—Report—Harris, Upham & Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Also available are data on Bar Construction Corporation, and General American Transportation.

Kentucky Central Life & Accident Insurance Company—Bulletin—De Witt Continental Organization, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y. Also available is an article on convertible bonds.


Yock Chemical—Analysis—Ira Haupt & Co., 111 Broadway, New York 6, N.Y.

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The Commercial and Financial Chronicle.... Thursday, October 6, 1960

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25 Broadway, New York 6, N.Y.
Stores and Stocks of Gold
By Dr. Ira U. Coblentz, Enterprise Economist

Gold is the most marvelous of all metals. It has been, and is often, desired and preferred by man since the dawn of civilization. Next to land it has been most desired for material possession. It has proved over the ages to be the most valuable of all money metals due to its imperiousness to rust, corrosion, and the ravages of time, its uniformity of weight, and portability and usefulness as a unit of account of almost all value. It has proved the world's last liquid asset.

Gold is also our most baffling metal. While others fluctuate in price, the U. S. guaranteed price of gold has remained constant at $35 an ounce over 24 years and there is nothing on the horizon to suggest a price change in the immediate future. Finally, as a creature of intellect, man does furnish certain oddities about gold. He will go hundreds of thousands of miles to seek earth to dig the stuff and then, when it's all nicely milled and melted into standard coins or bars, he puts it back in the earth again either for personal benefit or that of a banker or government. Except for limited uses in electronics and plates (dental and tableware varieties) it serves principally as a bullion, and is inert, a fact which the ground is Colorado, the Congo or the Kivu of Congo, has not diminished.

U. S. Gold Holdings

Recurrently over the past 20 years, and again at the moment, there is grave concern in the United States about loss of our gold reserves. When we spend more abroad, whether in foreign aid, foreign investment or importation of goods, than we receive from our exports, or the inflow of foreign capital, we are said to be running an unfavorable trade balance. We settle this by selling some of our gold. That's just the situation right now — an unfavorable trade balance which we, as a nation, have been running for quite some time and which is said to be a threat to our gold reserves. Indeed, the gold holdings were reduced to about $17.7 billion as of December 31, 1961, from a peak of $20.3 billion in 1939, the loss being spurred by a widening gap between our interest rates and those prevailing in West Europe.

What can we do about this? Increase our exports, raise our tariffs, reduce our costs of production, supply less foreign aid, raise our interest rates or finally, increase the price of gold. We propose no lengthy dissertation on the problem of raising the price of the dollar. The solution options above outlined. That would lead to millions of words and, no doubt, bitter arguments. All we aimed to do was to define the dilemma, and to provide an introduction for some brief comment about certain gold stocks.

About Gold Stocks

Gold stocks rise and fall in popularity, depending perhaps more specifically, to the outflow of U. S. gold. In October, 1941, when our aggregate gold holdings were at their highest ($22.8 billion), the standard grade Gold Stocks Average was 6.85. Today, with our gold holdings now around $17.7 billion, a time low, the stock average is about 1.75. Gold stocks of course are ideal investment for long-term investment as the product price is fixed, the cost of unmined and production costs, particularly labor, are reduced in depressed times. And there is always, in the background, the hope for a higher price.

The purchaser of gold shares in today's market should not be sold, however, by any immediate prospect for a higher gold price but rather by present earning power and the defensive qualities of gold stocks. The equities should be considered on the basis of their ability to earn profits with gold at $35 an ounce, and their usefulness as a hedge against any possible deflation in wages or prices. Viewed in this light, there are some interesting values and attractive yields in the gold mining list.

Specific Issues

The top quality gold stock is Homestake Mining which combines fine production with substantial uranium interests. Homestake common sells around 45 and on an indicated $2 dividend, yields 4.4%. There is also an issue of Homestake convertible debentures you might want to look into.

McIntyre Porcupine combines a good gold mining operation with a substantial investment portfolio. Stock sells at $21 (Canadian) and sells at 25 with an indicated $1 dividend. Done Mines, Ltd. (at around 20) has been one of the popular gold stocks. It has 1,696,666 shares outstanding. It has ore reserves of over 2.5 million tons and a mill with a 1.000 tons daily operating rate. Done also owns 62% of the stock in Sigma Mines, Ltd.; 56.8% of the stock of Campbell Red Lake Mines plus a large investment in Dome Petroleum Ltd.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold common sells at 20 with a regular earnings of $60 cents dividend. The attraction here includes not only substantial earnings from gold mining but major participation in Canadian iron ore industry as well.

There are some other major Canadian gold stocks you ought to look at in your exploration of this industry: Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd., is a large scale producer actively at work cutting down operating costs. Fiscal year earnings (period ending June 30, 1961) were at an all-time high, $1,502,035 — almost double the earnings of the preceding year. Giant Yellowknife is listed in Toronto and on the Canadian and American Stock Exchanges. Present quotation, 10%.

The premier gold stock in Canada is Kerr-Addison Gold Mines Limited. The stock dipped sharply from the 20 level a few months back when deep level exploration results were disappointing. The company has, however, a magnificent gold reserve —over 30 million tons down to the 3,000 foot level and 3.15 million ounces of gold to the ton. Working capital is well over $7 million. Indicated yield is about 6.3% on the stock at present.

Gold mining capitalizations are pretty uniform, usually consisting of a single issue of fairly common stock, frequently with a few million shares outstanding. For example, Barrat sells in Toronto at $1.05 with 3 million shares outstanding; East Malartic sells at $1.40 with 4 million outstanding shares; and Yellowknife Bear Mines selling at $1.05 has issued 4,814,041 shares. So, you see net prospects to be spread over a larger number of share units. It this would seem to operate against any dramatic increase in net earnings per share it equally assures a broad trading market in issues priced low enough to attract thousands of smaller speculators. It further satisfies a secret preference of most stock buyers to own a sizable number of shares. It's let's more impressive to say you own 1,000 shares of a stock (even though it sells at $1) than to say you own one share of Superior Oil of California.

To conclude, the golds are strings of coins; as such, anytime in the past decade, and some rather sophisticated buyers have been acquiring them recently. Some Canadian issues yield well over 6%. We see no urgency to purchase but if a real recession appears or the gold price should rise, gold stocks might swiftly surge forward. For daring speculating shareholders, Aumon or Little LongLac might present some allure; for the more conservative, Homestake, Kerr - Addison or Giant Yellowknife.

Myron Lomasney
In New Offices

Myron A. Lomasney & Co. have announced the removal of their offices from 76 Broad St., New York City. Telephone numbers remain unchanged.

Form Surrey Brown Co.

YORKERS, N. Y.—Surrey Brown Corporation has been formed with offices at 66 New Avenue to engage in securities business. Officers are Walter T. Handelman, President and Treasurer; Estelle Handelman, Vice-President and Secretary.

Alvin Dykes Joins

H. L. Robbins Co.

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

BOSTON, Mass.—Alvin A. Dykes has become associated with H. L. Robbins & Co., Inc., of Worcester. Mr. Dykes was formerly in the trading department of du Pont, Homsey & Co. and prior thereto was trading manager for Whitney & Elwell.

$50,000,000

NEW ISSUE

October 6, 1960

This is not an offer of these Securities for sale.

The offer is made only by the Prospectus.
The Practitioners' Approach Before the S.E.C.

By Edward N. Gadsby,* Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C.

Attorneys are reviewing on approaching the SEC in an informal capacity, and are encouraged to take advantage of the interpretive assistance which the administrative law judges from the 1955 Hoover Commission. Reminders are made which stress no ex

open

plenary advice, and that "interpretations" are published for guidance, the imp

ortance of pre-filing conferences, and when the SEC acts as "amicus curiae," a word that signifies the changes to the "Rule of Practice" takes effect October 1.

The Securities and Exchange Commission is responsible for the administration of six basic statutes, namely, the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935; the Trust Inden

nity Company Act of 1933, the Investment Company Act of 1940, and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. It also has certain advisory functions under the Small Business Rev

rupture Law, the so-called Chandler, and the 1939 Bankruptcy Act. This is a complicated statute, and it has been supplemented by a body of Rules in Regulations whose terms are in some cases extremely technical and difficult of understanding. The field is complex as corporate financi

ing, securities, bankruptcy, insurance, utilities, and so on. It is difficult to learn law in this field. The SEC is not the only body of professional expertise in the area; there are attorneys, accountants, actuaries, and others who are expert in parts of the field. It is important for attorneys to have available a general guide to the field of what is going on. As a result of the experience of the SEC, the SEC feels that there is a need for a general guide to the SEC, particularly the SEC's interpretation of the law in the context of its function.

The SEC has adopted a new policy of pre-filing conferences, which were initiated in the Commission's ninetieth and eighteenth years.

I. The Rule of Practice

The SEC has adopted a new policy of pre-filing conferences, which have been initiated in the Commission's ninetieth and eighteenth years.

II. Pre-Filing Conferences

Pre-Filing Conferences Many of the proceedings which come before the Commission are of a complex nature, and the staff of the Commission is often required to give suggestions on the correct and appropriate way to handle a case before the Commission. Some of these conferences are referred to in the SEC's interpretive literature as "interpretations." These interpretations are published for guidance, and the importance of pre-filing conferences, when the SEC acts as "amicus curiae," a word that signifies the changes to the "Rule of Practice" takes effect October 1. The SEC has adopted a new policy of pre-filing conferences, which were initiated in the Commission's ninetieth and eighteenth years.

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Things Are Looking Up For the Housing Economy

By Norman P. Mason

The housing industry according to several estimates is having its best year in a decade. In terms of housing starts, the current rate of 1,400,000 homes per year is the highest since 1954. This means a lot to the housing industry, but it also means a lot to the economy as a whole. The housing industry is one of the largest industries in the country, and it employs millions of people. It is also one of the most important industries for economic growth, as it is closely tied to the economy's overall health.

The housing industry is currently experiencing a boom, which is expected to continue for the next few years. This is good news for the economy, as it means more jobs and higher wages for those in the housing industry. It also means more money circulating in the economy, which can lead to increased economic growth.

The housing industry is also a good indicator of the overall health of the economy. When the housing industry is doing well, it means that the economy is doing well. This is because the housing industry is closely tied to the economy's overall health, and it is one of the most important industries for economic growth.

Overall, the housing industry is doing well, and it is expected to continue to do well for the next few years. This is good news for the economy, and it is good news for everyone who works in the housing industry.
Why Do Latin Americans Dislike the United States?

By Dr. Jacob Young, Associate Professor, Pace College, N. Y. C., and President, American Affairs, New York University’s Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and Consultant on Latin American Business

Recent shift in our assistance plans to Latin America has prompted many to seek the answer as to why we are losing our reservoir of goodwill in Latin America. Any American specialist, the danger is that the swift rate of hatred may win out without spoil our goodwill and change all in Latin America. As a group, Latin America is self-sufficient in all respects and the need elsewhere and has led to political and social distress; and indicates the realities we should face if we are to keep our position of leadership within the Latin American world.

The desire on the part of American business to understand "what we can do" to keep the business and how we can live is unique. And it is uniquely American. One can’t imagine an Englishman or a Frenchman or a Russian can do the same thing. One does not need to read any American specialist, the danger is that the swift rate of hatred may win out without spoil our goodwill and change all in Latin America. As a group, Latin America is self-sufficient in all respects and the need elsewhere and has led to political and social distress; and indicates the realities we should face if we are to keep our position of leadership within the Latin American world.

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Our Reporters on Government

BY JOHN T. CHIPPENDALE, JR.

The terms of the new money-rais-
ing operation of the Treasury are expected to be made known today (Thursday, Oct. 6), and even though the expert opinions are that the figure could be as much as $1,000,000,000 to be raised will be entirely in short-term obligations such as tax-anticipation issues, it would not be enough to solve the problem of the financial district if something else in late 1961 or 1962 were included in this undertaking.

It is evident that whatever came along will be tailored to meet existing conditions. Accordingly, the money market issue or issues that is near-term maturities indicated.

The tone of the money and capital markets is constructive and even though the demand for funds on a seasonal basis is stable, purchases of all government obligations from the shortest to the longest continue to build up. The uncertain economic situation, as well as the very defensive common stock market, is bringing funds not only into governments but also into the other fixed in-
come issues.

Present Credit Policy to Be Maintained

Most monetary policy specialists evidently are of the opinion that the current money and credit picture is not conducive to an increase of growth. The experts are more optimistic than the congressmen in this opinion, but the Federal Reserve will be able to ease money and credit if it is needed.

P. L. Appino Now

With Woolrych, Currier

LOUISIANA, Calif.—Patrick L. Appino, Jr., president of Woolrych, Currier & Carlinson, has joined the staff of the National Bank of Commerce, First National Bank Building.

This advertisement is not an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

NEW ISSUE

275,000 Shares

Safticraft Corporation

Common Stock

(Purchase $3.00 Per Share)

Price $3.00 Per Share

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Philadelphia

Marache, Dollémyre & Co.
Los Angeles
Realty Investment Trusts Poised for Launching

By John C. Williamson, Director, Department of Governmental Relations, National Association of Realtors, Washington, D.C.; Counsel to the Realtors' Washington Committee

The recent increase in the number of real estate investment trusts (REITs) has been largely attributed to the relaxation of tax laws that formerly excluded such entities. The tax code changes in 1966 and 1977 allowed REITs to be formed as taxable, public, and non-corporate entities, which opened the door to a new type of investment opportunity. This article examines the role of REITs in the real estate industry and discusses the potential growth opportunities they offer investors.

1. REITs are managed by one or more trustees.
2. REITs must have transferable shares of beneficial interests.
3. REITs are a type of organization that would be taxed as an ordinary domestic corporation in the absence of the new law.

To emphasize the objectives of the Senate, the existing tax code, of small savings, the Congress provided that the beneficial owners be individuals or multiple persons, and that no five persons should own more than 50% of the trust.

The 86th Congress enacted a 1300 words limit on mortgage loans and authorized the seller of REITs to be taxed as a real estate investment trust and the proceeds to be held by any persons primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. That is to say that the real estate investment business of buying and selling properties, although provisions are made for the amount of income from the acquisition of properties in the general business of the fiduciary relationship of the trustees and the beneficiaries.

A real estate trust must be able to provide for the management of property by a single or more individuals with experience in real estate. In the case of floating trusts, the ability to determine the relative size of investments in stocks and real property is required. The percentage of capital able to be invested in real estate shall be limited to 80% of the total assets of the trust. The remaining assets must be invested in real estate other than real property, including real estate in a form of securities, for the purpose of earning income from the properties of the trust.

State law governing trusts should be applicable to the extent possible as a factor in determining the relative size of investments in stocks and real property. The Act provides that any individual owning one or more REITs shall be taxable at the ordinary domestic corporation rate in the absence of the new law.

The section of the Act relating to real estate investment trusts and contributions to the tax laws is as follows:

Section 1. The 1966 and 1977 tax changes have made it possible to form a new type of real estate investment trust known as a REIT. This change has allowed for the formation of REITs as taxable, public, and non-corporate entities, which opened the door to a new type of investment opportunity.

Section 2. The role of REITs in the real estate industry is significant. REITs provide investors with an opportunity to participate in the real estate market without the need to acquire and manage individual properties. This allows investors to diversify their portfolios and take advantage of the growth potential of the real estate market.

Section 3. The potential growth opportunities for REITs are substantial. REITs offer investors a chance to benefit from the appreciation in real estate values and the income generated by the properties held by the trust. REITs also provide investors with a source of stable and predictable income, which can be an attractive feature for those seeking a consistent income stream.

Section 4. The growth of REITs is driven by several factors. The relaxation of tax laws has made it easier for investors to form and operate REITs. The increase in the number of real estate investments available to REITs has also contributed to the growth of the industry. Additionally, the favorable tax treatment for REITs has made them an attractive investment option for many investors.

Section 5. The growth of REITs is expected to continue as more investors become aware of the opportunities they offer. The increasing demand for real estate investments and the favorable tax treatment for REITs are expected to attract even more investors to the industry.
Northern Illinois Gas Company

Northern Illinois Gas became an independent company in 1958 and 1959. The stock had been "spun off" from Peoples Gas and the Board of Directors of the new company also owns the Northern Illinois Gas Company. The company also hopes to develop additional storage facilities in the Chicago area, with a view toward increasing the geographical area served by the company's own facilities. The company had a total of 5,000,000 customers as of December 31, 1959, and had a total income of $16,100,000 in 1959.

The company is engaged in the sale and distribution of natural gas and in the development of new sources of natural gas. It has a history of substantial earnings and dividends, and is well-managed. The company has a large volume of business and a satisfactory financial position. The stock is well-liked by investors and is expected to continue to do well in the future.

The company is owned by Peoples Gas, which has a large variety of interests, including natural gas, water, and electric utilities. The company is also engaged in the sale and distribution of natural gas and in the development of new sources of natural gas. It has a history of substantial earnings and dividends, and is well-managed. The company has a large volume of business and a satisfactory financial position. The stock is well-liked by investors and is expected to continue to do well in the future.

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The fate of the auto makers is still one of the big questions posed by the current economic situation. But the more intriguing is the question of what kind of market for new cars will stand on the increased demand that the industry is now experiencing. General Motors has gone as far as it has this year, but the other big names, especially Ford and Chrysler, have yet to announce their options. The situation is very important to the economy, and it is not surprising that the companies are trying to get ahead of the curve.

In the meantime, many economists believe that the American economy will continue to grow slowly but steadily throughout the year. They point to the strong growth in consumer spending and the increase in business investment as evidence of this continuing trend. However, there are also concerns that the economy may be headed for a slowdown in the near future, which could have serious implications for the job market and overall economic stability.

In the financial sector, a growing number of analysts and investors are expressing concern about the rising levels of debt among corporations and households. This has led to a discussion about the potential risks of a debt-fueled economic bubble, and the need for policymakers to take steps to prevent such a scenario from unfolding.

The political landscape has also continued to evolve, with new developments in the ongoing debate over healthcare reform, as well as the ongoing controversy over immigration policy. The federal government has been working to pass legislation that would address these issues, but the path to implementation has been marked by significant challenges and opposition.

In the world of sports, the NFL season is now well underway, with teams continuing to battle for dominance in their respective conferences. The World Cup in soccer is also in full swing, with fans from around the globe tuning in to see their favorite teams Compete for the ultimate prize.

Overall, these are complex and dynamic times, with a wide range of issues and challenges facing the country and the world. As such, it is essential to stay informed and engaged in the ongoing conversations and debates that are taking place in these areas.
President from 1919 to 1942, Chairman from 1942 to 1949, and a Director from 1916 to 1956.

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK

Total resources... 3,584,046,910...
Deposits... 3,584,046,910...
Cash & cash due from banks...
U. S. Government...
Loans & discounts...

FIRST CITY TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK

Total resources...
Deposits...
Cash & cash due from banks...
U. S. Government...
Loans & discounts...

IRVING TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK

Total resources...
Deposits...
Cash & cash due from banks...
U. S. Government...
Loans & discounts...

THE HAMPTON TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK

Total resources...
Deposits...
Cash & cash due from banks...
U. S. Government...
Loans & discounts...

Bankers Trust Co., New York, N. Y., has become a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to merge with The Trust Co. of Hawaii, Inc., of Honolulu, Hawaii. A charter has been issued to the Hawaii National Bank, Honolulu, Hawaii. Its President will be K. J. Luke, and its Cashier, James R. Robinson. It will have a total of $2,000,000 in Surplus and Capital.

Smith, Barney Names V.-Ps.

Smith, Barney & Co., Inc., 20 Broad St., New York City, has announced the election of Winthrop S. Curwin, Walter J. Gruber, Alfred S. Mante, Edward L. Thompson and Charles R. Wilson as Vice-Presidents.

Allen Co. Named Fin. Consultant

Gulf & Western Industries, Inc., one of the nation's largest distributors of automotive parts, has retained Allen & Company, 30 Broad Street, New York City, as financial consultants to assist with acquisitions. It was announced by Charles G. Bloomberg, Gulf & Western chairman of the board.


Hodgdon Branch BETHESDA, Md.—Hodgdon & Co. has opened a branch office at 6299 Arlington Road under the direction of Burton Kitan.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of such securities. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.

NEW ISSUE

167,000 Shares

American Foods, Inc.

COMMON STOCK

Price $3.00 per share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from such of the underwritten in such

This stock of The First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, New York.

The First National Bank of Hillsboro, which, on its bankruptcy, has received the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency to purchase the assets and assume the liabilities of The Hillsboro Guaranty Bank & Trust Co., Hillsboro, New Hampshire. The date of effect was expected to be Oct. 1.

The officials of two Boston banks, The Merchants National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, and the New England Trust Co., Boston, Mass., have announced their intention to consolidate, effective Jan. 1, 1901. This is, of course, subject to the approval of the shareholders and regulatory authorities. The new bank will be named the New England Merchants National Bank of Boston.

The exchange of stock would be on a share-for-share basis. The new bank would have capital of $50,000,000 and $10,000,000 of surplus, and would have commercial banks, through a special meeting, for the purpose of stockholders’ consent, for the approval of the shareholders and regulatory authorities. The new bank will be named the New England Merchants National Bank of Boston.

The merger planned by the Directors of the Boardwalk National Bank, Atlantic City, N. J., and Peoples Bank Trust Co., Hamilton, N. J., is subject to the approval of the stockholders and the Comptroller of the Currency. Chairman of the Peoples Bank Trust Co. said the plan would be submitted to stockholders in a special meeting, which will be held in Hamilton, N. J., on the 15th day of December. It will include an exchange of 2% Boardwalk National Bank shares for each Peoples Bank share. Boardwalk National currently has about 120,000 shares outstanding, and Peoples Bank 8,000 shares outstanding.

The combined bank would have assets in excess of $140,000,000, and a total in deposit of about 127,000,000, and the Boardwalk National Bank will be the managing partner of the combined bank.

The application of The Citizens National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, for a formal change of name to The First National Bank of Alton, Alton, Illinois, has been approved by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to merge with The First National Bank of Alton, Alton, Illinois. The date of effect will be expected Oct. 31.

The Peoples Union Bank and Trust Co., Willoughby, Ohio, has received permission from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to merge with The First National Bank of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio. The underwriting of the Peoples Union Bank and Trust Co.

By the sale of new stock, the First National Bank of Arlington, Virginia, has increased its common stock capital from $25,000,000, effective Sept. 21. (Number of shares outstanding: 27,500,000.)

Mr. William J. Crout has been appointed an Assistant Vice-President of The Detroit and Trust Co., Detroit, Mich., and assigned to the development of Commercial Banking Business, announced Mr. Joseph M. Dodge, Chairman of The Detroit Bank and Trust Co.

Smith, Barney & Co., Inc., 20 Broad St., New York City, have announced the sale of Winthrop S. Curwin, Walter J. Gruber, Alfred S. Mante, Edward L. Thompson and Charles R. Wilson as Vice-Presidents.

The Florida National Bank at Fort St. Joe, Fort St. Joe, Fla., has announced that it will receive common stock capital from $100,000 to $200,000 by a stock dividend, effective Sept. 23. (Number of shares outstanding: 55,000, value $20.)

A charter has been issued to the Hawaii National Bank, Honolulu, Hawaii. Its President will be K. J. Luke, and its Cashier, James R. Robinson. It will have a total of $2,000,000 in Surplus and Capital.

Smith, Barney Names V.-Ps.

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SECURITY SALESMAN'S CORNER

The Customer Is Not Always Right

Most people are honest—this has been proven again. But there are some who always try to gain even a bit. And there are others who are willing to go even further. For many years the investment business has been trying to establish a workable and reasonable set of rules by which it can conduct its affairs. A business that deals in volatile, fluctuating commodities such as securities has problems that are only solvable if a sound working procedure for EVERYONE is established.

For instance, take the four business day payment or delivery rule (settlement date) that has been established. What could be more fair? To allow an account to violate this rule with impunity is unfair to everyone in the industry and YOUR customers as well. A man makes a trade in good faith. He tells you orally (usually) that he wants to buy or sell at a certain figure. You sell and you buy. You take him on faith and the party that buys or sells is to take YOU on faith. This is an arrangement that must stand up whether or not the trade goes for or against the makers. There are more than a few people involved. There are not only the buyers and sellers but those who may have continued to trade in that security minute by minute and hour by hour, day after day, until settlement date and thereafter. An active security could conceivably trade many times in four days. If the original trade was no good you can readily see what would eventually happen to organized markets. And without such markets to see what would happen to freedom itself in this country in a few months—think!

The Man Who Prevaricates Is Circumspect

Over the years I have had a few experiences with people who would continuously neglect to appear on settlement date. Some would even promise to send me a check tomorrow, then it would not appear and I would call them again. “Sorry,” they would say, “I told my secretary to send it, I’ll do it right now.” Next day, no check. Then I’d call again and my man would be out, but his office would tell me to leave a message and he would call back. By 2 p.m. having not heard from him I’d go at it again. “Oh, yes,” he would blandly inform me, “Didn’t you get that check, now isn’t that something, I’ll attend to it and say right away.” By the time my cashier would come up to me and say, “What’s it now, Dutton, has this guy’s mother got the go and he had to go out of town, or who knows.”

You may also save yourself a heap of trouble and expense by eliminating congnostic rule breakers. These people have been known to lay down on trades and leave you holding the bag. They sometimes use all sorts of financial flimflam to incite money to be taken from the law down on hard. Remember, if you have high standards of commercial honor, and you insist that those with whom you do business meet those requirements, you aren’t going to have to pay anyone’s losses because you were a昼夜 for some smooth talking stock speculator.

Explain the Settlement Date

The next time one of your customers asks you about settlement date or is late, tell them what it is and why it exists. Explain that unless this rule is enforced and obeyed by EVERYONE all the buyers and sellers will suffer. Tell them never to do business with a firm that does not insist and live up to the fourth business day settlement rule. I have some accounts that send their stock and check to me like clockwork after their trades. There are some who last but Is large and I have learned that people appreciate living by sensible rules providing they know WHY SUCH RULES ARE NECESSARY.

Nat'l Capital Class A Sold

J. A. Winston & Co., Inc., and Netherlands Securities Co., Inc. on Sept. 26 offered 240,000 shares of the company's $1 par class A common stock at $3 per share.

Of the net proceeds, $269,500 will be used toward the repayment of notes, $150,000 will be loaned to Cameron-North, Inc. and $100,000 will be loaned to Walker & Co. for construction purposes. The balance will be used for working capital.

Through its subsidiaries, the company is engaged in diversified activities in the field of finance or commercial banking, the small loan business, and the business of the Real Estate System. Giving effect to the sale of the stock of this offering, the capitalization of the company will consist of 367,785 shares of class A common stock, 100,000 shares of class B common stock, and $267,986 of secured indebtedness.

R. F. Hawley Opens

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

R. F. Hawley is conducting a securities business from offices at 76-A Union Avenue, New York City.
ABA Announces Savs. Conference

The 58th annual Savings Conference of the American Bankers Association will be held at the Hotel Roosevelt here, March 6-8, 1961, according to an announcement by Gaylord A. Freeman, Jr., President of the Savings Division and President of The First National Bank of Chicago. The big two-and-a-half-day meeting will be devoted entirely to current issues and problems in the field of savings banking and will contain sessions of interest to executives concerned with savings administration and operations. The March conference will be the first of the Savings Division since the revision of the A.B.A. Constitution placed Association activities in mortgage lending under a separate standing committee. Thus the program will include no session on mortgages. Instead, if present plans for the program materialize, there will be audience participation sessions for discussion and airing of views of bankers on controversial issues. In the various sessions during the two days and a half of meetings, emphasis will be placed on various aspects of savings banking such as management, promotion, new operational developments, legislation, and utilization of savings.

With Hooker & Fay

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Guido F. Del Monte has become associated with Hooker & Fay Inc., 221 Montgomery Street, members of the New York and Pacific Coast Stock Exchanges. Mr. Del Monte, who has been in the investment business in San Francisco for many years, was formerly with Reynolds & Co. and Davies & Meija.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL
IN PALM SPRINGS...

250 Luxurious Rooms! Swimming, Golf, Tennis

Right on the Grounds! A new era begins in Palm Springs, California—now at last, a luxury hotel with every fine facility possible. Completely air conditioned for all-year resort living. Every room with radio, television and private lanai.

9-hole, 3-par course is not a pitch and put layout, but a real test of golf!

The Site of the 1961 Convention of the National Security Traders Association

250 Luxurious Rooms! Swimming, Golf, Tennis

Right on the Grounds! A new era begins in Palm Springs, California—now at last, a luxury hotel with every fine facility possible. Completely air conditioned for all-year resort living. Every room with radio, television and private lanai.

9-hole, 3-par course is not a pitch and put layout, but a real test of golf!

Mr. & Mrs. Edward A. Roob, Salomon Bros. & Hodler, Chicago. Mr. & Mrs. Harry J. Whalen, Coats, Chicago, at the A. B. A. Convention at Sun Valley. The CHRONICLE's complete coverage of the Convention—pictures and proceedings appear in the second section of today's issue.

Bernard J. Lasker

To Be Honored

Bernard J. Lasker, of E. H. Stern & Co. will be guest of honor at the annual Wall Street dinner on behalf of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, to be held on Monday, Dec. 5, at the Sheraton-East Hotel. This announcement was made jointly by Benjamin Einhorn, Astor & Bros. and George H. Hitte, Jr., Abraham & Co., co-chairmen of Federation's Wall Street Lapse.


With Gregory-Massari

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—John L. McGurk has become connected with Gregory-Massari, Inc., 326 South Beverly Drive, members of the Pacific Coast Stock Exchange. Mr. McGurk was formerly with Daniel D. Weston & Co.
Detroit and its branch cities right now are moving the glancing new chariots to market. And any day now the Motor Mule of Michigan will be filling the air with forecasts of growth and opportunity. Each year the saucy optimism and charm of the wrapped cars are a normal expectation of this bellwether industry.

As far as investment counselors are concerned, they're probably more inclined to take a ride in the cars rather than in the stocks. Most of them are 46% hard to find. One investment counselor, on route west for New York Airport, counted more than 35,000 trouble, internal, and external of Chrysler, think the stock may yet become a speculative favorite, but it has hit a wall. It seems. In the parts and equipment/retail-wholesale category, the NAIC survey shows that Bendix Corporation should be a favorite, with companies with a stake of over $200 million. Market-wise, it is performed well, and no company from the 1960 best and near the investment was from the 1950 Blue Plate Glass, in which 23 companies have holdings totaling $18,270,000. However, it holds no value to be as the company fell in the third quarter. Second in the third quarter.

Most interesting is the third-quarter statement of which 22 investment companies have these 23 companies. This new company has grown even more sluggish than motor car sales. Products (Detroit), a fiercely competitive field industry has no bull of fire for Borg-Warner stockholders. The company also has a vital stake in the same. The products are called to be done little to spread cheer through the circle account. For good or ill, however, it spells diversification, a goal sought by vendors to Detroit. The mutual funds also have a similar stake in the third of a billion in profits tied up in tire and rubber issues, which we've skidded this year. To be sure, these companies are not as dependent on the Motor Mule: the replacement tire market grows with the passing of time. This has proven even more sluggish than motor car sales. Products (Detroit), a fiercely competitive field industry has no bull of fire for Borg-Warner stockholders. The company also has a vital stake in the same. The products are called to be done little to spread cheer through the circle account. For good or ill, however, it spells diversification, a goal sought by vendors to Detroit. The mutual funds also have a similar stake in the third of a billion in profits tied up in tire and rubber issues, which we've skidded this year. To be sure, these companies are not as dependent on the Motor Mule: the replacement tire market grows with the passing of time. This has proven even more sluggish than motor car sales. Products (Detroit), a fiercely competitive field industry has no bull of fire for Borg-Warner stockholders. The company also has a vital stake in the same. The products are called to be done little to spread cheer through the circle account. For good or ill, however, it spells diversification, a goal sought by vendors to Detroit.

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Son of the steps that the Democratic party and the Democratic candidate have already indicated they intend to take to promote economic growth.

**Dangerous Philosophy**

It is fair supposition that should we head into a recession of any consequence these measures which they are advocating would be taken very promptly with increasing vigor. They have made it clear again and again, for example, that they think the cure for what they regard as slow growth—or at least one of the chief causes—is tinkering with the credit system of the country, and that side by side with such steps they would try to promote growth by phasing the government into the business of spending and spending and spending—whether or not they would tax and tax and tax and hope to elect and elect.

Whatever may be said for or against such tactics as measures for temporary revival of business, there can be no question that they are dangerous to our permanent welfare. Any slipping off of the business indexes this year which resulted in placing in power advocates of such measures as these would be little short of tragic.

In a recent address before the American Bankers Association, a well-known authority, Dr. Gabriel Hauge, Chairman of Manufacturers Trust Co., New York City, has thought fit to call shrewd attention to those dangers at least so far as they have to do with credit and the like. "Political campaigns," he said, "usually become a battle of wits among the people in the money business and on their policies. The drumfire has already begun, and it can be expected to mount with growing intensity in the remaining two months of the campaign." The Federal Reserve System, as the principal policy-making agency of the nation, has inevitably been drawn into the political crossfire. Both candidates for our highest office have declared their intention to maintain the Federal Reserve's statutory independence. However, one of them has been quoted in the New York Times as saying: 'But the President has great influence. The Fed, they say, and the Federal Reserve work closely together.' I have no doubt that any new President would find the Federal Reserve pursuing a new economic policy.

If I must confess that I find this a most disturbing statement. Our central bank, under its present charter, enjoys wide confidence among people in both parties. It would be most unfortunate if the Federal Reserve's future independence were jeopardized by enveloping it in some new economic policy council under direct Presidential control or through the deliberate use of the Presidential appointive power. We must be alert, for, like the power to tax, the power to appoint is the power to destroy. As a further illustration of the involvement of our sector of the economy in political debates, I would add the view that good thrift and good government mean a far more fruitful approach to the problem of economic growth than many voters and their families. The outlook would be so much the worse.

**Fiscal Irresponsibility**

The party—it is the Democratic party of course—which sets down tinkering with credit as its first step, also makes it clear that it would greatly increase the rate of spending of the Federal Government—primarily, at least, for the purpose, too, of stimulating economic growth. It lays the flattering union to its soul that it could in this way so greatly increase the rate of business activity and presumably profits, that additional taxes to cover the enhanced outlays could be laid without causing hardship. This is one of the basic notions developed in the early days of the New Deal, and which has convinced many people all that time were convinced was true. The trouble, or one of them, was that no time was ever found convenient to raise taxes in any such way and in any such amounts. There is nothing whatever to suppose that the party now preaching the doctrine—which is, of course, the same old New Deal party—would find it so easy.

The central truth about the matter is that there is really no way to increase taxing power by any such procedure. Such a thought is akin to the notion of perpetual motion in mechanics. No machine can develop the power to run itself, or run any program of fiscal irresponsibility ever develop the power to pay for its own extravagance. The ability of a people or of an economy to pay taxes or to do anything else worthwhile is deter-

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**Small Business Access to Equity Capital Made Easier**

New rules to spur equity capital flow to small business enacted by recently adjourned 86th Congress are described by National Association of Small Business Investment Companies.

American small business will find access to more than $100 million in equity capital made easier as a result of the greater flexibility in loan-making capabilities granted the licensed small business investment companies through liberalizing legislation enacted by the 86th Congress, the National Association of Small Business Investment Companies (NASBIC) recently announced.

**Two Road Blocks Removed**

"Two major road blocks toward making capital available have been removed by amendments to the 1958 Act contained in the new Public Law 904. Y. Grant Thomas Grant, Jr., President of NASBIC, which vigorously supported the necessary changes.

These obstacles were the mandatory requirement that lending corporations must purchase stock in the SBIC making the loan, and the restriction that the SBIC's that they could only acquire equity in the companies in which they had been made a part through the purchase of convertible debentures.

"It was obvious," Mr. Grant said, "that companies borrowing equity capital found it a hardship to be compelled to remove a portion of the borrowed funds instead of having the whole amount available for their needs. "NASBIC early recognized that this provision was a decided deterrent in a small corporation's search for capital and we urged the Congress to eliminate this requirement.

"Equally important in limiting the flow of equity capital was the regulation that SBIC's could acquire equities in the small businesses assisted only through the purchase of their convertible debentures. This acted as a brake because of the difficulty the SBIC's experienced in utilizing these debentures as collateral for increasing their own capital capabilities.

"This barrier now has been eliminated and regulations broadening the types of instruments which the SBIC's may use to provide equity capital to small business have been announced by the Small Business Administration.

"Those regulations provide that in addition to long-term loans without equity interest and unsecured convertible debentures, SBIC's now may provide long-term financing through purchases of:

1. Debt securities which carry conversion privileges and of which may be secured.
2. Debt securities which have detachable or non-detachable stock purchase warrants or options.
3. Stock of any class, with or without warrants, options or conversion privileges, of the small business being financed.

"NASBIC is proud to have aided in obtaining these needed changes which clear the path for greater and more intensive aid to small businesses needing capital and for growth through production and sales expansion, and if feasible, mergers," Mr. Grant said.

**New Harris, Upham Branch**

**BOSTON, Mass.—**Harris, Upham & Co. will open a new branch office at 607 Boylston Street about Oct. 6. Donald S. Burns will be manager.

**Representing J. A. Overton**

**SALISBURY, N. C.—**Carrell T. Overton is representing J. A. Overton & Co. of Coral Gables, Calif., from offices in the Wallace Bldg.
Salient Issues Facing Savings and Loan Holding Units

Continued from page 27

"It should be recognized, therefore, that the first blush of strength consists of the direct subsidiaries established by the affiliated insurance member institutions themselves...[who] has committed a fund of more than $4 billion."

**Holding Company Act**

An interim law passed on Sept. 23, 1960, prohibits holding companies from establishing de novo banks (defined as more than 10% of the guaranteed loan and mortgage insurance company's savings and loan association, or the formation of a new holding company that controls more than one insured association. The law was made permanent when the President signed into law a provision to that effect early in September, 1960. Although the law prohibits further acquisition of associations, it does not prohibit new branches nor growth within each association. The law has stated that they can live under this law as long as its effects would be negligible upon their growth.

**Current Profit Outlook**

Despite the fact that pro forma earnings for financial and savings and loan holding companies have risen an average of 270% over the past five years (and with the exceptional inflation (inflows) of the first two years is not annualized) and over 47% last year, a great deal of concern has been expressed by both the near term profit outlook the industry. This overall concern among investors is the consequence of "Eastern savings" and California savings banks for mortgage loans, the slack in national housing starts and the possibility of falling interest rates. With both of these loans combined with the problem of lowering the interest rate paid to savers. We do not believe a realistic appraisal of these factors could be made on the basis of the nearness of the savings and loan industry outlook.

**Competition for Mortgage Loans**

Some observers have become apprehensive about "Eastern mortgage" lending. In fact, a number of the current 7% yield on home mortgages have been attributed to the fact that these institutions are already making loans in California and many others are not. There has been no deterrent to the growth of the savings and loan industry. Based upon dollar volume, savings and loan associations accounted for 30.5%, insurance companies 3.9%, commercial banks 21.9%, individuals 20.7%, and other 13.6% of new mortgages ($20,000 or less) issued in California last year. The question to consider is, will institutional lenders (other than savings and loan associations) start transferring a larger portion of available savings to the California for the purpose of buying housing? A number of factors point to the answer to this question to be found in the "available" housing as defined by the California Housing and the availability of funds to any specific area (disaggregated).

As concerns insurance companies, it should be remembered that these institutions follow a policy of diversification. Mortgages were among the largest and most liquid assets of U.S. life insurance companies. Of the total mortgages, California mortgages represented 12.9% of the largest life insurance company. Of the total mortgages, California insured mortgages represented 12.9% of the largest life insurance company. Of the total mortgages, California savings and loan associations are the absolute availability of funds and the availability of funds to any specific area (disaggregated).

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**The Earnings Projections for Eleven Savings & Loan Holding Companies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Holding Company</th>
<th>1956 (a)</th>
<th>1957 (b)</th>
<th>1958 (c)</th>
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<td>California Financial</td>
<td>$400,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imperial Financial</td>
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<td>$250,000</td>
<td>$350,000</td>
<td>$450,000</td>
<td>$550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans-Western Financial</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>$400,000</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Footnotes to Financial Appendix**

The above figures are for pro forma except as otherwise noted and include, where applicable, pro forma for:

1. The Acquisition was incorporated in September, 1954; 1955 was the end of its first full year of operation, or it is a start-up company, is for the year 1959-1960.

2. The "increases" are based on the year 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on a 4-year pattern for 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on the year 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on a 4-year pattern for 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on the year 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on a 4-year pattern for 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on the year 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on a 4-year pattern for 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on the year 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on a 4-year pattern for 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on the year 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on a 4-year pattern for 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on the year 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on a 4-year pattern for 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on the year 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on a 4-year pattern for 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on the year 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on a 4-year pattern for 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on the year 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on a 4-year pattern for 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on the year 1955-1956. The "increases" are based on a 4-year pattern for 1955-1956.
Steel Company Bonds Offered

A major offering of steel company securities took place on Oct. 1, 1965, with the underwriting of $60,000,000 Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. first mortgage sinking fund 5½%, bonds, series H, due 1985 by a group headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The bonds are being offered publicly at 99.6%, to yield 4.6% to maturity.

The sinking fund for the bonds will begin in 1969 and will result in 93.33% of the bond's principal maturity. The bonds are also optionally redeemable by the company in whole or in part at any time without call. Unlike the bonds, they are redeemable prior to Oct. 1, 1965, from funds borrowed at an interest cost of 7% and 11% respectively.

Youngstown will apply the proceeds from the sale of the bonds to capital expenditures and in part to restore working capital used for previous capital expenditures. Application will be made to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Paine, Webber Adds New York Stock Exchange

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Donald T. Skaggs and Gridley L. Wright have joined the staff of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, 625 South Spring Street. Mr. Skaggs was formerly with Shaw, Bayless & Co. Mr. Wright was with Dean Witter & Co.
Why Outlook Is Favorable For United States Economy

Continued from page 1

For United States economy, the favorable position is based on the notion that the nation has emerging strength in the face of possible economic difficulties ahead. The nation is in a position to absorb the shock of a potential recession, and its economic base is strong enough to withstand a downturn.

Stability Essential

Less rapid progress has been made in the field of longer-term financing of economic development, and the United States has pointed out that there must be a stronger emphasis on the policies of the International Monetary Fund.

International Liquidity Improved

We have studied with close interest the recent Annual Report to broad developments in balances of payments and have noted that the nation has been able to reduce the balance of payments deficit. The nation has made significant advances in its efforts to improve its balance of payments position.

Inventory Recession

As reflected in business activities and practices, the major area of concern is the recession in the United States. The inventory problems have been reflected in the prices of goods and services, and there is a need to continue to maintain reasonable levels of inventory.

Fixity in Gold Price

We have made real progress toward the establishment of an essential objective of world monetary policy. The gold standard is secure, and the United States has maintained its fixed gold price.
to realize that the free countries of the world have for a common objective of maintaining stability in their national currencies, and must keep ever in mind that the actions of each affects the economy of the others. We are taking certain steps not only in expanding our export insurance facilities and in more intensive efforts to promote wider currency exchanges overseas, to encourage our export sales and to improve the foreign market. We believe they are do-
ing so with the cooperation of a number of other countries, and are pursuing liberal commercial policies with the United States and the rest of the world. This is especially needed with respect to agri-
cultural products. The nego-
tiations which have recently started in Geneva will be car-
cered with the tariffs of the Common Market as well as those of other countries in the GATT, and will provide an opportunity for real progress on this front.

We have high hopes for a suc-
cessful outcome.

I have so far been discussing the United States balance of payments and not all that many very large payments surpluses which were transferred to the United States and European coun-
tries were recording not only with the United States but also with the less developed countries. I have ventured to say that this did not alter the basic monetary pattern of world payments and could not be ex-
pected to. I am glad to see that the Annual Report has very properly directed attention to this important counterpart in international payments. The continuing payments surpluses of these industrial countries are the most important, indeed a crucial, problem now facing us in world finance. But the developing countries and the strong industrial countries need a mutual interest in bringing about a more reasonable equilibrium in the payments relationships between these areas. One important need is an improvement in the role of the dollar. I realize that the new Managing Director, Mr. Franks, and other form of adjustments of a mutually beneficial character could be made. But I have the impression that any significant improvements in this area are not likely for some considerable time. A study of the balance of payments of the developing countries and the less-developed areas and from the United States as well. As one example, one might be the study of aid given to reducing internal taxes on commodities in the less-developed countries.

Large Reserves Essential

We are very acutely aware of the importance of the free world. We know ourselves that freedom of action which is essential if we are to use fiscal and monetary policy flexi-
ably as a major means of dealing with both inflationary and deflationary forces. This is another and sometimes even more immediate problem. We will impel us over the years through policies at home to maintain a sound balance of payments and a adequate reserve level. We shall do all that we can to control the growth of credit and to maintain a reasonable equilibrium in our balance of payments.

The free world is moving through a period of considerable economic, social and political events. In every field—health, technology, education, social security and welfare—new achievements stream from the minds and the labor of men. People who in the past could expect little of life see horizons of which they never dreamed. Their new aspirations which they never before dared to have. Out of this has come a growing demand for higher living stan-
dards as a result of the economic development which will necessarily be in the future. This drive is on the resources of all countries, because in even the relatively developing countries, the demand for improved production and the desire for more and better schools and hospitals, and more effective means for education, is now an additional reason for the inflationary pressures of the future.

All of this is of the most in-

tensely practical concern to us, as we are in the midst of a battle for the survival of free countries. We have a vital role to play in the present and in the future. A compelling urge for economic ex-
icence in these difficult times, a desire to meet the needs of the free world, and thus help meet the great challenges of our time.

* * *

Statement of Condition
To December 31, 1961

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>December 31</th>
<th>December 31</th>
<th>December 31</th>
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<td>1,943.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Time deposits)</td>
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<td>(1,207.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserve earnings</td>
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<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>$3,050.1</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>$3,062.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Securities Course

For Teachers

A course on securities and invest-
ing designed especially as "In-
"service training" for New York City school teachers has been in-
cluded in the joint sponsorship of the New York Stock Exchange and the Board of Edu-
cation.

An enrollment of 145 teachers at the first session was more than twice as many as had been ex-
pected.

This is the first such course or-
organized through the Exchange with the Board of Education's varied "in-service" programs. For teachers who can gain credits for advancement.

The 15 sessions will be held on one day each week from 3 to 5 in the Great Room of the Commerce Building, 60 Liberty St. Teachers were requested to be present. They were switched because of the un-
expectedly large attendance.

Visits to the trading floor and other aspects of the Exchange are planned, and the program will be repeated in the spring.

A seminar is to be given by Stock Exchange member firm representatives on the Exchange's role in the economy. Committee for the metropolitan business community will present the methods of teaching students of all ages about money and the world will be given by educators.

Material covered will include: types of stock market, stock exchanges, how to read the financial page of a newspaper, how to interpret corporation fi-

nancial data, how to obtain in-
formation independently, the role of investors in American economy.

The course is open to all teachers in the city school system but is primarily designed for those teachers who have undertaken instruction in this area.

Johnson Open House

(San Francisco Chronicle, December 31, 1961)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — J. B. Johnson has opened offices at 666 Post Street to con-
duct a securities business.
STATE OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Continued from page 4
set seasonal gains for cold rolled sheets.

Steelmaking is expected to con¬

tinue in the mid-fifties during most of

1960, and production may reach 60% of capacity by the end of the month, but that's the best that can be hoped for.

Marketing men look for the in¬

got rate in steel to average no more than 60%, Steel reported. Operations are expected to rise gradually. First peak in November or early December, and trail off significantly in February.

The upturn could be greater than an estimated 50%.

(1) Start hedging against a possible December price increase.

(2) Start building inventories. Neither is likely. In stead, we've been told by the largest buyers are either holding the line or continuing to liquidate tonnage.

Last week, furnaces were op¬

erated at 65.4% of capacity, slightly below (0.1 percentage point) the 65.5% seasonal rate. Output was about 1,245,000 ingot tons. September production was 6.4 million tons, or 6.8 million tons. At the three-quarter mark, the 1960 total is 80.4 million tons.

Scrap prices are still pointing down. Steel theft is still a heft problem. Heavy melting steel slid 67 cents a ton this period, and 75 cents remain out of the market.

An upturn in private, nonfarm housing starts during the recovery is not expected to improve the economy out of a fairly short and shallow recession, predicted Steel's panel of 47 economic consultants in an autumn business survey.

This Week's Steel Output Based On 53.5% of Jan. 1, 1960 Capacity

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the operating rate of the steel companies will average 63% of capacity for the week, beginning Oct. 3, equivalent to 1,500,000 tons of ingot and steel castings (based on a weekly average production of 1947-49). These figures compared with the actual levels of 97% and 67% for the same week during the second and third weeks of September.

Actual carloadings for the week ended Sept. 29, was 269,000, a decline of 3.2% from the 275,000 loaded in the preceding week. Actual output (based on 1947-49 weekly production) was 97.2% and production 1,440,000 tons. Cumulative weekly production was loaded at 262,000 tons, or 2.5%. At that time the industry was virtually closed down due to a strike of the steel union.

Note: Production is based on aver¬

age. Factors related on this basis. Electric Output 4.1% Above 1959 Week

The amount of electric energy distributed for commercial and industrial use was 4.1% above the 1959 week. Total production, estimated at 13,770,000,000 kw., according to figures reported to the Federal Reserve Institute. Output was 377,000,000 kw., below that of the previous week's total of 378,000,000 kw., but showed a gain of 545,000,000 kw., or 15% of the comparable 1959 week.

September Car Output 9.3% Below 1959

September car production toppled last month's output by more than two-thirds. Figures from the Society of Automotive Reports said:

An estimated 104,375 cars were built during September, Ward's said. August's yield was 356,577 units. September's total was 252,857 units and 660,227 units were assembled.

However, the statistical agency noted that the September total is 9.3% shy of the 430,000 cars the industry expects to complete in 1960. Meanwhile, Ward's said that car production shot up 16% last week, reaching the highest level since Feb. 28, with General Motors and Ford Motor Co. increased their production schedules.

Eleven of the 17 Ford Motor Co. plants were working on programs on a six-day basis this week. So did American Motors and Buick Division of GM. All other plants worked five days.

Futlure Business Declined Last Week Ending Sept. 29

Cumulative business failures declined to 284 in the week ended Sept. 29, compared with 288 in the preceding week, reported Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Despite this dip, small failures with liabilities of less than $10,000 dropped to 23 from 32. Thirty-five of the falling 30 failures were in the principal line of $100,000 or less, the firm said with 49 in the preceding week.

Tolls fell off in all industry and trade groups except construction, where casualties climbed to 56 from 46. Manufacturing failures declined to 51 from 60. Wholesale failures fell to 143 from 151, while commercial failures rose to 1,262 from 1,250. The failure rate dropped to 7.86 from 10.61, compared with 1959 levels in all lines.

Whole Foods Food Price Index Moves Up Again to 1960 High

For the second consecutive week the Wholesale Food Price Index, compiled by Dun & Brad¬

street, Inc., edged up to a new high for the year to last week. On Sept. 27 it stood at 206.2, 2.8% above the 1959 high of 201.6. The New York index rose 3.5% higher than the Jan. 1, 1960 high of 53.5, set a week earlier, 2.2% above the year ago level.
### Indicators of Current Business Activity

#### American Iron and Steel Institute
- Inflected steel operations (per cent capacity): Oct. 8
- Current capacity (140,650 tons): 352,000
- Production (1:40,650 tons): 115,000
- Shipments (140,650 tons): 115,000
- Stocks (140,650 tons): 50,000

#### American Petroleum Institute
- Crude oil and natural gas sales (dollars per barrel)—Sept. 30: 76.0
- Finished gasoline (90 octane): 75.0
- Gasoline (unanion grade): 75.0
- Jet fuel: 82.0
- Distillate fuel oil (20°API distillation point): 84.0
- Gas fuel (100%): 71.0

#### Association of American Railroads
- Freight earnings (million dollars, basis of business): Oct. 8
- Gross earnings: 152.0
- Net earnings: 147.4
- Operating expenses: 69.0
- Net income: 90.0
- Weighted average ton-miles: 20,000
- Revenue ton-miles: 20,000
- Cost of motive power: 8.0

#### Civil Engineering Construction—Engineering
- Total U. S. construction—Sept. 30: 400,000
- Private construction—Sept. 30: 200,000
- Public construction—Sept. 30: 100,000
- State and municipal—Sept. 30: 50,000
- Federal—Sept. 30: 20,000

#### Coal Quota of U. S. Bureau of Mines
- Bituminous coal and lignite (tons): Sept. 28: 8,000,000
- Lignite (tons): Sept. 28: 2,000,000

#### Department Store Sales Index—Federal Reserve
- Sales index (number of cases): Oct. 8
- Total index: 120

#### Edison Electric Institute
- Electrification of homes (Oct. 1): 50
- Electrification of offices (Oct. 1): 50

#### Iron Ore Commodity Price Index
- Domestic iron ore (per ton): Sept. 28: 5.0
- Imported iron ore (per ton): Sept. 28: 10.0

#### Moody's Bond Prices Daily Averages
- U. S. Government bonds: Sept. 28: 100
- Average corporate: Sept. 28: 100
- Aaa: Sept. 28: 100
- Aa: Sept. 28: 100
- Average mortgage: Sept. 28: 100
- Railroad Group: Sept. 28: 100
- Public Utilities Group: Sept. 28: 100
- Industrial Group: Sept. 28: 100

#### Moody's Commodity Index
- Grain (September): Sept. 28: 100
- Oil: Sept. 28: 100
- Coal: Sept. 28: 100

#### National Fertilizer Association
- Development index: Sept. 28: 100
- Fertilizer index: Sept. 28: 100
- Chemicals index: Sept. 28: 100

#### Round-About Transactions for Account of Members
- Total purchases: Sept. 28: 1,000,000
- Other sales: Sept. 28: 1,000,000
- Total sales: Sept. 28: 1,000,000

#### Stock Transactions for Odd-Lot Account of Odd-Lot Dealers and Specialists on N. Y. Stock Exchange
- Sales (100 shares or less): Sept. 28: 100,000

#### Values and Prices, New Series—U. S. Dept. of Labor
- Average employment for week ending Sept. 27: 100
- Average weekly earnings: Sept. 27: 100
- Average hourly earnings: Sept. 27: 100

#### Waterfront Activity
- Total vessel arrivals: Sept. 28: 100
- Total vessel departures: Sept. 28: 100

### Financial Indicators

#### American Zinc Institute, Inc.
- Sales (in thousands of dollars): Sept. 28: 100
- Shipments (in thousands of pounds): 1,000

#### Building Permit Valuation—Bun & Broadstreet, Inc.
- Total permits: Sept. 28: 100

#### Cotton and Linen—Department of Commerce
- Production (tons): Sept. 28: 100
- Stocks (tons): Sept. 28: 100
- Cotton gin capacity: Sept. 28: 100

#### Department Store Sales Index—Federal Reserve
- Sales index: Sept. 28: 100

#### Edison Electric Institute
- Electrification of homes: Sept. 28: 100
- Electrification of offices: Sept. 28: 100

#### Iron Ore Commodity Price Index
- Domestic iron ore: Sept. 28: 100
- Imported iron ore: Sept. 28: 100

#### Moody's Bond Prices Daily Averages
- U. S. Government bonds: Sept. 28: 100
- Average corporate: Sept. 28: 100
- Aaa: Sept. 28: 100
- Aa: Sept. 28: 100
- Average mortgage: Sept. 28: 100
- Railroad Group: Sept. 28: 100
- Public Utilities Group: Sept. 28: 100
- Industrial Group: Sept. 28: 100

#### Moody's Commodity Index
- Grain (September): Sept. 28: 100
- Oil: Sept. 28: 100
- Coal: Sept. 28: 100

#### National Fertilizer Association
- Development index: Sept. 28: 100
- Fertilizer index: Sept. 28: 100
- Chemicals index: Sept. 28: 100

#### Round-About Transactions for Account of Members
- Total purchases: Sept. 28: 1,000,000
- Other sales: Sept. 28: 1,000,000
- Total sales: Sept. 28: 1,000,000

#### Stock Transactions for Odd-Lot Account of Odd-Lot Dealers and Specialists on N. Y. Stock Exchange
- Sales (100 shares or less): Sept. 28: 1,000,000

#### Values and Prices, New Series—U. S. Dept. of Labor
- Average employment for week ending Sept. 27: 100
- Average weekly earnings: Sept. 27: 100
- Average hourly earnings: Sept. 27: 100

#### Waterfront Activity
- Total vessel arrivals: Sept. 28: 100
- Total vessel departures: Sept. 28: 100

### Money in Circulation—Treasury Dept.
- Total: $3,000,000

### Prices Received by Farmers
- Groups: Sept. 28: 100

### Real Estate Financing in Nonfarm Mortgage Area
- No. of loans for month: 100

### Total:
- $3,000,000

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The following statistical tabulations cover production and other figures for the latest week or monthly available. Dates shown in first column are either for the week or month ended on that date, or, in cases of quotations, are as of that date:

**American Iron and Steel Institute**: Inflected steel operations (per cent capacity) for Oct. 8. 
**American Petroleum Institute**: Crude oil and natural gas sales (dollars per barrel) for Sept. 30. 
**Association of American Railroads**: Freight earnings (million dollars, basis of business) for Oct. 8. 
**Civil Engineering Construction—Engineering**: Total U. S. construction for Sept. 30. 
**Coal Quota of U. S. Bureau of Mines**: Bituminous coal and lignite (tons) for Sept. 28. 
**Department Store Sales Index—Federal Reserve**: Sales index (number of cases) for Oct. 8. 
**Edison Electric Institute**: Electrification of homes (Oct. 1) and electrification of offices (Oct. 1) for Oct. 1. 
**Iron Ore Commodity Price Index**: Domestic iron ore (per ton) for Sept. 28. 
**Moody's Commodity Index**: Grain (September) for Sept. 28. 
**National Fertilizer Association**: Development index and fertilizer index for Sept. 28. 
**Round-About Transactions for Account of Members**: Total purchases, other sales, and total sales for Sept. 28. 
**Stock Transactions for Odd-Lot Account of Odd-Lot Dealers and Specialists on N. Y. Stock Exchange**: Sales (100 shares or less) for Sept. 28. 
**Values and Prices, New Series—U. S. Dept. of Labor**: Average employment for week ending Sept. 27. 

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**American Zinc Institute, Inc.**: Sales (in thousands of dollars) for Sept. 28. 
**Building Permit Valuation—Bun & Broadstreet, Inc.**: Total permits for Sept. 28. 
**Cotton and Linen—Department of Commerce**: Production (tons) for Sept. 28. 
**Iron Ore Commodity Price Index**: Domestic iron ore (per ton) for Sept. 28. 
**Moody's Bond Prices Daily Averages**: U. S. Government bonds for Sept. 28. 
**Moody's Commodity Index**: Grain (September) for Sept. 28. 
**National Fertilizer Association**: Development index and fertilizer index for Sept. 28. 
**Round-About Transactions for Account of Members**: Total purchases, other sales, and total sales for Sept. 28. 
**Stock Transactions for Odd-Lot Account of Odd-Lot Dealers and Specialists on N. Y. Stock Exchange**: Sales (100 shares or less) for Sept. 28. 
**Values and Prices, New Series—U. S. Dept. of Labor**: Average employment for week ending Sept. 27. 
**Real Estate Financing in Nonfarm Mortgage Area**: No. of loans for month for Sept. 28. 

**Total**: $3,000,000
NOTE—Because of the large number of issues announced in SEC filings, it may be increasingly difficult to predict offering dates with high degree of certainty. Therefore, those issues in the index and in the accompanying detailed itemization which reflect a great deal of transactional activity but are not, in general, to be considered as firm offering dates.

+ ACR Electroshearing Corp
  Sept. 20, 1960 filed 150,000 shares of common stock, 75,000 series I common stock purchase warrants, and 75,000,000 shares of purchase warrants, to be offered in units, each unit to consist of two common shares and one warrant. Warrants are exercisable initially at $2 per share. Price—To be supplied by management. Proceeds—For salaries of additional personnel, liquidation of debt, research, and the balance for working capital.

+ Adler Building Industries Inc.

+ Aircraft Armaments, Inc. (11/18)
  Sept. 26, 1960 filed 250,000 shares of common stock, to be offered by Aircraft Armaments, Inc., a holder of 46,279,359 shares of common stock of Aircraft Armaments, Inc., common on the basis of one Aircraft share for each 8 3/16 Aircraft shares. Proceeds—For general corporate purposes. Business—The insurer, wholly owned by UAV, is engaged in the application of microwave technology to electronic signal detection fields and works largely for the Department of Defense.

+ Alarm Device Manufacturing Co. (10/17/21)

+ All American Engineering Co. (11/15)

+ Allegri-Tech Inc. (11/14-18)

+ Allen, McFarland & Co.
  Sept. 8, 1960 (letter of notification) 120,000 shares of common stock (par 10 cents) and 30,000 shares of common stock (par 10 cents). Price—Of 120,000 shares, $2 per share; of 30,000 shares, $1 per share. Proceeds—To maintain markets in selected securities and for working capital. Office—1120 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. Underwriter—None.

+ Aluminum Insulating Co. (10/10)

+ American Asbestos (10/17-21)
  Sept. 9, 1960 filed 170,000 shares of common stock (no par), of which 40,000 shares, representing outstanding

CONTINUED ON PAGE 29
stock, will be offered for the account of a selling stockholder, and 130,000 shares will be offered for the account of the issuing company. Price—To be supplied by amendment. Proceeds—For general corporate purposes. Business—The company is engaged in the manufacture of toys and game accessories. Office—121 Broadway, New York City, New York. (managing.)

American Optical Co. (10-17/21)

American Playlands Corp.

Gulf Resources, Inc. (10-17/21)

Idaho Power Co. (10-17/21)

Kingston Press, Inc. (10-17/21)
Aug. 16, 1960 filed 130,000 shares of common stock. Price—At par ($1 per share). Proceeds—For expenses for development of oil properties. Office—1500 Broadway, New York City.
**Davella Stores Corp.** (11/15)
Sept. 7, 1969, filed $1,500,000 of convertible subordinated debentures, due Dec. 15, 1976, to be offered to the public, $100 par value, convertible at the option of the holder into common stock at $.75 per share and to be used for working capital. Each $1,000 principal amount of debenture will entitle the holder to one share of common stock.

**Daystrom, Inc.** (10/18)
Sept. 14, 1969, filed $10,000,000 of sinking fund debentures. The debentures are convertible into 2,000,000 shares of common stock at a price of $5 per share and will be used for working capital. Each $1,000 principal amount of debenture will entitle the holder to one share of common stock at $.50 per share and to be used for working capital. Each $1,000 principal amount of debenture will entitle the holder to one share of common stock.

**Deere (John) Credit Co.** (10/25-28)
Sept. 16, 1969, filed 50,000 shares of common stock at (par) $10 per share. Price—$4 per share. Business—The company makes, from its own designs, and sells high voltage power transformers, electric power meters, test equipment, and other electrical products. Proceeds—For working capital, relocation, and expansion. Officers—John A. Deere, president; I. B. Deere, vice president; D. W. Deere, treasurer; A. W. Deere, controller; John B. Deere, Jr., chairman of board; R. W. Preschpirg & Co., both of New York City (managing).

**Del Electronics Corp.** (10/11-14)

(Connie B.) Gay Broadcasting Co. (11/17)

General Acceptance Corp. (10/17-21)

* General Chemical Corp. (11/19-23)

* Gulf Resources, Inc. (11/15-18)

* Holder Electronics Manufacturing Corp. (11/26, 1969)

* Home Builders Acceptance Corp. (10/17-21)
Sept. 9, 1969 (letter of notification) 100,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Price—At [par] ($1 per share). Proceeds—For expenses for working oil and gas. Address—P. O. Box 105, Libertyville, Ill. Underwriter—None.

* Homecrest Corp. of America (11/14-18)
Sept. 28, 1969 filed 105,310 shares of common stock of which 18,000 was for the account of the issuing company and the reminder for the account of the present holders thereof. Of this remainder, 35,250 shares will be offered for sale to the public at the market at this time. Price—$5 per share. Proceeds—For working capital. Office—New Bedford, Mass. Underwriter—Kidder, Peabody & Co., New York City (managing).

* Homecrest Corp. (11/13)
Sept. 28, 1969 filed 122,000 shares of common stock of which 30,000 shares are to be offered for the account of the issuing company and 92,000 shares, representing outstanding common stock, are to be offered for the account of the present holders thereof. Price—$1 per share. Proceeds—For general corporate purposes. Office—1105 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa. Underwriter—Van Alstyne, Noel & Co., New York City (managing).

* Holz Foam Corp. (10/10-14)
Aug. 8, 1969 filed 125,000 shares of common stock of which 62,500 shares are to be offered for the account of the issuing company and 62,500 shares, representing outstanding common stock, are to be offered for the account of the present holders thereof. Price—$1 per share. Proceeds—For general corporate purposes. Address—Hialeah, Fla. Underwriter—Martinelli & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

* Glen Manufacturing Inc. (10/10-14)
Aug. 8, 1969 filed 125,000 shares of common stock of which 62,500 shares are to be offered for the account of the issuing company and 62,500 shares, representing outstanding common stock, are to be offered for the account of the present holders thereof. Price—$1 per share. Proceeds—For general corporate purposes. Address—Hialeah, Fla. Underwriter—Martinelli & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

* Idaho Power Co. (11/15)
Sept. 21, 1969 filed 100,000 shares of common stock (par $5) of which 50,000 shares are to be offered for the account of the present holders thereof. Price—$1 per share. Proceeds—For general corporate purposes. Office—404 East Idaho Ave., Boise, Idaho. Underwriter—Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, Inc. (managing).

* Industrial Hose & Rubber Co., Inc. (10/24-28)
Sept. 9, 1969 filed 250,000 shares of common stock (par $1), of which 45,000 shares are to be offered for the account of the issuing company, 35,000 shares, represent-
in exchange for $20,000 of outstanding 5% convertible debentures maturing in 1964. Proceeds—For construction of addition to the building; liquidation of bank debt, replacement of working capital, and for general corporate purposes.

**Louisiana Gas Service Co.**

Sept. 21, 1960 filed 100,000 shares of common stock (par $1) for public offering. Proceeds—For construction of additional plants, acquisition of equipment, and for general corporate purposes. Underwriter—None.

**Maclellan & Associates Inc.**

Sept. 19, 1960 filed 150,000 shares of common stock (par $1) for public offering. Proceeds—For construction of additional offices, construction of additional equipment, and for general corporate purposes. Underwriter—Loeb, Rhoades & Co., New York, N. Y.

**Major League Bowling & Recreation Inc.**

Sept. 18, 1960 filed 150,000 shares of common stock (par $1) for public offering. Proceeds—To be used for the construction and acquisition of additional bowling centers and for general corporate purposes. Underwriter—J. A. Hoge & Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

**Lawnville Chemicals Inc.**

Aug. 31, 1960 filed 100,000 shares of common stock (par $1) for public offering. Proceeds—For the construction and acquisition of additional equipment and for general corporate purposes. Underwriter—Kidder, Peabody & Co., New York, N. Y.

**Lawter Chemicals Inc.**

Sept. 19, 1960 filed 150,000 shares of common stock (par $1) for public offering. Proceeds—For the construction of additional facilities and for general corporate purposes. Underwriter—Paul C. Kimber & Co. of New York, N. Y.

**Lickey Inc.**

Aug. 20, 1960 filed 100,000 shares of common stock (par $1) for public offering. Proceeds—For general corporate purposes—Engage in the manufacture and sale of rubber and allied products. Underwriter—Klauder & Company, Chicago, Ill.

**Lifetime Pools Equipment Corp.**

July 1, 1960 filed 100,000 shares of common stock. Price—To be determined by underwriters. Proceeds—To be used by the company in its business—Engage in the manufacture and selling of fiber glass swimming pools and related equipment. Underwriter—Lee H. Higginson, Corp., New York City.

**Lionel Corp.**

Sept. 10, 1960 filed 250,000 shares of common stock (par $1) for public offering. Proceeds—To be used by the company in its business—Engage in the manufacture and sale of radio, television, electronic, and related equipment. Underwriter—Kidder, Peabody & White, Ltd., New York, N. Y.

**Locke Inc.**

Oct. 20-21

May 26 filed 200,000 shares of common stock (par 10 cents) and 50,000 shares of common stock purchase warrants. The company proposes to use the net proceeds from the sale of the common stock of $750,000 for development and design work by a subsidiary in the field of infrared and microwave components for microwave instruments, and for the balance for working capital, equipment, and for general corporate purposes. Underwriter—Ross, Lyon & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

**Kingsport Press Inc.**

Nov. 15


**Knudex Inc.**

Oct. 10-14

Sept. 20, 1960 filed 100,000 shares of common stock (par $1) for public offering. Proceeds—For the construction of additional facilities and for general corporate purposes. Underwriter—Loeb, Rhoades & Co., New York, N. Y.

**Koeller Inc.**

Aug. 31, 1960 filed 100,000 shares of common stock (par $1) for public offering. Proceeds—To be used for the construction and acquisition of additional equipment and for general corporate purposes. Underwriter—Kidder, Peabody & Co., New York, N. Y.

**Lawter Chemicals Inc.**

Sept. 19, 1960 filed 150,000 shares of common stock (par $1) for public offering. Proceeds—For the construction of additional facilities and for general corporate purposes. Underwriter—Paul C. Kimber & Co. of New York, N. Y.

**Lifetime Pools Equipment Corp.**

July 1, 1960 filed 175,000 shares of common stock (par $1) for public offering. Proceeds—To be used by the company in its business—Engage in the manufacture and selling of fiber glass swimming pools and related equipment. Underwriter—Lee H. Higginson, Corp., New York City.

**Locke Inc.**

Oct. 20-21

May 26 filed 200,000 shares of common stock (par 10 cents) and 50,000 shares of common stock purchase warrants. The company proposes to use the net proceeds from the sale of the common stock of $750,000 for development and design work by a subsidiary in the field of infrared and microwave components for microwave instruments, and for the balance for working capital, equipment, and for general corporate purposes. Underwriter—Ross, Lyon & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Proceeds—For Denver, Sept. 28, 1960 filed 100,000 shares of common stock, of which 50,000 shares will be offered for the account of the issuing company and 50,000 shares representing outstanding stock, are to be offered for the account of the present holders thereof. Price—To be supplied by amendment. Business—The company makes and sells solid state devices. Proceeds—For general corporate purposes. Office—190 Duffy Ave., Hicksville, New York; (managing).

Mondex, Inc., New York City.


Sexton (John) & Co., New York City. Underwriter—$25,000,000 of common stock (no par), of which 50,000 shares are to be offered for the account of the issuing company and 20,000 shares representing outstanding stock, are to be sold for the account of the present holders thereof. Price—To be supplied by amendment. Business—Food distribution system. Proceeds—For general corporate purposes. Office—193 East 41st Street, New York City (managing). Offering—Expected in late October.


Simpson-Humphrey Co., New York, N. Y.


Sofitel, Inc. (10/10) June 17, 1960 (letter of notification) 150,000 shares of common stock, of which 75,000 shares are to be offered for the account of the present holders thereof. Price—To be supplied by amendment. Business—The firm sells personal goods through a store in Oakland, Calif., and in additional stores in Hayward and Walnut Creek. Proceeds—To repay bank borrowings and for expansion. Office—800 Broadway, Oakland, Calif. Underwriter—J. S. Strauss & Co., New York City (managing).

Solton Devices, Inc., New York City. Underwriter—$25,000,000 of common stock, of which 75,000 shares are to be offered for the account of the issuing company and 25,000 shares may be offered by the underwriters. Price—To be supplied by amendment. The company makes, sells and leases proprietary electronic devices. Proceeds—For expansion and reduction of indebtedness. Office—2215 Colby Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Underwriters—Carl M. Lobel, Rhoades & Co., and Palen, Webber, & Co., both of New York City (managing).

Sonnichsen, Inc., New York City.

Telephone & Electronics Corp. (10/24-28)

A. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 25,870 shares of common stock of the company for general corporate purposes—To be sold at public auction for $2.49 per share. Proceeds—To be used for general corporate purposes including the growth of the firm.

B. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for expansion and general development of the firm. Proceeds—To be used for the acquisition of additional real estate and equipment.

C. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment for the firm.

D. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional real estate for the firm.

E. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

F. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

G. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

H. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

I. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

J. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

K. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

L. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

M. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

N. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

O. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

P. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

Q. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

R. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

S. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

T. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

U. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

V. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

W. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

X. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

Y. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

Z. 18, 1960 (letter of notification) 10,000 shares of common stock of the company for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate. Proceeds—To be used for the purchase of additional equipment and real estate for the firm.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle . . . Thursday, October 6, 1960
ATTENTION UNDERWRITERS!

Do you have an issue you're planning to register?

Our Corporation News Department would like to hear from you about.

Would you telephone us at EKect 9-5758 or write us at 52 Park Place, New York 7, N. Y.

Prospective Offerings

Acme Steel Co.

Oct. 3, 1960 It was reported that the sale of $10,000,000 of common stock, at $15 per share, for immediate effect at the present time later in the year. Proceeds—For expansion and redemption. Office—195th St. & Perry Ave., Chicago, III.

Alexander's Department Stores Inc.

Dec. 21, 1960 It was announced that new financing, mostly in the form of first mortgage bonds, is expected early in 1961. Office—205-2nd St., New York 1, N. Y.

Arkansas Power & Light Co.

Sept. 12, 1960 It was reported that a registration of common stock was filed by the company in the Securities and Exchange Commission. Proceeds—For expansion and for redemption. Office—Little Rock, Ark., N. Y.

Atlantic Electric Co.

Sept. 15, 1960 It was reported that it is contemplated to file a registration of common stock. Proceeds—For additional securities sometime in the future. Office—29 North Charles St., Baltimore.

Aultman Electric Co.

Oct. 26, 1960 It was reported that it expects to sell additional securities sometime in the first half of 1961, but no decision has been made as to type. Office—Lexington Building, Baltimore, Md.

Bakins Van & Storage Co.

July 2, 1960 It was reported that the company is contemplating a common stock issue. Office—1335 So. Figueroa St., Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Brooklyn Union Gas Co.

Sept. 21, 1960 G. Griswold, Vice-President and Treasurer of the company, stated that he is making no further financing in 1960 but that $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 of mortgage bonds will be offered sometime in early 1961. Office—80 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

California asbestos Corp.

Sept. 16, 1960 It was reported that discussion is under way concerning an offering of about $60,000,000 of common stock. Proceeds—For further development of the company's business and to meet needs. To be a full filing or a "iloc. A." Business—the company, which is in the asbestos business but which has little plant, will mine and mill asbestos. Proceeds—to set up new mining and milling operations. Address—the company is near Fresno, Calif. Underwriter—R. E. Dowd & Co., Beverly Hills, Calif.

Carbide Equipment Corp.

Oct. 5, 1960 It was reported that a full filing of about $300,000 of units, consisting of common stock, bonds and warrants, had been made. Proceeds—For expansion of the business; Office—97-02 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. Underwriter—R. F. Dowd & Co., Inc.

Cassinav Industries Inc.

Sept. 21, 1960 It was reported by Mr. Casavana, President, that registration is expected of approximately $50,000,000 of securities. The company makes polystyrene and polyurethane for insulation and refrigeration. Proceeds—To expand and to meet $30,000,000 backlog. Office—250 Vreeland Ave., Paterson, N. J. Underwriter—To be named.

Citizens Power.Metal Corp.

Aug. 20, 1960 It was reported that a letter of notification is expected covering 70,000 shares of common stock. Proceeds—For general purposes, including expansion and the establishment of sales organizations. Office—Vineland, N. J. Underwriter—L. C. Wegard & Co., Levittown, N. J.

Citizens & Southern Small Business Investment Co.

Aug. 5, 1960 It was reported that the company is now contemplating a public offering of its securities, possibly $1½ million of common stock. Office—Atlanta, Ga.

Coca-Cola Co.

Sept. 21, 1960 It was announced that under the terms of the proposed acquisition of Minute Maid Corp. this company will issue some of its common stock, each share of which will be exchangeable for 2.2 Minute Maid Corp. shares. Office—Atlanta, Ga.

Colorado Interstate Gas Co.

July 28, 1960 The company reported that debt financing is contemplated as part of its expansion plan. Proceedings on final FPC approval. Office—Colorado Springs, Colo.

Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co.

Oct. 5, 1960 The company announced that it had filed a registration for $25,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, to be used for further development, with the commission expected in early October. Proceeds—For expansion. Underwriter—To be determined by competitive bidding. Probable holders: the company and First Boston Corp. Bids—Expected Nov. 11. Information Meeting—Nov. 14, at the company's office, 4 Irving Place, New York City.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.

Oct. 11

Sept. 8, 1960 The company announced that it application has been received by the New York State Public Service Commission for permission to raise $75,000,000 through the sale of first mortgage bonds, to be offered and sold after April 1, 1961. Office—250 Broadway, New York City.

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Continued from page 27
1961, with no indication as to type and amount. Office—1506 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas. Underwriter—to be determined by competitive bidding. Probable bidders: To be announced.

Dodge Wire Manufacturing Corp. Sept 13, 1960 it was announced that the SEC on Aug 25, 1960, filed registration statement registration is expected to be $500,000 of common stock. Proceeds—For general corporate purposes. Office—Covington, Ga. Underwriter—Brookman Securities Co., 82 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.

Dun & Bradstreet Co. Aug 22, 1960 it was reported that new financing will take place in November or December. Office—1999 ML Rd., Milwaukee, Wis. Proceeds—To pay outstanding long-term debt and for working capital. Office—Norcross, Ga. Underwriter—to be named.

Dynamic Center Engineering Co., Inc. Oct 3, 1960 it was reported that the company plans a four-story office building on a major thoroughfare in Goshen, Conn. Proceeds—to promote the sale of new product. Office—Banks, I. Underwriter—R. P. Dowd & Co. Inc.

Dow Light Co. June 1 it was announced that the company anticipates further financing in the fall of 1960 approximating 25,000,000 shares of common stock. Proceeds—to finance expansion of the company and to repurchase outstanding debt. The company’s initial financing was handled by Lee Higginson Corp., 1919 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Dynamic Instrument Corp. Oct 3, 1960 it was reported that the company is filing full offering of approximately 300,000 of common stock, common stock and warrants is expected. Proceeds—For expansion and the manufacture of a new product. Office—Westley, I. Underwriter—F. P. Dowd & Co. Inc.

Foxboro Co. Sept 20, 1960 it was reported that an estimated approx 200,000 shares of common stock will be filed. Office—Foxboro, Mass. Underwriter—False, Webster, Jackson & Curtis, Boston, Mass.

General Resistance, Inc. Sept. 19, 1960 it was reported that the company will file a letter of intent on or about March 1, 1961 for financing its expansion program. In late December or early January. Office —48 South Street, Boston, Mass.

Georgia Bonded Fibers, Inc. Sept 14, 1960 it was reported that October registration of 100,000 shares of common stock is expected. Officers—Newark, N. J., and Buena Vista, Va. Underwriter—Shaw & Company, Newark, N. J., and N. Y. City.

Ginn & Co. Sept 14, 1960 it was reported that an undetermined number of 75,000 shares of common stock will be filed. Proceeds—For breeding trotting horses. Office—Gossen, N. Y. Underwriter—None.

Hawaiian Electric Co. July 30, 1960 it was reported that this utility contemplates the issuance of 250,000 shares of 20 par preferred stock, the proceeds of which will be to acquire electric generating equipment. Office—Honolulu, Hawaii.

Heningway Brothers Interstate Trucking Co. Sept 18, 1960 the ICC granted the firm permission to issue $1,000,000 of 10-year registered 6% subordinated debentures. Business—The firm is a common carrier by motor vehicle operating in nine Eastern States. Proceeds—For debt reduction and additional equipment. Office—Phiadelphia, N. Y. Underwriter—None.

Houston Lighting & Power Co. May 18, 1960 it was announced in the company’s annual report that it plans to issue approximately $35 million in new money will be required in 1960 to support the year’s construction program and to repay outstanding bank loans. Studies to determine the nature and timing of the needed financing are now under way. Last August’s offering of $25,000,000 of 4% first mortgage bonds was handled by Lehman Brothers, New York, N. Y. Underwriter—White, Weid & Co., New York, N. Y.

Indiana Gas & Electric Co. June 23, 1960 it was announced that the company’s sale of $14,000,000 of first mortgage bonds in April of this year will carry it through the better part of 1968. The company plans some bank borrowing before the end of the year and expects to be in market again sometime in 1961, probably on the basis of its convertible cumulative preferred stock, series K (par $100) will be financed with the issuance of approximately 500,000 shares, but the conditions, of $10,000,000 of its first mortgage bonds, from the proceeds retained earnings and, to the extent of any remaining balance, from the proceeds of additional short-term borrowing. Office—Tall Grass Co. July 27, 1960, Albert H. Harl, executive Vice-President of this utility told this newspaper that an issue of nine million shares of capital stock contemplated, although “plans for implementation of this project during 1961 was not at this time impossible, because of the possibility that it might be postponed to 1961.” Office—1172 N. Market St., Columbus, 6, Ohio.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Aug 24, 1960 it was announced that the California utility intends to sell, $60,000,000 of first and refunding bonds, for various purposes, including the payment of bank loans incurred for expenses which will approach $15,000,000 in 1960. Office—245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif. Underwriter—to be determined by competitive bidding. Probable bidders: Blyth, Civco, Inc., and First Boston Corp. and Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. (Jointly). Bids—Expected to be received on Nov 1.

Pacific Gas Transmission Co. Sept. 23, 1960 it was reported that in addition to the company’s first public offering of approximately $15,000,000 of convertible debentures, Office—New York, N. Y. Underwriter—Hizzin Griffin Corp., 245 Park Ave., New York City.

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Sept 28, 1960 it was reported that $60,000,000 of debentures expected to be offered in the second quarter of 1961. Office—120 Broadway, New York City. Underwriter—to be determined by competitive bidding. Probable bidders: Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., both of New York City (managers).

Peersse Mortgage Co. Sept 21, 1960 it was reported that this company is preparing a “Reg. A” filing. Proceeds—to increase buying power. Office—Denver, Colo. Underwriter—Copley & Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Philadelphia Aquatorium Co. June 15, 1960 it was reported that the company plans issue $60,000,000 of bonds to finance an aquatorium in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Proceeds will be used for the construction of the company-operated order a lease. Underwriter—Shelden & Co., Inc. of Philadel¬phia, Pa. and New York.

Pocket Books, Inc. Sept 28, 1960 it was reported that a secondary offering is being discussed, with registration likely in the first quarter of next year. Office—433 Fifth Ave., New York City. Underwriter—to be named.

Polomac Electric Power Co. May 1, 1960 it was stated in the company’s annual report it is anticipated that their 1960 construction program will amount to about $25 million and there will be further financing of about $15 million in 1961. Office—Underwriter—to be determined by competitive bidding. Underwriter—Dillons, Read & Co., Boston, Mass.; Dillon, Read & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith (jointly); Lehman Brothers, First Boston Corp.; Dillon & Co., Inc.; First Boston Corp.; Blyth, Civco, Inc.; Equi¬table Securities Co.; Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Dillon, Union Securities & Co. (jointly). Bids—Expected to be received on June 28.

Northern Northern Glass Co. Sept 28, 1960 it was reported that this company is planning to issue 100,000 shares of $1 par common stock under a letter of notification. Office—St. Paul, Minn. Underwriter—Lehman Brothers, New York, N. Y.

Northern Natural Gas Co. Oct 3, 1960 it was announced that an issue of $20,000,000 of sinking fund debentures is planned for the early part of December. Office—2223 Dodge St., Omaha, Neb. Underwriter—to be determined by competitive bidding. Probable bidders: Kidder, Peabody & Co., White, Weid & Co. (jointly), The First Boston Corp. and Blyth, Civco, Inc. (Jointly). Bids—Underwriter—to be determined by competitive bidding. Probable bidders: Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., First Boston Corp. and Blyth, Civco, Inc. (Jointly). Bids—Expected to be received on Dec 6.

On Hand Aug 29, 1960 it was reported that registration is expected on or about Oct 15 of 30,000 shares of common stock of the company. Proceeds—For investment, mainly in listed convertible debentures and U. S. government securities. Office—New York, N. Y. Underwriter—G. F. Nichols, Inc., 1 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y. Bids—Expected to be received on Dec 6.

Orange & Rockland Utilities, Inc. April 18 it was stated that the company presently ex¬

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle... Thursday, October 6, 1960
Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. (12/5)

Sept. 28, 1960 the company authorized the issuance of $75,000,000 of 6% bonds due Oct. 1, 1981. The proceeds will be used for the purpose of providing for the payment of certain outstanding notes through the issuance of first mortgage bonds. The notes are evidenced by certificates of title to the properties described in the certificates of title. No bonds. Other details are available.

Southern Railway Co. (21st)

Sept. 21, 1960 it was announced that a Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. group expects to bid on $25,000,000 of the road's bonds. No other details are available.

Loan Company Debts. Offered

Lee Higginson Corp., White, Wold & Co. and William Blair & Co. jointly held an underwriting group offering for public sale a new issue of $50,000,000 of First National Bank of Chicago 4% debentures, due 1988, at 99, 99 1/4 and 99 7/8, respectively.

The debentures will not be redeemable before Oct. 15, 1970 except under certain circumstances applicable on and after Oct. 15, 1965 relating to the company's position in foreign exchange markets. The debentures are non-recourse and will be redeemable at the option of the company at prices ranging from 102.75% to the principal amount.

The company is one of the largest operating in the consumer finance (small loan) field. On June 30, 1960, it had 35 branches in 16 states and its debt service notes receivable amounted to $645,749,536, representing 1,126,005 loans, an average principal due per customer of $237. At June 30, 1960, there were 1,042 branch offices.

American Foods Common Offered

Public offering of 187,000 shares of the common stock of American Foods, Inc. at $3 per share is being made today by a group headed by Godfrey, Hamilton, Magnus & H𫄨. American Foods, Inc. is primarily engaged in the growing, purchasing and selling of fresh strawberries. The company participates in the purchase of U.S. currency and the remittance in Canadian currency. The company's preferred stock is $100 par and 8,748,742 shares of common stock of no par value.

H. D. Clipper Opens

Howard D. Clipper is conducting a securities business from offices at 132 Madison Avenue, New York City.

New Artex Branch

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa.—T. H. Thomas & Company Incorporated has opened a branch office at R. D. No. 2 under the management of John F. Kunitz.

Harris, Upham Adds

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—James K. Norfleet is now with Harris, Upham & Company Building.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Board of Directors of The Chase Manhattan Bank has declared a dividend of 6% on share on the capital stock of the Bank, payable November 15, 1960 to holders of record at the close of business October 14, 1960. The transfer books will not be closed in connection with the payment of said dividend.

CANCERO CAN COMPANY

COMMON STOCK

On September 28th, the company declared a 10-for-9 dividend payable November 4, 1960, to holders of record at the close of business October 14, 1960. The transfer books will remain open.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 5% on all the outstanding stock of Camplex Corporation. The dividend has been declared payable October 31st, 1960, to holders of record at the close of business October 20th, 1960.
WASHINGTON AND YOU

BEHIND-THE-SCENES INTERPRETATIONS
FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, D.C.—There is no question about it—the 1960 Presidential election is tough. If the two candidates can deter- mine the outcome by late October, many Washington correspondents are being polled. The polling is being done in behalf of various organizations for management, labor and pe ri odicals. Many correspondents polled remember how they covered the last election in the Truman-Dewey race of 1948 and how they had the limit of only 200 people out to guess the vote for a third term.

The only "lame duck" President in the history of this country, the chief executive always craving, appealing throngs wherever he goes. For instance, several days ago he went to Philadelphia to attend a meeting of public associations. Reporters estimated 200,000 people turned out to hear him speak.

He went to New York and between the Newark Airport and the George Washington Bridge, estimated 750,000 persons lined his path. This was an even bigger crowd than the one which turned out to hear Mr. Eisenhower was sincere.

The Big Question

A big and important question being asked in both the Republican and Democratic headquarters is: How much of Ike's popularity is going to rub off on the man he hopes will replace him as President of the United States?

Of course, there can be only one candidate—Mr. Richard M. Nixon, but the question cannot be answered. Obviously some of the stature and nature of General Eisenhower will aid Vice President Nixon. This is particularly true because the unknown personality of Mr. How much can Mr. Nixon achieve?

Mr. Nixon introduced Mr. Nixon, Thursday night in the "social capital of the United States," and declared that the Vice President is ready and able to assume the great responsibilities of the office, Mr. Eisenhower was sincere.

Furthermore, White House assistants are more confident now that Ike is going to win than they did a month ago. The White House has its fingers on the national pulse to a substantial degree.

The National

The real question in Washington is How much will they yield out of Washington state and Oregon and California? The magazine is favorable for Senator Kennedy.

Here in the Capital, where many thousands of Marylanders and Virginians work each day, predicting who it is going to be a "horse race" between Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Nixon. Governor Tayloe of Maryland and Governor Alfred Emanuel of Virginia predict flatly that Kennedy will win it. Both Republican candidates on the Eisenhower column four years ago. Governor of California will help Senator Kennedy a little, the ultra-Catholic Baltimore, but it will pinch sharply in the rural counties of the state. Washington state and Oregon are the electoral votes and Virginia 12.

In the West Virginia Presi- dential preference primary last spring, which attracted national-wide interest, Senator Kennedy won hands down over Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, the ultra-liberal from Minnesota. Now, however, some of the observers back from a tour of the state confidently believe that the Mountain State is for Senator Nixon.

Of the 17 states comprising the Southern Governors' Conference, Delaware and West Virginia have Republican governors. Therefore, it was not unexpected for the chief execu- tives of the other Southern states, who attended the annual conference at Hot Springs, Ark., recent minutes, to predict that Senator Kennedy would carry their respective states. There were not many state and federal absentees among the governors.

Outlook in the South

The Governor of Alabama was the first governor in the whole country who came out wholeheartedly for Senator Kennedy. As a matter of fact, Governor Patterson expressed his preference for Kennedy at least two years ago, long before many people thought the senator from Massachusetts would win the nomination.

Governor Price Daniel of Texas, who is regarded as a conser- vative in his politics, is not only speaking strongly for Kennedy but he says there is not doubt now that the Kennedy-Lyndon Johnson ticket will carry the Lone Star State.

Four years ago President Eisenhower chalked up 3,538, 654 votes in the Old South or a narrow margin of 91,415 popu lar votes over the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket. Republican leaders are hoping for at least as big a popular vote in the South in 1960, but it may be wishful thinking.

Louisiana four years ago, to the surprise of the country, went Republican for the first time since the Civil War by carrying the Acadiana (counties). However, this year the Republican leadership in Louisiana is not as strong as it was in 1956, nor is the Republi can standard bearer the popular hero, among others things as was President Eisenhower.

In Mississippi the Republi cans finally came up with a group of outstanding young men and women who are working night and day. Mississippi in all probability will give a ma jority to the Kennedy-Johnson ticket, but the old Magnolia State appears destined to roll up the biggest Republican vote in 100 years or so. The other day Mr. John N. Peskin spoke from the steps of the white-pillared mansion in Jackson, he was the first Republican candidate of either major party to speak in Missis sippi since Andrew Jackson, for whom the city of Jackson was named.

Some travelers back from Colorado and New Mexico are assertively convinced that Kennedy has the edge, but they say the influence of conserva tive Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona in his home state appears to mean that Arizona will go GOP.

But the facts are: no one knows for sure how the election is coming out.

[This column is intended to reflect the "behind the scenes" interpretation from the nation's Capitol and may not coincide with the "Chronicle's" own views.]

I don't know why you're in such a rush for the divi- dends"

Fed. Land Bank
Bonds Offered

Offering of $160,000,000 Federal Land Banks 4% Consolidated Federal Farm Loan bonds matur ing Oct. 20, 1965 was made on Oct. 5, 1960 by John T. Knowles Fiscal Agent. Proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used to redeem $188,000,000 of Federal Farm Loan bonds maturing Oct. 20, 1960; to repay short-term borrowings and for lending operations.

With Dempsey-Tegeler

[Dedicated to the Financial Community]

DU LUTH, Minn.—Robert L. May all has become associated with Dempsey-Tegeler & Co., Londonale Building. He was formerly with the Northwestern Bank of Com merce in Duluth and the First National Bank of Minneapolis.

COMING EVENTS
IN INVESTMENT FIELD

Oct. 6, 1960 (Chicago, Ill.) Investment Bankers Society of Chicago annual outing at the Ita six Club.


Oct. 12, 1960 (Cleveland, Ohio) Michigan Group of Investment Bankers Association meeting.

Oct. 17, 1960 (Cleveland, Ohio) Northern Ohio Group of Investment Bankers Association meeting.

Oct. 15, 1960 (Cincinnati, Ohio) Ohio Valley Group of Investment Bankers Association meeting.


Nov. 3-4, 1960 (Miami, Fla.) Florida Security Dealers Associa tion meeting at the Key Biscayne Hotel.

Nov. 10, 1960 (Minneapolis, Minn.) Minnesota Group of Investment Bankers Association meeting.

Nov. 17-18, 1960 (Chicago, Ill.) Chicago Group of Investment Bankers Association 29th Mid-Continent Trust Conference at the Drake Hotel.

June 22-25, 1961 (Canada) Investment Dealers Association of Canada annual meeting at Jasper Park Lodge.

JOINS WALTON CO.

(Special to The Financial Commodity) BOSTON, Mass.—Harold N. Chubitz has become affiliated with Walton & Co., Inc., 500 South Spring Street. He was formerly with Dempsey-Tegeler & Co.

Now With Winslow, Cohu

(Special to The Financial Commodity) BOSTON, Mass.—William D. Wells has become affiliated with Winslow & Cohu, Inc., 70 Milk Street Building, formerly with Keller & Co. and Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Attention Brokers and Dealers:
TRADE MARKETS

BOTANY INDUSTRIES
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LERNER & CO.
Investment Securities

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1960

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