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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

We have traveled a long way in the past year, but we still have a long way to go before we reach "normalcy". And normalcy, too, has its problems, if history is any guide. But problems add to the zest of living. I am confident the American people will face the problems ahead, proud of their record, but determined to better it, again and again.

oOo

Our standard of living is higher than before the war, while that of every country in the Old World is tremendously lower. It is urgent in the interests of world trade and of world peace - in the interests of the future prosperity and peace of the United States - that these countries be set back on their feet. All of the labor for doing this and most of the materials must come from the devastated countries themselves. The people of those countries have the will and determination to work hard and to live on little, until their reconstruction is complete. But they need a helping hand from us. They need a minimum amount of loans to purchase the American-grown and American-made materials necessary for their reconstruction and for the restoration of their trade. We must, and will, extend this helping hand. 33

Fortunately, the goods which these countries need the most are not those in scarcest supply here; but, even when they are, we must share - if we are to have ~~one world, and that free.~~ peace and prosperity here and in the rest of the world.

Most urgent of all is the loan to Britain. Britain held ~~the line alone for a year.~~ This ~~profited us much and cost~~ *the line* for more *years* her dearly. The war has been a great drain on her resources. *and profited us much* than two *years* In order to conserve her assets, she has had to lay down *before* numerous barriers to world trade. She wants the same kind of *Nazis* a world that we want. But she cannot restore her own economy *declared* and she cannot remove her trade barriers without a helping hand *war on* from us. This is what the proposed Financial Agreement does. *we* It is the Number One item on our plate for better international economic relations.

So, in the past year, we have licked many problems; but many new ones have arisen, and many of the old ones remain.

The war has been won; but the peace has not yet been made. Demobilization is three-quarters over; but many of the servicemen have not yet found their proper places in civilian life. We have jobs available for all of our people, and satisfactory jobs for most of them; but we have not solved our problem of industrial relations. We have held the price line during and after the war far better than ever before in our history; but inflationary pressures are still strong. We have almost completed the physical and financial task of reconversion; but the pipe lines of partially finished goods from producer to producer and of finished goods from producer to consumer are far from full, and many manufacturers suffer from scarcities of component parts.

Tax rates have already been substantially reduced since VJ-Day. These reductions - which, in a broad way, followed Secretary Vinson's recommendations - were particularly important in two fields. First, Congress swept off the books the old concept of the "victory tax" - which took no account of family responsibilities and taxed the family man as heavily as the bachelor. The name of this tax had been changed from "victory" to "normal" prior to its demise, but there was nothing normal about it. It was unjust and was tolerable only under war conditions. Its elimination was a victory for justice and for fair play.

The second field in which the tax reductions of the Revenue Act of 1945 were particularly important was that of business taxes. Here, Congress - following Secretary Vinson's recommendation - repealed the excess profits tax. This move was thoroughly justified by the conditions of the transition period. The major thesis of the excess profits tax - that the excessiveness of profits can be measured by comparing them with those of a prewar period - was appropriate only for the period of active hostilities. Applied in peacetime, it would have throttled the growth of new and expanding industries, and would have worked major inequities all along the line. The repeal of the excess profits tax has already paid large dividends in speeding reconversion; and it will pay further dividends as peacetime production progresses. By encouraging business men both to produce more and to watch their expenditures more, the repeal of the excess profits tax has contributed to combat, rather than to increase, inflationary pressures.

7 / But, in my opinion, the tax reductions effected by the Revenue Act of 1945 are as far as we should go until inflationary pressures further subside. When that time comes, we can combine a further tax reduction with a thorough streamlining and modernization of our tax structure.

There is another aspect of our policy on the financial front upon which I should like to comment. This may be the most important aspect of all in determining the world in which we shall live tomorrow.

The destruction of life and property in the war which has just ended is almost beyond conception. This war has differed from any other of modern times, in that the toll among civilians has exceeded that among men in uniform; and the destruction of property away from the battlefields has exceeded that on the battlefields.

An important aspect of the Treasury's policy with respect to debt management at the present time is to encourage the people to buy and hold savings bonds. We are sometimes asked, "With a steadily declining debt, why is the Treasury continuing to push the sale of savings bonds?"

The answer is, of course, that the Treasury is pushing the sale of savings bonds, not to obtain money to finance the deficit, but in order to combat the inflationary pressures which are still continuing from the war, and which will continue for a while longer; and to secure a better distribution of the public debt.

Every dollar of savings bonds sold today permits us to retire a dollar of debt held by banks. Every dollar which is used to purchase savings bonds and which would otherwise be spent is a dollar removed from the present inflationary markets for consumers' goods, and a dollar added to our backlog of purchasing power saved up against the day when goods will be plentiful.

This will be a double-acting backlog. Some of it will be used to buy goods in the days to come. More of it will be retained indefinitely, but it will provide its holders with the feeling - and with the reality - of economic security which will permit them to spend a larger proportion of their current incomes on goods and services. All of it, as long as it is held, will give to its holders a sense of enhanced participation in their country's affairs and an enhanced interest in our national well-being.

Promoting the sale of savings bonds is one of the things which can be done on the fiscal front to counteract the inflationary pressures which are holding over from the war. As I have already indicated, the most important thing the Government can do on this front is to cut down its own purchases of goods and services - that is, in general, to reduce its expenditures. Almost equally important is that it should maintain its tax revenues, for money paid to the Government in taxes is thereby removed from the market for goods and services.

The tax revenues of the Government, as I have already indicated, are holding up very well. We want to keep them that way. In order to do this, it will be necessary to keep tax rates at around present levels as long as the inflationary pressures persist.

The budgetary picture gives us assurance that it will be possible to effect a further large reduction in the debt from the cash balance, and I hope that during the coming fiscal year it may be possible to augment this by further debt reductions from surplus revenues.

It has been our desire to concentrate the reduction in the debt, as far as possible, upon securities held by banks. It has, consequently, been gratifying to the Treasury that the Government security holdings of Federal Reserve Banks and weekly reporting member banks - the only banks concerning which data are available - have declined by 4.3 billion dollars since the end of the year - a decline equal to almost three quarters of the net reduction in the total debt occurring during this period.

The interest rates at which the Treasury borrows money have not changed maturity-for-maturity since Secretary Vinson took office. They are low, measured by most historical standards - although long-term rates are not so low, for example, as those prevailing in Great Britain in the last decade of the Nineteenth Century; nor are short-term rates as low as those prevailing in the United States during most of the thirties.

~~Secretary Vinson has stated on numerous occasions that he favors low interest rates, and that he considers present rates low. I am convinced that an increase in the level of interest rates at the present time would have no appreciable retarding effect on existing inflationary pressures; and we all know that a rise in interest rates, with the corresponding decline in the capital values of outstanding securities which it would entail, would be upsetting to the financial markets, and would interfere with the smooth progress of reconversion.~~

~~In determining the interest rate on new securities, the Treasury must take into account many diverse factors, including both the interests of the bondholders as creditors of the United States and the interests of the taxpayers as the ultimate obligors of the debt. Most of us stand in both capacities, and our interests crisscross in an intricate pattern. Overriding all of these interests, the Treasury must look to the future when it will be necessary to stimulate new investment by every means possible, in order to secure the full utilization of our economic resources, and a high level of production and employment.~~

The speed with which demobilization has been carried on has increased many classes of expenditures this year. For this reason, I think it is all the more remarkable that total expenditures have come down as rapidly as they have. Total Federal expenditures in April 1945 amounted to \$8,000,000,000. In June 1945, the month after VE-Day, they reached a high of \$9,700,000,000; while last month, they were down to \$4,200,000,000, and they will continue to decline swiftly as demobilization is completed.

While the expenditures of the Federal Government have been declining rapidly, revenues have held up remarkably well. This is because business has been good and jobs have been plentiful. Income tax receipts have been large because incomes have been high, and so have taxes. But no higher than we need in these critical times.

Net receipts for the first ten months of this fiscal year amounted to \$35,800,000,000, a decline of only about 4-1/2 percent from the corresponding ten months of the last fiscal year, all of which were during a period of total war. The decline in receipts, as compared with last year, has, of course, been somewhat greater in recent months. Net receipts in March, the last major tax month, however, amounted to \$5,700,000,000, a decline of only 17 percent below the corresponding month of last year.

As a result of rapidly declining expenditures on the one hand and well-maintained receipts on the other, the Federal budget has come nearly into balance. Receipts exceeded expenditures in both February and March. There will be some deficit during the remainder of this fiscal year, but the outlook for a balanced budget ~~next year~~ is very good.

by July 1, 1947
The approach to a balanced budget has made it possible to apply part of the Treasury cash balance to a reduction in the debt. A portion of the certificate issues due on March 1 and on April 1, all of the bond and note issues due or called for payment on March 15, and all of the certificate issues due on May 1 were paid in cash. In addition, Secretary Vinson announced only yesterday that two billion dollars of the certificate issue due on June 1 and the entire amount of each of the two bond issues which have been called for payment on June 15 will be paid off in cash. This will mean that as of June 15 the net reduction in the Federal debt since its peak at the end of February will aggregate more than 10 billion dollars.

This is a fair inventory of our homefront worries of a year ago. It is good to look back at them, because it may help to restore our perspective on our troubles of today. On the whole, we have come out pretty well; and, if we could lick the problems of yesterday, we can lick the problems of today.

Let's pass the year briefly in review.

untold billions → We beat Japan a lot quicker than we expected. Our Government had the courage to spend \$2,000,000,000 to save ~~\$50,000,000,000~~. It had the courage to destroy two cities in order to save millions of American, British, Chinese, Russian, and Japanese lives.

Since VJ-Day, we have demobilized quickly. The number of men in the armed forces has been reduced from over 12,000,000 on VJ-Day to less than 4,000,000 today. And those who have been discharged have been absorbed quickly into peacetime occupations.

We canceled our war contracts quickly following VJ-Day, and we have settled them quickly. Settlement will be almost completed by the end of this fiscal year. Congress had placed in the hands of the Executive Branch a well-thought-out Contract Settlement Act, and settlements have been kept abreast of the filing of contractors' claims. In the meantime, adequate interim financing has been provided, so that no one has had to wait for his money. Plant clearance has proceeded swiftly, and without complaint. War contractors have been placed in both a physical and a financial position to resume peacetime production. I say this with due modesty as I concluded my wartime service as General Counsel for the Office of Contract Termination and Settlement.

Industry has responded swiftly to the termination of wartime needs. The production of civilian goods has risen more rapidly since VJ-Day than in any period of equal length for which we have record, and the production of civilian goods was at an all-time high immediately preceding the shut-downs brought on by the coal strike.

In March, the most recent month for which we have figures, less than 3,000,000 men were unemployed and seeking work, and most of these were unemployed because they could not find the right job, not because they could find no job at all. The number of unemployed is very small, considering the great reduction in the size of the armed forces and the tremendous turnover in occupations which is taking place even in civilian life.

The controls have been relaxed; but they have, for the most part, held. The people have shown that they have the fortitude to put up with controls as long as they are necessary to prevent a postwar inflation and a subsequent deflation and depression. The Government has promised that we will not have to put up with them any longer than that.

Controls are necessary until the war plants are recon-verted; until the men formerly in the armed forces and in the war plants are back at peacetime jobs; until the long pipe lines between the producer and the ultimate consumer are filled; and until the most urgent of the pent-up civilian demands are met. All of these things are being done; some of them are nearly completed. In the meantime, I feel confident that the American people will keep the controls as long as they are needed. Two years after the end of the last war would have turned the trick and prevented the 1921 depression. If we profit from our mistake last time, we will continue the controls for another year.

During the past year, the Government has made great strides toward reducing its expenditures.

It is important to understand just what is involved here. The prime requisite is that the Government cut down its purchases of goods and services, and do this quickly. In this way, the men and machines formerly working for the Government can be released to make things for civilians. This is necessary to raise our standard of living. It is necessary to combat inflation, for it was the diversion of men and machines from making civilian goods to making war goods which was the cause of the inflationary pressures in the first place. Inflation can be beaten only by reversing the process.

In general, reducing the Government's demand for goods and services means reducing Government expenditures. This is always true in the long run. But sometimes in the short run it means the exact opposite. Take mustering-out pay, or contract settlements, for instance. The faster money is paid out on these accounts, the more rapid is demobilization and reconversion, and the more swiftly the flow of civilian goods and services gets going. If we had spent less this year on mustering-out pay and on contract settlements, Government expenditures would have been less. We would have saved money this year, but it would have cost us a great deal more in the long run.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

(The following address by Edward H. Foley, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, before the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, is scheduled for delivery at 2:30 P.M., D.S.T., May 16, 1946, and is for release at that time.)

Psychologists tell us that time which is crowded with events seem short while passing, but long in retrospect. This certainly applies to the past year.

A year ago today many of us were in uniform. VE-Day had barely passed. The current talk was of redeployment to the Pacific. The atom was of interest only to scientists; and the Manhattan Engineering Project, if it had been mentioned at all, would have been taken as a Robert Moses proposal for postwar New York City development.

The past year has gone by like a rocket, but May 1945 already seems almost a decade away.

What were we thinking about a year ago? What were our worries on the home front?

Some of us were worrying about inflation. The controls were going to pieces, and prices were going to skyrocket. Some of us were worrying about unemployment. Many millions of persons were going to be out of work. One of Mr. O'Malley's whimsy Fascist friends in the comic strip Barnaby, which I hope you all enjoy as much as I, said that the chief postwar problem would be "Who would manage the bread lines?"

We had many other things to worry about, too. The war was going to be long. Demobilization was going to be slow. Jobs were going to be hard to find when we were released from the Army. The Federal Government was going to continue heavily in the red for years. Contract settlements were going to drag on endlessly. This would hold back production - provided, of course, that it was not being held back anyway by the failure of the Government to clear its property out of the war plants.

have held the price line during and after the war far better than ever before in our history; but inflationary pressures are still strong. We have almost completed the physical and financial task of reconversion; but the pipe lines of partially finished goods from producer to producer and of finished goods from producer to consumer are far from full, and many manufacturers suffer from scarcities of component parts.

We have traveled a long way in the past year, but we still have a long way to go before we reach "normalcy". And normalcy, too, has its problems, if history is any guide. But problems add to the zest of living. I am confident the American people will face the problems ahead, proud of their record, but determined to better it, again and again.

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So, in the past year, we have licked many problems; but many new ones have arisen, and many of the old ones remain.

The war has been won; but the peace has not yet been made. Demobilization is three-quarters over; but many of the servicemen have not yet found their proper places in civilian life. We have jobs available for all of our people, and satisfactory jobs for most of them; but we have not solved our problem of industrial relations. We

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to work hard and to live on little, until their reconstruction is complete. But they need a helping hand from us. They need a minimum amount of loans to purchase the American-grown and American-made materials necessary for their reconstruction and for the restoration of their trade. We must, and will, extend this helping hand.

Fortunately, the goods which these countries need the most are not those in scarcest supply here; but, even when they are, we must share--if we are to have one world, and that free.

Most urgent of all is the loan to Britain. Britain held the line alone for a year. This profited us much and cost her dearly. The war has been a great drain on her resources. In order to conserve her assets, she has had to lay down numerous barriers to world trade. She

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This may be the most important aspect of all in
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The destruction of life and property in the war which has just ended is almost beyond conception. This war has differed from any other of modern times, in that the toll among civilians has exceeded that among men in uniform; and the destruction of property away from the battlefields has exceeded that on the battlefields.

Our standard of living is higher than before the war, while that of every country in the Old World is tremendously lower. It is urgent in the interests of world trade and of world peace--in the interests of the future prosperity and peace of the United States--that these countries be set back on their feet. All of the labor for doing this and most of the materials must come from the devastated countries themselves. The people of those countries have the will and determination

The repeal of the excess profits tax has already paid large dividends in speeding reconversion; and it will pay further dividends as peacetime production progresses. By encouraging business men both to produce more and to watch their expenditures more, the repeal of the excess profits tax has contributed to combat, rather than to increase, inflationary pressures.

But, in my opinion, the tax reductions effected by the Revenue Act of 1945 are as far as we should go until inflationary pressures further subside. When that time comes, we can combine a further tax reduction with a thorough streamlining and modernization of our tax structure.

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The second field in which the tax reductions of the Revenue Act of 1945 were particularly important was that of business taxes. Here, Congress--following Secretary Vinson's recommendation--repealed the excess profits tax. This move was thoroughly justified by the conditions of the transition period. The major thesis of the excess profits tax--that the excessiveness of profits can be measured by comparing them with those of a prewar period--was appropriate only for the period of active hostilities. Applied in peacetime, it would have throttled the growth of new and expanding industries, and would have worked major inequities all along the line.

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The tax revenues of the Government, as I have already indicated, are holding up very well. We want to keep them that way. In order to do this, it will be necessary to keep tax rates at around present levels as long as the inflationary pressures persist.

Tax rates have already been substantially reduced since VJ-Day. These reductions--which, in a broad way, followed Secretary Vinson's recommendations--were particularly important in two fields. First, Congress swept off the books the old concept of the "victory tax"--which took no account of family responsibilities and taxed the family man as heavily as the bachelor. The name of this tax had been changed from "victory" to "normal" prior to its demise, but there was nothing

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Promoting the sale of savings bonds is one of the things which can be done on the fiscal front to counteract the inflationary pressures which are holding over from the war. As I have already indicated, the most important thing the Government can do on this front is to cut down its own purchases of goods and services--that is, in general, to reduce its expenditures. Almost equally important is that it should maintain its tax revenues, for money paid to the Government in taxes is thereby removed from the

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The answer is, of course, that the Treasury is pushing the sale of savings bonds, not to obtain money to finance the deficit, but in order to combat the inflationary pressures which are still continuing from the war, and which will continue for a while longer; and to secure a better distribution of the public debt.

Every dollar of savings bonds sold today permits us to retire a dollar of debt held by banks. Every dollar which is used to purchase savings bonds and which would otherwise be spent is a dollar removed from the present inflationary markets for consumers' goods, and a dollar added to our backlog of purchasing power saved up against the day when goods will be plentiful.

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An important aspect of the Treasury's policy with respect to debt management at the present time is to encourage the people to buy and hold savings bonds. We are sometimes asked, "With a steadily declining debt, why is the Treasury continuing to push the sale of savings bonds?"

Secretary Vinson took office. They are low, measured by most historical standards--although not so low, for example, as those prevailing in Great Britain in the last decade of the Nineteenth Century.

Secretary Vinson has stated on numerous occasions that he favors low interest rates, and that he considers present rates low. I am convinced that an increase in the level of interest rates at the present time would have no effect on existing inflationary pressures; and we all know that a rise in interest rates, with the corresponding decline in the capital values of outstanding securities which it would entail, would be upsetting to the financial markets, and would interfere with the smooth progress of reconversion.

In determining the interest rate on new securities, the Treasury must take into account many diverse factors,

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As a result of rapidly declining expenditures on the one hand and well-maintained receipts on the other, the Federal budget has come nearly into balance.

Receipts exceeded expenditures in both February and March. There will be some deficit during the remainder of this fiscal year, but the outlook for a balanced budget next year is very good.

The approach to a balanced budget has made it possible to apply part of the Treasury cash balance to a reduction in the debt. A portion of the certificate issues due on March 1 and on April 1, all of the bond and note issues due or called for payment on March 15, and all of the certificate issues due on May 1 were paid in cash. (The net reduction in the Federal debt

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The speed with which demobilization has been carried on has increased many classes of expenditures this year. For this reason, I think it is all the more remarkable that total expenditures have come down as rapidly as they have. Total Federal expenditures in April 1945 amounted to ~~8 billion~~ ^{\$ 8,000,000,000} dollars. In June 1945, the month after VE-Day, they reached a high of ~~9.7 billion~~ ^{\$ 9,700,000,000} dollars; while last month, they were down to ~~4.2 billion~~ ^{\$ 4,200,000,000} dollars, and they will continue to decline swiftly as demobilization is completed.

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In general, reducing the Government's demand for goods and services means reducing Government expenditures. This is always true in the long run. But sometimes in the short run it means the exact opposite. Take mustering-out pay, or contract settlements, for instance. The faster money is paid out on these accounts, the more rapid is demobilization and reconversion, and the more swiftly the flow of civilian goods and services gets going. If

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Controls are necessary until the war plants are reconverted; until the men formerly in the armed forces and in the war plants are back at peacetime jobs; until the long pipe lines between the producer and the ultimate consumer

production. I say this with due modesty as I concluded my wartime service as General Counsel for the office of Contract Termination and Settlement. *even in civilian*

Industry has responded swiftly to the termination of wartime needs. The production of civilian goods has risen more rapidly since VJ-Day than in any period of equal length for which we have record, and the production of civilian goods was at an all-time high immediately preceding the shut-downs brought on by the ~~now fortunately~~ ~~suspended~~ coal strike. *It is not hard to put up with them.*

In March, the most recent month for which we have figures, less than ^{3,000,000} three million men were unemployed and seeking work; and most of these were unemployed because they could not find the right job, not because they could find no job at all. The number of unemployed

of men in the armed forces has been reduced from over ~~12,000,000~~ ^{4,500,000} twelve million on VJ-Day to less than four million today.

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We had many other things to worry about, too. The war was going to be long. Demobilization was going to be slow. Jobs were going to be hard to find when we were released from the Army. The Federal Government was going to continue heavily in the red for years. Contract settlements were going to drag on endlessly. This would hold back production--provided, of course, that it was not

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An address by Edward H. Foley, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to the
National Association of Mutual Savings Banks,
at Commodore Hotel, New York City, at 2:30 p.m., DST,
May 16, 1946

V-329

~~OUTLOOK FOR FEDERAL FINANCES~~

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events seems short while passing, but long in retrospect.

This certainly applies to the past year.

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What were we thinking about a year ago? What were our
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

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What were we thinking about a year ago? What were our worries on the home front?

Some of us were worrying about inflation. The controls were going to pieces, and prices were going to skyrocket. Some of us were worrying about unemployment. Many millions of persons were going to be out of work. One of Mr. O'Malley's whimsy Fascist friends in the comic strip Barnaby, which I hope you all enjoy as much as I, said that the chief postwar problem would be "Who would manage the bread lines?"

We had many other things to worry about, too. The war was going to be long. Demobilization was going to be slow. Jobs were going to be hard to find when we were released from the Army. The Federal Government was going to continue heavily in the red for years. Contract settlements were going to drag on endlessly. This would hold back production - provided, of course, that it was not being held back anyway by the failure of the Government to clear its property out of the war plants.

This is a fair inventory of our homefront worries of a year ago. It is good to look back at them, because it may help to restore our perspective on our troubles of today. On the whole, we have come out pretty well; and, if we could lick the problems of yesterday, we can lick the problems of today.

Let's pass the year briefly in review.

We beat Japan a lot quicker than we expected. Our Government had the courage to spend \$2,000,000,000 to save untold billions. It had the courage to destroy two cities in order to save millions of American, British, Chinese, Russian and Japanese lives.

Since VJ-Day, we have demobilized quickly. The number of men in the armed forces has been reduced from over 12,000,000 on VJ-Day to less than 4,000,000 today. And those who have been discharged have been absorbed quickly into peacetime occupations.

We canceled our war contracts quickly following VJ-Day, and we have settled them quickly. Settlement will be almost completed by the end of this fiscal year. Congress had placed in the hands of the Executive Branch a well-thought-out Contract Settlement Act, and settlements have been kept abreast of the filing of contractors' claims. In the meantime, adequate interim financing has been provided, so that no one has had to wait for his money. Plant clearance has proceeded swiftly, and without complaint. War contractors have been placed in both a physical and a financial position to resume peacetime production. I say this with due modesty as I concluded my wartime service as General Counsel for the Office of Contract Termination and Settlement.

Industry has responded swiftly to the termination of wartime needs. The production of civilian goods has risen more rapidly since VJ-Day than in any period of equal length for which we have record, and the production of civilian goods was at an all-time high immediately preceding the shutdowns brought on by the coal strike.

In March, the most recent month for which we have figures, less than 3,000,000 men were unemployed and seeking work, and most of these were unemployed because they could not find the right job, not because they could find no job at all. The number of unemployed is very small, considering the great reduction in the size of the armed forces and the tremendous turnover in occupations which is taking place even in civilian life.

The controls have been relaxed; but they have, for the most part, held. The people have shown that they have the fortitude to put up with controls as long as they are necessary to prevent a postwar inflation and a subsequent deflation and depression. The Government has promised that we will not have to put up with them any longer than that.

Controls are necessary until the war plants are recon-verted; until the men formerly in the armed forces and in the war plants are back at peacetime jobs; until the long pipe lines between the producer and the ultimate consumer are filled; and until the most urgent of the pent-up civilian demands are met. All of these things are being done; some of them are nearly completed. In the meantime, I feel confident that the American people will keep the controls as long as they are needed. Two years after the end of the last war would have turned the trick and prevented the 1921 depression. If we profit from our mistake last time, we will continue the controls for another year.

During the past year, the Government has made great strides toward reducing its expenditures.

It is important to understand just what is involved here. The prime requisite is that the Government cut down its purchases of goods and services, and do this quickly. In this way, the men and machines formerly working for the Government can be released to make things for civilians. This is necessary to raise our standard of living. It is necessary to combat inflation, for it was the diversion of men and machines from making civilian goods to making war goods which was the cause of the inflationary pressures in the first place. Inflation can be beaten only by reversing the process.

In general, reducing the Government's demand for goods and services means reducing Government expenditures. This is always true in the long run. But sometimes in the short run it means the exact opposite. Take mustering-out pay, or contract settlements, for instance. The faster money is paid out on these accounts, the more rapid is demobilization and reconversion, and the more swiftly the flow of civilian goods and services gets going. If we had spent less this year on mustering-out pay and on contract settlements, Government expenditures would have been less. We would have saved money this year, but it would have cost us a great deal more in the long run.

The speed with which demobilization has been carried on has increased many classes of expenditures this year. For this reason, I think it is all the more remarkable that total expenditures have come down as rapidly as they have. Total Federal expenditures in April 1945 amounted to \$8,000,000,000. In June 1945, the month after VE-Day, they reached a high of \$9,700,000,000; while last month, they were down to \$4,200,000,000, and they will continue to decline swiftly as demobilization is completed.

While the expenditures of the Federal Government have been declining rapidly, revenues have held up remarkably well. This is because business has been good and jobs have been plentiful. Income tax receipts have been large because incomes have been high, and so have taxes. But no higher than we need in these critical times.

Net receipts for the first ten months of this fiscal year amounted to \$35,800,000,000, a decline of only about 4-1/2 percent from the corresponding ten months of the last fiscal year, all of which were during a period of total war. The decline in receipts, as compared with last year, has, of course, been somewhat greater in recent months. Net receipts in March, the last major tax month, however, amounted to \$5,700,000,000, a decline of only 17 percent below the corresponding month of last year.

As a result of rapidly declining expenditures on the one hand and well-maintained receipts on the other, the Federal budget has come nearly into balance. Receipts exceeded expenditures in both February and March. There will be some deficit during the remainder of this fiscal year, but the outlook for a balanced budget by July 1, 1947 is very good.

The approach to a balanced budget has made it possible to apply part of the Treasury cash balance to a reduction in the debt. A portion of the certificate issues due on March 1 and on April 1, all of the bond and note issues due or called for payment on March 15, and all of the certificate issues due on May 1 were paid in cash. In addition, Secretary Vinson announced only yesterday that two billion dollars of the certificate issue due on June 1 and the entire amount of each of the two bond issues which have been called for payment on June 15 will be paid off in cash. This will mean that as of June 15 the net reduction in the Federal debt since its peak at the end of February will aggregate more than 10 billion dollars.

The budgetary picture gives us assurance that it will be possible to effect a further large reduction in the debt from the cash balance.

It has been our desire to concentrate the reduction in the debt, as far as possible, upon securities held by banks. It has, consequently, been gratifying to the Treasury that the Government security holdings of Federal Reserve Banks and weekly reporting member banks - the only banks concerning which data are available - have declined by 4.3 billion dollars since the end of the year - a decline equal to almost three quarters of the net reduction in the total debt occurring during this period.

The interest rates at which the Treasury borrows money have not changed maturity-for-maturity since Secretary Vinson took office. They are low, measured by most historical standards - although long-term rates are not so low, for example, as those prevailing in Great Britain in the last decade of the Nineteenth Century, nor are short-term rates as low as those prevailing in the United States during most of the thirties.

An important aspect of the Treasury's policy with respect to debt management at the present time is to encourage the people to buy and hold savings bonds. We are sometimes asked, "With a steadily declining debt, why is the Treasury continuing to push the sale of savings bonds?"

The answer is, of course, that the Treasury is pushing the sale of savings bonds, not to obtain money to finance the deficit, but in order to combat the inflationary pressures which are still continuing from the war, and which will continue for a while longer; and to secure a better distribution of the public debt.

Every dollar of savings bonds sold today permits us to retire a dollar of debt held by banks. Every dollar which is used to purchase savings bonds and which would otherwise be spent is a dollar removed from the present inflationary markets for consumers' goods, and a dollar added to our backlog of purchasing power saved up against the day when goods will be plentiful.

This will be a double-acting backlog. Some of it will be used to buy goods in the days to come. More of it will be retained indefinitely, but it will provide its holders with the feeling - and with the reality - of economic security which will permit them to spend a larger proportion of their current incomes on goods and services. All of it, as long as it is held, will give to its holders a sense of enhanced participation in their country's affairs and an enhanced interest in our national well-being.

Promoting the sale of savings bonds is one of the things which can be done on the fiscal front to counteract the inflationary pressures which are holding over from the war. As I have already indicated, the most important thing the Government can do on this front is to cut down its own purchases of goods and services - that is, in general, to reduce its expenditures. Almost equally important is that it should maintain its tax revenues, for money paid to the Government in taxes is thereby removed from the market for goods and services.

The tax revenues of the Government, as I have already indicated, are holding up very well. We want to keep them that way. In order to do this, it will be necessary to keep tax rates at around present levels as long as the inflationary pressures persist.

Tax rates have already been substantially reduced since VJ-Day. These reductions - which, in a broad way, followed Secretary Vinson's recommendations - were particularly important in two fields. First, Congress swept off the books the old concept of the "victory tax" - which took no account of family responsibilities and taxed the family man as heavily as the bachelor. The name of this tax had been changed from "victory" to "normal" prior to its demise, but there was nothing normal about it. It was unjust and was tolerable only under war conditions. Its elimination was a victory for justice and for fair play.

The second field in which the tax reductions of the Revenue Act of 1945 were particularly important was that of business taxes. Here, Congress - following Secretary Vinson's recommendation - repealed the excess profits tax. This move was thoroughly justified by the conditions of the transition period. The major thesis of the excess profits tax - that the excessiveness of profits can be measured by comparing them with those of a prewar period - was appropriate only for the period of active hostilities. Applied in peacetime, it would have throttled the growth of new and expanding industries, and would have worked major inequities all along the line. The repeal of the excess profits tax has already paid large dividends in speeding reconversion; and it will pay further dividends as peacetime production progresses. By encouraging business men both to produce more and to watch their expenditures more, the repeal of the excess profits tax has contributed to combat, rather than to increase, inflationary pressures.

But, in my opinion, the tax reductions effected by the Revenue Act of 1945 are as far as we should go until inflationary pressures further subside. When that time comes, we can combine a further tax reduction with a thorough streamlining and modernization of our tax structure.

There is another aspect of our policy on the financial front upon which I should like to comment. This may be the most important aspect of all in determining the world in which we shall live tomorrow.

The destruction of life and property in the war which has just ended is almost beyond conception. This war has differed from any other of modern times, in that the toll among civilians has exceeded that among men in uniform; and the destruction of property away from the battlefields has exceeded that on the battlefields.

Our standard of living is higher than before the war, while that of every country in the Old World is tremendously lower. It is urgent in the interests of world trade and of world peace - in the interests of the future prosperity and peace of the United States - that these countries be set back on their feet. All of the labor for doing this and most of the materials must come from the devastated countries themselves. The people of those countries have the will and determination to work hard and to live on little, until their reconstruction is complete. But they need a helping hand from us. They need a minimum amount of loans to purchase the American-grown and American-made materials necessary for their reconstruction and for the restoration of their trade. We must, and will, extend this helping hand.

Fortunately, the goods which these countries need the most are not those in scarcest supply here; but, even when they are, we must share - if we are to have peace and prosperity here and in the rest of the world.

Most urgent of all is the loan to Britain. Britain held the line for more than two years before the Nazis declared war on us. This cost her dearly and profited us much. The war has been a great drain on her resources. In order to conserve her assets, she has had to lay down numerous barriers to world trade. She wants the same kind of a world that we want. But she cannot restore her own economy and she cannot remove her trade barriers without a helping hand from us. This is what the proposed Financial Agreement does. It is the Number One item on our plate for better international economic relations.

So, in the past year, we have licked many problems; but many new ones have arisen, and many of the old ones remain.

The war has been won; but the peace has not yet been made. Demobilization is three-quarters over; but many of the servicemen have not yet found their proper places in civilian life. We have jobs available for all of our people, and satisfactory jobs for most of them; but we have not solved our problem of industrial relations. We have held the price line during and after the war far better than ever before in our history; but inflationary pressures are still strong. We have almost completed the physical and financial task of reconversion; but the pipe lines of partially finished goods from producer to producer and of finished goods from producer to consumer are far from full, and many manufacturers suffer from scarcities of component parts.

We have traveled a long way in the past year, but we still have a long way to go before we reach "normalcy". And normalcy, too, has its problems, if history is any guide. But problems add to the zest of living. I am confident the American people will face the problems ahead, proud of their record, but determined to better it, again and again.

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EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND DIVIDENDS OF NATIONAL BANKS FOR YEARS
ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1945 and 1944
(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

	:	:	:
	1945	1944	Change since 1944
Capital stock, par value: 1/			
Preferred.....	\$70,394	\$91,966	-21,572
Common.....	1,588,656	1,475,226	+113,430
TOTAL CAPITAL STOCK.....	1,659,050	1,567,192	+91,858
Capital funds 1/.....	4,655,737	4,274,865	+380,872
Earnings from current operations:			
Interest and dividends:			
On U. S. Government obligations.....	651,592)	632,471	+112,113
On Other securities.....	92,992)		
Interest and discount on loans.....	374,117	359,883	+14,234
Service charges on deposit accounts.....	61,204	60,187	+ 1,017
Other service charges, commissions, fees, and collection and exchange charges....	52,337	44,257	+ 8,080
Trust department.....	40,761	37,390	+ 3,371
Other current earnings.....	76,219	72,075	+ 4,144
TOTAL EARNINGS FROM CURRENT OPERATIONS.....	1,349,222	1,206,263	+142,959
Current operating expenses:			
Salaries and wages:			
Officers.....	135,377	122,333	+ 13,044
Employees other than officers.....	229,412	208,695	+ 20,717
Fees paid to directors and members of executive, discount, and advisory committees.....	7,206	6,392	+814
Interest on time deposits (including savings deposits).....	124,567	97,826	+26,741
Taxes other than on net income.....	54,886	53,898	+988
Recurring depreciation on banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	23,468	24,497	-1,029
Other current operating expenses.....	241,772	211,607	+30,165
TOTAL CURRENT OPERATING EXPENSES....	816,688	725,248	+91,440
NET EARNINGS FROM CURRENT OPERATIONS.....	532,534	481,015	+51,519
Recoveries:			
On securities.....	54,153	50,302	+3,851
On loans.....	37,392	50,348	-12,956
All other.....	26,784	24,524	+2,260
TOTAL RECOVERIES.....	118,329	125,174	-6,845
Profits on securities sold or redeemed.....	141,803	68,963	+72,840
TOTAL RECOVERIES AND PROFITS ON SECURITIES SOLD OR REDEEMED.....	260,132	194,137	+65,995
Losses and charge-offs:			
On securities.....	74,627	67,574	+7,053
On loans.....	29,652	41,039	-11,387
All other.....	27,688	33,859	-6,171
TOTAL LOSSES AND CHARGE-OFFS.....	131,967	142,472	-10,505
PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAXES.....	660,699	532,680	+128,019
Taxes on net income:			
Federal.....	159,374	112,080	+47,294
State.....	11,192	8,756	+2,436
TOTAL TAXES ON NET INCOME.....	170,566	120,836	+49,730
NET PROFITS BEFORE DIVIDENDS.....	490,133	411,844	+78,289
Dividends declared:			
On preferred stock.....	4,131	5,296	-1,165
On common stock:			
Cash dividends.....	151,525	139,012	+12,513
Stock dividends.....	77,308	33,900	+43,408
TOTAL DIVIDENDS DECLARED.....	232,964	178,208	+54,756
Number of banks 1/.....	5,023	5,031	-8
Rate of net profits:	Percent	Percent	Percent
To capital funds 1/.....	10.53	9.63	+.90
Rate of cash dividends:			
To capital funds 1/.....	3.34	3.38	-.04

1/ At end of period.

Cash dividends declared on common and preferred stock in 1945 totaled \$155,656,000 in comparison with \$144,308,000 in 1944. The annual rate of cash dividends was 3.34 percent of capital funds. The cash dividends to stockholders in 1945 were 31.76 percent of net profits available. The remaining 68.24 percent of net profits, or \$334,477,000, was retained by the banks in their capital accounts.

On December 31, 1945 there were 5,023 national banks in operation as compared to 5,031 in 1944.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Comptroller of the Currency
Washington

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FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Saturday May 18, 1946

Press Service
No. V-330

Comptroller of the Currency Preston Delano announced today that the national banks in the United States and possessions reported net profits after income taxes of \$490,133,000 for the year ended December 31, 1945, an increase of \$78,289,000 over the year 1944.

Net operating earnings, before income taxes, were \$532,534,000. Adding to the net operating earnings, profits on securities sold of \$141,803,000 and recoveries on loans and investments, etc. previously charged off of \$118,329,000, and deducting therefrom losses and charge-offs of \$131,967,000 and taxes on net income of \$170,566,000, the net profits before dividends for the year ended December 31, 1945 amounted to the \$490,133,000 mentioned above, which at an annual rate amounts to 10.53 percent of capital funds.

The principal items of operating earnings for 1945 were \$651,952,000 from interest on U. S. Government obligations and \$92,992,000 interest and dividends on other securities, a total of \$744,584,000, which was an increase of \$112,113,000 over the corresponding period in 1944; and interest and discount on loans of \$374,117,000, an increase of \$14,234,000. The principal operating expenses were \$371,995,000 for salaries and wages of officers and employees and fees paid to directors, an increase of \$34,575,000 over 1944; and \$124,567,000 expended in the form of interest on time and savings deposits, an increase of \$26,741,000. Gross earnings of \$1,349,222,000 were reported for the year 1945. This represents an increase of \$142,959,000 over the gross earnings for 1944. Operating expenses were \$816,688,000, as against \$725,248,000 for 1944.

Profits on securities sold during 1945 aggregating \$141,803,000 were \$72,840,000 more than in the preceding year, and losses and depreciation on securities in 1945 totaling \$74,627,000 were \$7,053,000 more than in the year before. Losses charged off on loans and discounts of \$29,652,000 were \$11,387,000 less than in the previous year. Taxes on net income, Federal and State, in the year 1945 totaling \$170,566,000 exceeded the amount of such taxes paid in the preceding year by \$49,730,000.

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sold, redeemed or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch.

ALPHA

- 2 -

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, tenders for \$200,000 or less from any one bidder at 99.905 entered on a fixed-price basis will be accepted in full. Payment of accepted tenders at the prices offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on May 23, 1946.

~~(7)~~
The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills shall not have any special treatment, as such, under Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted. The bills shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall be considered to be interest. Under Sections 42 and 117 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Section 115 of the Revenue Act of 1941, the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold shall not be considered to accrue until such bills shall be

ALPHA

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

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FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, May 17, 1946

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The Secretary of the Treasury, by this public notice, invites tenders for \$ 1,300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and fixed-price bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be dated May 23, 1946, and will mature August 22, 1946, when the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$500,000, and \$1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, two o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, May 20, 1946. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of \$1,000, and the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, May 17, 1946

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Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, tenders for \$200,000 or less from any one bidder at 99.905 entered on a fixed-price basis will be accepted in full. Payment of accepted tenders at the prices offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on May 23, 1946.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other

disposition of Treasury bills shall not have any special treatment, as such, under Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted. The bills shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall be considered to be interest. Under Sections 42 and 117 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Section 115 of the Revenue Act of 1941, the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold shall not be considered to accrue until such bills shall be sold, redeemed or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch.

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V-332

I want to make clear what I said on the division of the world into economic blocs.

It is of the utmost importance to prevent the formation of economic blocs grouped around great powers. The way to prevent this is by having all countries join in the World Fund and Bank. That has been the policy of the United States and will continue to be our policy.

Russia participated in the Bretton Woods Conference and had observers at the Inaugural Meeting of the World Fund and Bank in Savannah. Russia is not yet a member of the Fund and Bank. I hope that she will see the advantages of participating fully in these organizations for international economic cooperation.

If we make it possible for Britain to abide by the fair trade and currency standards of the United Nations there is every prospect that the Fund and Bank will succeed in their work and that all countries will find it advantageous to be inside rather than outside the Fund and Bank. On the other hand, if England finds it necessary to organize and maintain a British economic bloc, the United Nations cannot succeed in establishing the same fair trade and currency standards. Inevitably, there would be not only a British bloc, but an American bloc, and a Russian bloc.

The objective of our policy is to prevent the formation of a British bloc and to urge on Russia the desirability of joining with the United States and England, and the other United Nations, in a comprehensive program of international economic cooperation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, May 16, 1946.

Press Service
No. V-332

Secretary Vinson today made the following statement before the House Banking and Currency Committee:

I want to make clear what I said on the division of the world into economic blocs.

It is of the utmost importance to prevent the formation of economic blocs grouped around great powers. The way to prevent this is by having all countries join in the World Fund and Bank. That has been the policy of the United States and will continue to be our policy.

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The objective of our policy is to prevent the formation of a British bloc and to urge on Russia the desirability of joining with the United States and England, and the other United Nations, in a comprehensive program of international economic cooperation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

V-333

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, May 20, 1946.

Press Service

Secretary of the Treasury Vinson today announced that the 3 percent Treasury Bonds of 1946-48, in the amount of \$1,035,873,400, and the 3-1/8 percent Treasury Bonds of 1946-49, in the amount of \$818,627,000, which have been called for redemption on June 15, 1946, will be redeemed in cash.

At the same time, the Secretary announced the offering, through the Federal Reserve Banks, of 7/8 percent Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series E-1947, open on an exchange basis, par for par, to holders of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series E-1946, in the amount of \$4,799,491,000, which will mature on June 1, 1946. Since it is planned to retire about \$2,000,000,000 of the maturing certificates on cash redemption, subscriptions will be received subject to allotment to all holders on an equal percentage basis, except that subscriptions in amounts up to \$25,000 will be allotted in full. Cash subscriptions will not be received.

The certificates now offered will be dated June 1, 1946, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of seven-eighths of one percent per annum, payable semiannually on December 1, 1946, and June 1, 1947. They will mature June 1, 1947. They will be issued in bearer form only, in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000 and \$1,000,000.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Debt Act of 1941, interest upon the certificates now offered shall not have any exemption, as such, under Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted. The full provisions relating to taxability are set forth in the official circular released today.

Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, and at the Treasury Department, Washington, and should be accompanied by a like face amount of the maturing certificates.

The subscription books will close at the close of business Wednesday, May 22, except for the receipt of subscriptions from holders of \$25,000 or less of the maturing certificates. The subscription books will close for the receipt of subscriptions of the latter class at the close of business Friday, May 24.

Subscriptions addressed to a Federal Reserve Bank or Branch or to the Treasury Department, and placed in the mail before midnight of the respective closing days, will be considered as having been entered before the close of the subscription books.

The text of the official circular follows:

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Monday, May 20, 1946.

Press Service
No. V-333

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Subscriptions addressed to a Federal Reserve Bank or Branch or to the Treasury Department, and placed in the mail before midnight of the respective closing days, will be considered as having been entered before the close of the subscription books.

The text of the official circular follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

7/8 PERCENT TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS OF SERIES E-1947

Dated and bearing interest from June 1, 1946

Due June 1, 1947

1946
Department Circular No. 788

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, May 20, 1946.

Fiscal Service
Bureau of the Public Debt

I. OFFERING OF CERTIFICATES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par, from the people of the United States for certificates of indebtedness of the United States, designated 7/8 percent Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series E-1947, in exchange for Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series E-1946, maturing June 1, 1946. Approximately \$2,000,000,000 of the maturing certificates will be retired on cash redemption.

II. DESCRIPTION OF CERTIFICATES

1. The certificates will be dated June 1, 1946, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 7/8 percent per annum, payable semiannually on December 1, 1946, and June 1, 1947. They will mature June 1, 1947, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The income derived from the certificates shall be subject to all Federal taxes, now or hereafter imposed. The certificates shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The certificates will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

4. Bearer certificates with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000 and \$1,000,000. The certificates will not be issued in registered form.

5. The certificates will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States certificates.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, subscriptions for amounts up to and including \$25,000 will be allotted in full, and subscriptions for amounts over \$25,000 will be allotted to all holders on an equal percentage basis, but not less than \$25,000 on any one subscription. The basis of the allotment will be publicly announced, and allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for certificates allotted hereunder must be made on or before June 1, 1946, or on later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series E-1946, maturing June 1, 1946, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective Districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for certificates allotted, to make delivery of certificates on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

Fred M. Vinson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington, ~~DC~~.

Immediate Friday 7/7/46

Press Service 334

In order to enable banks to render better service to individuals and corporations wishing to buy or sell restricted Government securities, Secretary Vinson announced today that he had amended Treasury regulations so as to permit commercial banks to hold a limited amount of the restricted issues for trading purposes. [The limit on holdings is 1 percent of demand deposits, excluding war loan deposits and interbank deposits, or \$500,000, whichever is less. [The bonds so held shall be in addition to and shall be held in an account separate from the bonds of such issues which have been otherwise acquired. [The change was made after consultation with Federal Reserve authorities, who agreed that it would be helpful particularly to small non-bank investors. [The circular which incorporates the details and enumerates the issues affected, is attached.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, May 17, 1946.

Press Service
No. V-334

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The limit on holdings is 1 percent of demand deposits, excluding war loan deposits and interbank deposits, or \$500,000, whichever is less. The bonds so held shall be in addition to and shall be held in an account separate from the bonds of such issues which have been otherwise acquired.

The change was made after consultation with Federal Reserve authorities, who agreed that it would be helpful particularly to small non-bank investors.

The circular which incorporates the details and enumerates the issues affected, is attached.

MODIFICATION OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENT CIRCULARS GOVERNING
ISSUES OF TREASURY BONDS RESTRICTED AS TO OWNERSHIP BY
COMMERCIAL BANKS WHICH ACCEPT DEMAND DEPOSITS

1946
Department Circular No. 787

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, May 17, 1946.

Fiscal Service
Bureau of the Public Debt

I. ENUMERATION OF DEPARTMENT CIRCULARS AFFECTED

1. The Department circulars modified by this circular and
the Treasury bond issues which they govern, are as follows:

- No. 685) - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1962-67
- 692)
- No. 701 - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1963-68
- No. 708 - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1964-69 (dated
April 15, 1943)
- No. 719) - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1964-69 (dated
- 724) Sept. 15, 1943)
- No. 729)
- 734) - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1965-70
- 740)
- No. 730) - 2-1/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1956-59
- 735)
- No. 755) - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1966-71
- 760)
- No. 768 - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1967-72 (dated
June 1, 1945)
- No. 769 - 2-1/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1959-62 (dated
June 1, 1945)
- No. 776 - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1967-72 (dated
Nov. 15, 1945)
- No. 777 - 2-1/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1959-62 (dated
Nov. 15, 1945)

II. MODIFICATION OF CIRCULARS

1. Each of the circulars enumerated in Section I hereof provides that the bonds issued thereunder may not be transferred to or be held by commercial banks, which were defined for this purpose as banks accepting demand deposits, before various fixed dates, except to the extent and in the manner set forth in the governing circulars. These provisions are hereby modified to permit any such bank to hold, for the purpose of facilitating transactions for the account of customers, bonds issued pursuant to said circulars in an aggregate amount not to exceed at the close of business on any day one percent of its demand deposits, excluding United States war loan deposits and inter-bank deposits, or \$500,000, whichever is less. Such bonds shall be in addition to and shall be held in an account separate from those otherwise acquired pursuant to the provisions of the offering circulars.

FRED M. VINSON,
Secretary of the Treasury

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, May 21, 1946.

Press Service

The Secretary of the Treasury announced last evening that the tenders for \$1,300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated May 23 and to mature August 22, 1946, which were offered on May 17, 1946, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on May 20.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - \$1,927,697,000
 Total accepted - 1,313,785,000 (includes \$39,458,000 entered on a fixed-price basis at 99.905 and accepted in full)
 Average price - 99.905/4 Equivalent rate of discount approx. 0.375% per annum

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High - 99.908 Equivalent rate of discount approx. 0.364% per annum
 Low - 99.905 " " " " " " 0.376% " "

(66 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

<u>Federal Reserve District</u>	<u>Total Applied for</u>	<u>Total Accepted</u>
Boston	\$ 19,690,000	\$ 13,604,000
New York	1,475,217,000	993,497,000
Philadelphia	16,040,000	11,960,000
Cleveland	25,275,000	18,815,000
Richmond	14,155,000	12,115,000
Atlanta	4,535,000	4,535,000
Chicago	260,125,000	174,105,000
St. Louis	6,115,000	5,231,000
Minneapolis	1,835,000	1,835,000
Kansas City	23,650,000	20,318,000
Dallas	8,305,000	7,455,000
San Francisco	72,755,000	50,315,000
TOTAL	\$1,927,697,000	\$1,313,785,000

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, May 21, 1946

Press Service
 No. V-335

The Secretary of the Treasury announced last evening that the tenders for \$1,300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated May 23 and to mature August 22, 1946, which were offered on May 17, 1946, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on May 20.

The details of this issue are as follows:

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 Average price - 99.905/ Equivalent rate of discount approx. 0.375% per annum

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High - 99.908 Equivalent rate of discount approx. 0.364% per annum
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(66 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

<u>Federal Reserve District</u>	<u>Total Applied For</u>	<u>Total Accepted</u>
Boston	\$ 19,690,000	\$ 13,604,000
New York	1,475,217,000	993,497,000
Philadelphia	16,040,000	11,960,000
Cleveland	25,275,000	18,815,000
Richmond	14,155,000	12,115,000
Atlanta	4,535,000	4,535,000
Chicago	260,125,000	174,105,000
St. Louis	6,115,000	5,231,000
Minneapolis	1,835,000	1,835,000
Kansas City	23,650,000	20,318,000
Dallas	8,305,000	7,455,000
San Francisco	72,755,000	50,315,000
TOTAL	\$ 1,927,697,000	\$ 1,313,785,000

Assets and liabilities of all active banks in the United States and possessions, by classes,
 Dec. 31, 1945 - Contd.
 (In thousands of dollars)

	Total all banks	National banks	All banks other than national	Banks other than national		
				State (com- mercial)	Mutual : savings	Private
Total deposits.....	\$166,530,093	\$ 85,242,947	\$ 81,287,146	\$65,694,507	\$15,354,540	\$ 238,099
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for borrowed money.....	227,150	77,969	149,181	139,909	6,750	2,522
Acceptances executed by or for account of reporting banks and outstanding.....	86,635	47,943	38,692	29,586	-	9,106
Interest, discount, rent, and other income collected but not earned.....	59,299	31,484	27,815	27,354	430	31
Interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued and unpaid.....	383,183	209,956	173,227	163,317	9,661	249
Other liabilities.....	453,104	269,720	183,384	157,151	25,921	312
Total liabilities.....	167,739,464	85,880,019	81,859,445	66,211,824	15,397,302	250,319
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS						
Capital notes and debentures.....	72,080	-	72,080	67,158	4,922	-
Preferred stock.....	163,340	70,394	92,946	92,946	-	-
Common stock.....	2,951,948	1,588,445	1,363,503	1,357,590	-	5,913
Surplus.....	5,004,281	2,011,403	2,992,878	1,882,781	1,097,226	12,871
Undivided profits.....	1,781,100	688,986	1,092,114	653,800	437,835	479
Reserves and retirement account for preferred stock and capital notes and debentures.....	638,862	296,509	342,353	289,109	49,857	3,387
Total capital accounts.....	10,611,611	4,655,737	5,955,874	4,343,384	1,589,840	22,650
Total liabilities and capital accounts.....	178,351,075	90,535,756	87,815,319	70,555,208	16,987,142	272,969

Assets and liabilities of all active banks in the United States and possessions, by classes,
Dec. 31, 1945 - Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

	: Total : all banks	: National : banks	: All banks : other than : national	: Banks other than national		
				: State (com- : mercial)	: Mutual : savings	: Private
Currency and coin.....	\$2,025,088	\$1,008,644	\$1,016,444	\$919,250	\$94,757	\$2,437
Balances with other banks, including reserve balances and cash items in process of collection.....	33,589,693	19,170,145	14,419,548	13,853,438	513,016	53,094
Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures..	1,020,023	495,105	524,918	429,571	94,860	487
Real estate owned other than bank premises...	72,930	10,068	62,862	27,749	34,711	402
Investments and other assets indirectly rep- resenting bank premises or other real estate..	77,244	46,384	30,860	24,048	6,786	26
Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding.	75,856	41,943	33,913	25,113	-	8,800
Interest, commissions, rent, and other income earned or accrued but not collected.....	295,803	147,946	147,857	108,177	39,150	530
Other assets.....	211,838	55,870	155,968	128,569	26,690	709
Total assets.....	178,351,075	90,535,756	87,815,319	70,555,208	16,987,142	272,969

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits:						
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations.	73,932,416	40,970,935	32,961,481	32,801,805	8,760	150,916
U. S. Government.....	24,675,269	14,084,930	10,590,339	10,588,816	1,176	347
States and political subdivisions.....	5,225,637	3,182,679	2,042,958	2,040,628	524	1,806
Banks in the United States.....	12,692,205	8,586,132	4,106,073	4,087,278	54	18,741
Banks in foreign countries.....	1,295,224	603,325	691,899	650,988	-	40,911
Certified and cashiers' checks, etc.....	2,616,254	1,430,311	1,185,943	1,181,501	1,287	3,155
Total demand deposits.....	120,437,005	68,858,312	51,578,693	51,351,016	11,801	215,876
Time deposits:						
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations.	45,291,845	15,960,051	29,331,794	13,968,876	15,340,876	22,042
U. S. Government.....	98,277	75,244	23,033	23,033	-	-
Postal savings.....	5,650	2,979	2,671	2,671	-	-
States and political subdivisions.....	595,098	305,032	290,066	288,412	1,518	136
Banks in the United States.....	84,609	35,527	49,082	48,692	345	45
Banks in foreign countries.....	17,609	5,802	11,807	11,807	-	-
Total time deposits.....	46,093,088	16,384,635	29,708,453	14,343,491	15,342,739	22,223

Assets and liabilities of all active banks in the United States and possessions, by classes,
 Dec. 31, 1945*
 (In thousands of dollars)

omit these two ruled lines in stencil.

	Total all banks	National banks	All banks other than national	Banks other than national		
				State (com- mercial)**	Mutual savings	Private
Number of banks.....	14,598	5,023	9,575	9,003	574	38
ASSETS						
Loans and discounts:						
Commercial and industrial loans (including open-market paper).....	\$9,599,625	\$5,681,782	\$3,917,843	\$3,880,294	\$121	\$37,428
Loans to farmers directly guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corporation.....	308,461	193,275	115,186	115,186	-	-
Other loans to farmers.....	1,052,836	513,912	538,924	538,408	241	275
Consumer loans to individuals.....	2,418,818	1,096,453	1,322,365	1,319,837	927	1,601
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	3,178,024	1,424,389	1,753,635	1,745,301	-	8,334
Other loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying stocks, bonds, and other securities.....	3,649,325	1,994,110	1,655,215	1,644,607	405	10,203
Real-estate loans:						
Secured by farm land.....	528,879	193,249	335,630	327,272	7,963	395
Secured by residential properties.....	7,559,688	1,623,561	5,936,127	1,769,758	4,164,773	1,596
Secured by other properties.....	891,305	389,662	501,643	466,730	34,807	106
Loans to banks.....	48,904	26,536	22,368	22,368	-	-
All other loans, including overdrafts.....	1,231,002	811,113	419,889	354,955	62,507	2,427
Total loans and discounts.....	30,466,867	13,948,042	16,518,825	12,184,716	4,271,744	62,365
Securities:						
U. S. Government securities:						
Direct obligations.....	101,879,165	51,459,960	50,419,205	39,676,505	10,659,436	83,264
Guaranteed obligations.....	24,908	7,746	17,162	14,405	2,757	-
Obligations of States and political sub- divisions.....	4,083,267	2,341,725	1,741,542	1,602,119	93,087	46,336
Other bonds, notes and debentures.....	3,990,467	1,656,865	2,333,602	1,339,899	984,469	9,234
Corporate stocks, including stocks of Federal reserve banks.....	537,926	145,313	392,613	221,649	165,679	5,285
Total securities.....	110,515,733	55,611,609	54,904,124	42,854,577	11,905,428	144,119

*Excludes banks in the Philippines.

**Includes trust companies and stock savings banks.

(In thousands of dollars)

	Dec. 31 1945	June 30, 1945	Dec. 30, 1944
LIABILITIES			
Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations:			
Demand.....	\$73,932,416	\$66,709,190	\$65,316,307
Time.....	45,291,845	41,347,701	37,229,140
U. S. Government and postal savings deposits.....	24,779,196	24,543,584	20,925,904
Deposits of States and political subdivisions.....	5,820,735	5,441,597	5,195,508
Deposits of banks.....	14,089,647	12,626,462	12,264,080
Other deposits (certified and cashiers' checks, etc.).....	2,616,254	1,264,157	1,379,885
Total deposits.....	166,530,093	151,932,691	142,310,824
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for			
borrowed money.....	227,150	81,075	125,624
Acceptances executed by or for account of reporting banks...	86,635	56,330	78,146
Interest, discount, rent, and other income collected but not earned.....	59,299)		(47,514
Interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued and unpaid.....	383,183)	804,912	(293,540
Other liabilities.....	453,104)		(398,420
Total liabilities.....	167,739,464	152,875,008	143,254,068
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS			
Capital notes and debentures.....	72,080	78,762	82,320
Preferred stock.....	163,340	186,014	207,044
Common stock.....	2,951,948	2,853,340	2,763,586
Surplus.....	5,004,281	4,661,967	4,489,207
Undivided profits.....	1,781,100	1,759,473	1,574,364
Reserves and retirement account for preferred stock and capital notes and debentures.....	638,862	612,415	576,595
Total capital accounts.....	10,611,611	10,151,971	9,693,116
Total liabilities and capital accounts.....	178,351,075	163,026,979	152,947,184

Assets and Liabilities of All Active Banks in the United States and Possessions on December 31, 1945,
 June 30, 1945, and December 30, 1944
 (Amounts in thousands of dollars)

	:	Dec. 31, 1945	:	June 30, 1945	:	Dec. 30, 1944
Number of banks.....		14,598*		14,587*		14,579**
ASSETS						
Loans on real estate.....		\$8,979,872		\$8,743,034		\$8,734,961
Other loans, including overdrafts.....		21,486,995		19,349,106		17,366,678
Total loans.....		30,466,867		28,092,140		26,101,639
U. S. Government securities:						
Direct obligations.....		101,879,165		94,192,682		85,410,720
Guaranteed obligations.....		24,908		47,763		1,004,035
Obligations of States and political subdivisions.....		4,083,267		3,892,484		3,659,307
Other bonds, notes, and debentures.....		3,990,467		3,609,496		3,383,082
Corporate stocks, including stocks of Federal Reserve banks.....		537,926		530,460		553,816
Total securities.....		110,515,733		102,272,885		94,010,960
Currency and coin.....		2,025,088		1,649,487		1,801,370
Balances with other banks, including reserve balances		33,589,693		29,246,407		29,175,791
Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures.....		1,020,023		1,041,995		1,066,158
Real estate owned other than bank premises.....		72,930		113,868		167,648
Investments and other assets indirectly representing bank premises or other real estate.....		77,244		79,314		86,172
Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding.....		75,856		48,037		67,924
Interest, commissions, rent, and other income earned or accrued but not collected.....		295,803)	482,846	(260,972
Other assets.....		211,838)		(208,550
Total assets.....		178,351,075		163,026,979		152,947,184

*Excludes banks in The Philippines.
 **Excludes banks in Guam and The Philippines.

purchasing and carrying securities, which advanced \$2,244,000,000, or 49 percent, in the year.

Cash and balances with other banks, including reserve balances, in December 1945 were \$35,615,000,000, which was an increase of \$4,638,000,000, or 15 percent, in the year.

Total capital accounts on December 31, 1945 were \$10,612,000,000 compared to \$9,693,000,000 at the end of 1944. The total of surplus, profits and reserves at the end of 1945 was \$7,424,000,000, an increase of \$784,000,000, or nearly 12 percent in the year.

The complete tables are attached.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Comptroller of the Currency
Washington

W.A.K.
[Signature]

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS

Thursday, May 23, 1946

Press Service
No. V-336

The total assets of all commercial and savings banks in the United States and possessions amounted to \$178,351,000,000 on December 31, 1945, Comptroller of the Currency Preston Delano announced today. This figure, which covers the returns of the 14,598 active banks of all classes, exceeds by \$25,404,000,000, or 17 percent, the assets reported as of December 30, 1944.

The total deposits of the banks at the end of 1945 were \$166,530,000,000 in comparison with \$142,311,000,000 at the end of 1944, an increase of \$24,219,000,000, or 17 percent. Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations were \$73,932,000,000, and exceeded by \$8,616,000,000, or more than 13 percent, this class of deposits reported at the close of the previous year; time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations were \$45,292,000,000, an increase of \$8,063,000,000, or nearly 22 percent, and deposits of the U. S. Government, including postal savings, were \$24,779,000,000, which was an increase of 18 percent in the year.

At the end of December 1945 the banks held obligations of the U. S. Government, direct and guaranteed, of \$101,904,000,000, an increase of \$15,489,000,000, or 18 percent, since December 1944. Obligations of States and political subdivisions held at the close of 1945 amounted to \$4,083,000,000, an increase of \$424,000,000. Other securities held increased \$591,000,000 in the year, and amounted to \$4,528,000,000. The aggregate of all securities held on December 31, 1945 was \$110,516,000,000, and represented 62 percent of their total assets. At the end of the previous year the ratio was 61 percent.

Loans and discounts amounted to \$30,467,000,000, an increase of \$4,365,000,000, or more than 16½ percent, since December 1944. The increase in loans is chiefly in commercial and industrial loans, which advanced \$1,567,000,000, or 19 percent, and loans to brokers and dealers in securities and other loans for the purpose of

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Comptroller of the Currency
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Cash and balances with other banks, including reserve balances, in December 1945 were \$35,615,000,000, which was an increase of \$4,638,000,000, or 15 percent, in the year.

Total capital accounts on December 31, 1945 were \$10,612,000,000 compared to \$9,693,000,000 at the end of 1944. The total of surplus, profits and reserves at the end of 1945 was \$7,424,000,000, an increase of \$784,000,000, or nearly 12 percent in the year.

The complete tables are attached.

Assets and Liabilities of All Active Banks in the United States and Possessions on December 31, 1945,
June 30, 1945, and December 30, 1944
(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

	: Dec. 31, : 1945	: June 30, : 1945	: Dec. 30, : 1944
Number of banks.....	14,598*	14,587*	14,579* *
ASSETS			
Loans on real estate.....	\$8,979,872	\$8,743,034	\$8,734,961
Other loans, including overdrafts.....	21,486,995	19,349,106	17,366,678
Total loans.....	30,466,867	28,092,140	26,101,639
U. S. Government securities:			
Direct obligations.....	101,879,165	94,192,682	85,410,720
Guaranteed obligations.....	24,908	47,763	1,004,035
Obligations of States and political subdivisions.....	4,083,267	3,892,484	3,659,307
Other bonds, notes, and debentures.....	3,990,467	3,609,496	3,383,082
Corporate stocks, including stocks of Federal Reserve banks.....	537,926	530,460	553,816
Total securities.....	110,515,733	102,272,885	94,010,960
Currency and coin.....	2,025,088	1,649,487	1,801,370
Balances with other banks, including reserve balances	33,589,693	29,246,407	29,175,791
Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures.....	1,020,023	1,041,995	1,066,158
Real estate owned other than bank premises.....	72,930	113,868	167,648
Investments and other assets indirectly representing bank premises or other real estate.....	77,244	79,314	86,172
Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding.....	75,856	48,037	67,924
Interest, commissions, rent, and other income earned or accrued but not collected.....	295,803)	(260,972
Other assets.....	211,838) 482,846	(208,550
Total assets.....	178,351,075	163,026,979	152,947,184

*Excludes banks in The Philippines.

**Excludes banks in Guam and The Philippines.

Comparison of assets and liabilities of all banks - Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

	Dec. 31 1945	June 30, 1945	Dec. 30, 1944
LIABILITIES			
Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations:			
Demand.....	\$73,932,416	\$66,709,190	\$65,316,307
Time.....	45,291,845	41,347,701	37,229,140
U. S. Government and postal savings deposits.....	24,779,196	24,543,584	20,925,904
Deposits of States and political subdivisions.....	5,820,735	5,441,597	5,195,508
Deposits of banks.....	14,089,647	12,626,462	12,264,080
Other deposits (certified and cashiers' checks, etc.).....	2,616,254	1,264,157	1,379,885
Total deposits.....	166,530,093	151,932,691	142,310,824
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for borrowed money.....	227,150	81,075	125,624
Acceptances executed by or for account of reporting banks.....	86,635	56,330	78,146
Interest, discount, rent, and other income collected but not earned.....	59,299)		(47,514
Interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued and unpaid.....	383,183)	804,912	(293,540
Other liabilities.....	453,104)		(398,420
Total liabilities.....	167,739,464	152,875,008	143,254,068
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS			
Capital notes and debentures.....	72,080	78,762	82,320
Preferred stock.....	163,340	186,014	207,044
Common stock.....	2,951,948	2,853,340	2,763,586
Surplus.....	5,004,281	4,661,967	4,489,207
Undivided profits.....	1,781,100	1,759,473	1,574,364
Reserves and retirement account for preferred stock and capital notes and debentures.....	638,862	612,415	576,595
Total capital accounts.....	10,611,611	10,151,971	9,693,116
Total liabilities and capital accounts.....	178,351,075	163,026,979	152,947,184

Assets and liabilities of all active banks in the United States and possessions, by classes,
Dec. 31, 1945*
(In thousands of dollars)

	Total all banks	National banks	All banks other than national	Banks other than national		
				State (com- mercial)**	Mutual savings	Private
Number of banks.....	14,598	5,023	9,575	9,003	534	38
ASSETS						
Loans and discounts:						
Commercial and industrial loans (including open-market paper).....	\$9,599,625	\$5,681,782	\$3,917,843	\$3,880,294	\$121	\$37,428
Loans to farmers directly guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corporation.....	308,461	193,275	115,186	115,186	-	-
Other loans to farmers.....	1,052,836	513,912	538,924	538,408	241	275
Consumer loans to individuals.....	2,418,818	1,096,453	1,322,365	1,319,337	927	1,601
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	3,178,024	1,424,389	1,753,635	1,745,301	-	8,334
Other loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying stocks, bonds, and other securities.....	3,549,325	1,994,110	1,655,215	1,644,607	405	10,203
Real-estate loans:						
Secured by farm land.....	528,879	193,249	355,630	327,272	7,963	395
Secured by residential properties.....	7,559,688	1,623,561	5,936,127	1,769,758	4,164,773	1,596
Secured by other properties.....	891,305	389,662	501,643	466,730	34,807	106
Loans to banks.....	48,904	26,536	22,368	22,368	-	-
All other loans, including overdrafts.....	1,231,002	811,113	419,889	354,955	62,507	2,427
Total loans and discounts.....	30,466,867	13,948,042	16,518,825	12,184,716	4,271,744	62,365
Securities:						
U. S. Government securities:						
Direct obligations.....	101,879,165	51,459,960	50,419,205	39,676,505	10,659,436	83,264
Guaranteed obligations.....	24,908	7,746	17,162	14,405	2,757	-
Obligations of States and political sub- divisions.....	4,083,267	2,341,725	1,741,542	1,602,119	93,087	46,336
Other bonds, notes and debentures.....	3,990,467	1,656,865	2,333,602	1,339,899	984,469	9,234
Corporate stocks, including stocks of Federal Reserve banks.....	537,926	145,313	392,613	221,649	165,679	5,285
Total securities.....	110,515,733	55,611,609	54,904,124	42,854,577	11,905,428	144,119

*Excludes banks in the Philippines.

**Includes trust companies and stock savings banks.

Assets and liabilities of all active banks in the United States and possessions, by classes,
Dec. 31, 1945 - Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

	Total all banks	National banks	All banks other than national	Banks other than national		
				State (com- mercial)	Mutual savings	Private
Currency and coin.....	\$2,025,088	\$1,008,644	\$1,016,444	\$919,250	\$94,757	\$2,437
Balances with other banks, including reserve balances and cash items in process of collection.....	33,589,693	19,170,145	14,419,548	13,853,438	513,016	53,094
Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures.	1,020,023	495,105	524,918	429,571	94,860	487
Real estate owned other than bank premises..	72,930	10,068	62,862	27,749	34,711	402
Investments and other assets indirectly rep- resenting bank premises or other real estate	77,244	46,384	30,860	24,048	6,786	26
Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding	75,856	41,943	33,913	25,113	-	8,800
Interest, commissions, rent, and other income earned or accrued but not collected.....	295,803	147,946	147,857	108,177	39,150	530
Other assets.....	211,838	55,870	155,968	128,569	26,690	709
Total assets.....	178,351,075	90,535,756	87,815,319	70,555,208	16,987,142	272,969
LIABILITIES						
Demand deposits:						
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	73,932,416	40,970,935	32,961,461	32,801,805	8,760	150,916
U. S. Government.....	24,675,269	14,084,930	10,590,339	10,588,816	1,176	347
States and political subdivisions.....	5,225,637	3,182,679	2,042,958	2,040,628	524	1,806
Banks in the United States.....	12,692,205	8,586,132	4,106,073	4,087,278	54	18,741
Banks in foreign countries.....	1,295,224	603,325	691,899	650,988	-	40,911
Certified and cashiers' checks, etc.....	2,616,254	1,430,311	1,185,943	1,181,501	1,287	3,155
Total demand deposits	120,437,005	68,858,312	51,578,693	51,351,016	11,801	215,876
Time deposits:						
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	45,291,845	15,960,051	29,331,794	13,968,876	15,340,876	22,042
U. S. Government.....	98,277	75,244	23,033	23,033	-	-
Postal savings.....	5,650	2,979	2,671	2,671	-	-
States and political subdivisions.....	595,098	305,032	290,066	288,412	1,518	136
Banks in the United States.....	84,609	35,527	49,082	48,692	345	45
Banks in foreign countries.....	17,609	5,802	11,807	11,807	-	-
Total time deposits.....	46,093,088	16,384,635	29,708,453	14,343,491	15,342,739	22,223

Assets and liabilities of all active banks in the United States and possessions, by classes,
Dec. 31, 1945 - Contd.
(In thousands of dollars)

	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Total	National	All banks	other than	State (com-	Mutual	Private
	all banks	banks	national	national	mercial)	savings	Private
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total deposits.....	\$166,530,093	\$ 85,242,947	\$ 81,287,146	\$65,694,507	\$15,354,540	\$ 238,099	
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for borrowed money.....	227,150	77,969	149,181	139,909	6,750	2,522	
Acceptances executed by or for account of reporting banks and outstanding.....	86,635	47,943	38,692	29,586	-	9,106	
Interest, discount, rent, and other income collected but not earned.....	59,299	31,484	27,815	27,354	430	31	
Interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued and unpaid.....	383,183	209,956	173,227	163,317	9,661	249	
Other liabilities.....	453,104	269,720	183,384	157,151	25,921	312	
Total liabilities.....	167,739,464	85,880,019	81,859,445	66,211,824	15,397,302	250,319	
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS							
Capital notes and debentures.....	72,080	-	72,080	67,158	4,922	-	
Preferred stock.....	163,340	70,394	92,946	92,946	-	-	
Common stock.....	2,951,948	1,588,445	1,363,503	1,357,590	-	5,913	
Surplus.....	5,004,281	2,011,403	2,992,878	1,882,781	1,097,226	12,871	
Undivided profits.....	1,781,100	688,986	1,092,114	653,800	437,835	479	
Reserves and retirement account for preferred stock and capital notes and debentures.....	638,862	296,509	342,353	289,109	49,857	3,387	
Total capital accounts.....	10,611,611	4,655,737	5,955,874	4,343,384	1,589,840	22,650	
Total liabilities and capital accounts.....	178,351,075	90,535,756	87,815,319	70,555,208	16,987,142	272,969	

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

V-337

[Secretary Vinson today announced the organization of a committee of prominent authorities in the tax field to work with Government revenue officials in making a comprehensive study of Federal tax procedure.

[Designated to serve on this advisory committee are the following: Samuel O. Clark Jr., Washington, D. C., attorney and former Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Tax Division of the Department of Justice; George E. Cleary, attorney, New York City; Arthur H. Kent, attorney, San Francisco, Calif.; Charles L. B. Lewndes, professor of law, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Randolph E. Paul, Washington, D. C., attorney and Executive Assistant to the President; and Edward S. Reid, attorney, Detroit, Michigan.

[The overall objective of the ~~the~~ committee's study is to develop recommendations for improvements in the existing machinery for the judicial review of tax determinations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is hoped that such recommendations will lead to changes which will enable litigation in the tax field to be conducted as expeditiously and efficiently as possible in the interests of tax practitioners, the Treasury and the courts.

[The study will also include an examination of the extent to which existing defects in procedure contribute to present tax litigation, with a view to suggesting changes ~~which~~ designed to reduce the volume of such litigation.

[It is believed that the study will be of assistance to the Congress in considering problems in the tax field.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, May 21, 1946

Press Service
No. V-337

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Designated to serve on this advisory committee are the following: Samuel O. Clark, Jr., Washington, D. C., attorney and former Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Tax Division of the Department of Justice; George E. Cleary, attorney, New York City; Arthur H. Kent, attorney, San Francisco, California; Charles L. B. Lowndes, professor of law, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Randolph E. Paul, Washington, D.C., attorney and Executive Assistant to the President; and Edward S. Reid, attorney, Detroit, Michigan.

The overall objective of the committee's study is to develop recommendations for improvements in the existing machinery for the judicial review of tax determinations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is hoped that such recommendations will lead to changes which will enable litigation in the tax field to be conducted as expeditiously and efficiently as possible in the interests of tax practitioners, the Treasury and the courts.

The study will also include an examination of the extent to which existing defects in procedure contribute to present tax litigation, with a view to suggesting changes designed to reduce the volume of such litigation.

It is believed that the study will be of assistance to the Congress in considering problems in the tax field.

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Two world wars and a world-wide depression have taught this generation the bitter lesson that the only road to peace and world prosperity is through international cooperation. The political and economic problems of the world cannot continue to be solved by force. That road leads to destruction.

The political and economic problems of the world can and must be solved by international cooperation. We are on our way on this road. It requires hard work, constant attention, and true devotion. But the road leads to the greatest goal that mankind has ever set - enduring prosperity and peace.

The alternative is as unhappy as it is clear. The great danger before us is the division of the world into conflicting blocs. We are trying to meet the economic part of this problem through cooperation in the World Fund and Bank. That has been and will be the policy of the United States. Russia has not yet joined the Fund and Bank. It is hoped that she will become convinced of the advantages of full participation. If we make it possible through the Financial Agreement for England to adopt the fair currency and trade practices we advocate, there is every prospect that the Fund and Bank will succeed in their work and that all countries will find it advantageous to be in rather than outside these institutions.

If England finds it necessary, however, to keep her wartime currency and trade restrictions, it will result in a British bloc, an American bloc, and a Russian bloc. Such a development would probably be an unsurmountable obstacle to peace and prosperity. No country wants that kind of a world, and no country can afford that kind of a world.

In addition to the fact that the financial aid is a repayable loan, and that Britain will remove the trade and currency controls which I have just discussed, it should be remembered that the bulk of the dollars will be spent in the United States, and those that are not so spent in the first instance, will eventually find their way here. This will increase the business of our industry and agriculture.

This Agreement is a big step in preventing economic warfare. It is a big step in creating a world in which countries live and work together in peace and prosperity. For England, it means a chance to feed her people and reconvert her industries in a world of expanding trade. For the United States, it means the opening of the markets of our best customers to the products of our factories and farms. It means a larger American share in a larger world trade.

(2) All countries of the sterling area will be able to use the dollars they acquire from their trade to make purchases in the United States. The sterling area dollar pool, a most restrictive device, will be dissolved.

(3) England's import controls will be administered in a manner that is not discriminatory against American goods. Any export from the United States to England will be paid for in dollars or in sterling that is convertible.

(4) England will settle the blocked sterling obligations out of her own resources, not out of the loan. The funds that are released in settling these balances, whether now or later, will be available for purchases in any country, including the United States.

(5) England will support the American proposal for the establishment of an international trade organization for the reduction of trade barriers and for the elimination of trade discrimination.

The Agreement provides that this interest will be paid, except under certain temporary depressed conditions which are objectively defined in the Agreement. In case of such depressed conditions, it is thought to be far better to waive the interest for that temporary period than to force a default on the entire amount of the loan.

In consideration for the use of the money in the loan, which is to be repaid with interest, Britain promises to remove within a year, unless we agree to a temporary extension, her wartime trade and currency controls.

This means:

(1) All countries of the sterling area will be allowed to use the proceeds of their exports to England to buy goods in any other country, including the United States. Sterling arising from current trade will be made fully convertible.

A loan to Britain will help balance the difference between what she must buy abroad and what she sells, until she re-establishes a full flow of exports. During this transition period her imports will far exceed her exports. It must be added, however, that though her imports will be large, her resulting standard of living will not be much different from the austere levels she had during the war.

The American-British Financial Agreement goes directly to the two basic problems of eliminating Britain's shortage of dollars and of removing the currency and trade restrictions. The loan part of this Financial Agreement opens a line of credit of 3-3/4 billion dollars. This line of credit is a loan, not a gift. The principal must be repaid. It is, moreover, an interest-bearing loan. The interest rate of 2 percent, beginning in 1951, is not a nominal rate, for it is quite comparable to what it costs your government to borrow money.

Britain must somehow make good the fall in her foreign income, because she must import heavily to feed her people and her factories. Her exports are off, yet she must import ^a tremendous volume to live. She does not have the dollars to pay for these imports. Moreover, her shortage of dollars means that she cannot make sterling convertible into dollars until the blocked sterling balances are settled. It means that she cannot permit the sterling she pays for her imports to be used freely in any country, and particularly in the United States. It means that she must continue the dollar pool.

To remove Britain's shortage of dollars and to eliminate these obstacles to trade is a major international economic problem. The solution definitely depends upon what America and Britain do. America is the largest exporting country in the world; England is the largest importing country in the world. Between us and the countries in our trading areas, 75 percent of the world trade is done.

These restrictions are still in effect. They were necessary during the war. They helped Britain in mobilizing her resources and devoting them to war purposes. These devices, however, are dangerous in peace. They restrict trade. To restrict trade in time of peace is to force poverty on the world.

England and the other sterling area countries, as well as ourselves, do not wish these restrictions to be continued. Nonetheless, they might have to be. Britain must find some means to pay for her imports.

10 Britain, as an island nation, relies heavily upon foreign trade. During the war, what she shipped in and bought and what she shipped out and sold was thrown out of kilter. In 1944, she exported only 30 percent of what she did in 1938. Her export industries were converted to war production. She lost a large part of her merchant fleet. Her income from foreign banking and insurance services declined. She sold many of her most marketable foreign investments and has lost the income from them.

When an Egyptian exporter sold goods in the United States, he turned over the dollars he received to the National Bank of Egypt and received Egyptian pounds. The National Bank of Egypt sold these dollars to the British Treasury for sterling. The dollar receipts of the sterling area were in this way pooled in London. If dollars were needed in the sterling area, application was made to London for an allocation. London allocated the dollars on the basis of the most essential needs. In order to conserve dollars, London made no allocation to buy goods in America if they could be secured from any one of the sterling area countries. This device really puts a brake on buying American goods.

Along with these financial controls there were established direct controls on imports in all sterling area countries. These controls, such as import licenses, are used to keep out goods that must be paid for in foreign money. In practice, this meant keeping to a minimum imports from countries that had to be paid for in money other than sterling.

The primary reason for restricting the convertibility of sterling was that England did not have enough dollars and gold. During the war, Britain sold 4.5 billion dollars worth of her foreign investments to finance her expenditures. Moreover, she incurred the enormous foreign debt of 13 billion dollars, ~~measured in our money,~~ in the form of sterling balances in London banks, and sterling securities in the British Treasury. Britain could not convert such large amounts into dollars or other currencies. She had to block sterling.

Britain had to do more than block sterling. She had to mobilize all of her dollar resources to pay for war needs. This was done through the so-called dollar pool. The dollar pool worked as follows:

When we speak of the sterling area, we are referring to the countries that use the pound sterling form of currency. These are the countries of the British Empire, except Canada, and some European countries who keep their monetary reserves in the form of sterling in London. Australia, for example, keeps its reserves on deposit in England's banks.

Before the war, the sterling area countries could draw on these reserves to buy goods anywhere in the world. If an Australian firm wanted to buy American cotton, it sold sterling for dollars. During the war, however, Britain had to stop this convertibility of sterling. That meant that sterling was blocked. Its use was restricted. Britain had to say to the countries of the sterling area, to Egypt, India, Australia, and all the rest, your sterling reserves cannot be converted into dollars. You can use your sterling for making payments to each other, but not to outsiders.

During the war, Britain adopted certain currency and trade controls. These controls are still in effect. American business cannot afford to see these controls continued.

These wartime controls bring to mind such terms as sterling area, blocked sterling, and the dollar pool. What do these terms mean?

Living in the United States, we are accustomed to money in the form of dollars and cents. We earn dollars and we spend dollars.

Outside of this country, there are other currencies. There are a few currencies of inter-country application, but the world-wide currencies are primarily the dollar and the pound sterling. If someone abroad wants to buy your cotton, tobacco, wheat, lard, machine tools, or automobiles, he has to have dollars or be able to change his money into dollars.

In converting money from one form to another, restrictions and obstacles can grow up or be imposed. If there is not free convertibility, there is a brake on trade between the nations that use different forms of currency.

Our foreign trade cannot reach the level necessary for American prosperity if the world again resorts to currency and trade restrictions. Unless our producers and exporters have access to world markets on fair and equal terms, we will not be able to maintain our production in those fields in which we have long specialized, fields such as raising cotton, tobacco and wheat, making automobiles, machinery and equipment. We must have a high level of foreign trade to have high levels of production, employment and national income in America. All sectors of our economy, all sections of our country, are directly or indirectly dependent upon that foreign trade.

International economic cooperation and the expansion of trade among all the nations are definitely in the interests of each country and of all countries. When countries exchange their surplus products, they all gain. It means more production and a higher level of income in the country which sells, and it means more goods and a better standard of living in the country which buys.

It is a noble attribute to learn from experience, and it is a very costly characteristic not to do so. We must not forget the lesson of the decade before the war when our industry and agriculture suffered from trade and currency restrictions. The exports of the United States were harder hit by these devices than those of any other country. In 1928, our share of world exports was 15.8 percent of the world total of 32.5 billion dollars. By 1934, our share of world exports was 11.5 percent of the world total of 18.5 billion dollars. This drastic decline made a large contribution to the severe depression in industry and the collapse in agriculture that we experienced.

Particularly hard hit were our exports of wheat, cotton, tobacco and lard. From 1925 to 1928, we sold abroad an annual average of more than 1.25 billion dollars of these four products. From 1931 to 1934, our annual average was less than .5 billion dollars on these four items. The lack of markets abroad for our agricultural products was an important factor in the decline of nearly 60 percent in farm prices in the four years between 1928 and 1932.

Second, it provides the financial wherewithal that makes it possible for Britain to remove these restrictions and it requires the repayment of that financial aid.

The underlying purpose of this Financial Agreement between Britain and the United States is to make it possible to follow the principle of fair and full world trade. A large volume of trade between countries benefits America, benefits Britain, and benefits the whole world.

Our export trade is a vital link in American prosperity. Even when our foreign trade was severely reduced during the '30's, our exports were some 7 or 8 percent of our agricultural and industrial production. Foreign trade meant the difference between prosperity and depression for many of our producers in the factories and on the farms. Of all our foreign trade, no part was more important than that with the British Empire.

We have, then, developed many concrete, practical measures to wipe out international economic diseases, and are developing more. There are many harmful trade and monetary restrictions existing that are not wanted, but which may be considered necessary until a clear alternative can be seen and followed. These other restrictive trade measures should be alleviated or abolished. The United States has proposed that there be established an international trade organization to meet many of these problems. Britain, at the time of the American-British Financial Agreement, agreed with us on all of the main principles to guide a proposed International Trade Organization.

The Financial Agreement, moreover, meets directly several of the most important trade and currency obstacles that now exist.. Basically, the Agreement is a contract between our two countries on trade and currency policies. It has two major aspects. First, it provides that Britain will abolish trade and currency restrictions and discriminations that were in effect during the war and which would be substantial obstacles to peacetime world trade.

It is rather difficult for us in America to realize the physical devastation that was caused in many lands by the war. These nations must reconstruct in order that they can produce and take their part in a sound world economy. The International Bank will offer aid to these countries in the reconstruction of their economy, aid which could be secured in no other way. This supplementary aid is to be given on terms fair to both the lender and the borrower. The capital of the Bank will be primarily a surety fund. The loans will be financed almost entirely by private investors.

In the past we have often found nations interfering with the flow of trade between nations. We had many forms of economic warfare in the '30's which included devices such as currency depreciation. Through the International Monetary Fund, the member nations will remove monetary restrictions and substitute fair standards of currency exchange. This will greatly aid in creating a volume of world trade far greater than we have ever had before.

By the end of 1945, more than enough countries had ratified this work of their representatives so that the organizations could be established. This spring in Savannah, Georgia, there was held the Inaugural Meeting of the World Fund and Bank. At this meeting there was further implementation of the basic principles which had been agreed to at Bretton Woods. More important, at this meeting there was a re-dedication to the proposition that the nations could live and work together in peace and prosperity. Our faith in the future was refreshed.

These two institutions will go far in removing economic problems that often lead to economic warfare, which usually leads in the end to actual shooting. These institutions are cooperative enterprises of governments. As such they must not become just two more financial institutions.

The way to solve international problems is to obtain cooperation among the nations. The United States has long advocated this policy of international cooperation. With us, it has been more than a high principle. We have done something about it. We have done something about it, for example, through the Reciprocal Trade Agreements, the Export-Import Bank, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the International Food and Agricultural Organization, the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations, and the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

I wish to place particular emphasis upon the last two, the World Fund and Bank. At Bretton Woods, representatives of more than 40 countries agreed upon the basic principles that should govern these two institutions. Bretton Woods is perhaps the best example that we have seen of so many nations getting together and working together to solve their common problems in the interests of bettering the economic relationships among all nations, as well as in their own self-interest.

This is simply one of the corollaries to the basic fact that we are today the most influential nation in the world. We are going to contribute, and contribute greatly, to a world that is stable, politically and economically, by having a sound, expansive economy at home.

There are, however, other things we must do to improve the economic situation among the nations. We want high levels of production not only in America, but throughout the world. We want the goods that are created to flow freely among the nations.

Our goal, then, is more production and more trade throughout the world. To accomplish this, we must work to remove the discriminations and restrictions that hamper production and trade. The removal of such economic barriers is, by the very nature of the problem, a joint undertaking. No one nation, no matter how big or strong it may be, can successfully solve a problem wherein the very essence of the problem is the relationship between nations. No one nation can meet an international problem.

All through the war, we have done without many consumer goods that we want. We want to improve our standard of living. And we now have what we have not always had - the means to do it. This accumulated demand can, barring inflation, be the flywheel of our production system for a long time to come. All Americans can be more optimistic, with justification, about their future than at any previous time in our history.

This American prosperity which we have, and shall continue to have, is an important factor in the assurance of a stable world economy. It is often said that we cannot have prosperity in America if the world is in an unhealthy economic condition. With that I do not disagree, but I emphasize the converse, that the world does not stand a chance of having a sound, stable economy unless we are a prosperous nation.

Unless our receipts and expenditures picture is significantly altered, and the prevention of that includes doing our job in maintaining a sound and expansive economy at home, and doing our part in re-establishing production and trade among the nations, it now appears that we can have a balanced budget by the end of our next fiscal year, June 30, 1947.

In view of the fact that our position is better than we expected, that is, our expenditures are much less, and our receipts are much higher, we are using some of the money on hand to reduce the public debt. By June 15, the debt will be more than 10 billion dollars below its peak reached in February. That is a sizable reduction, and we had no significant reduction before this for 16 years.

We have made a start on the road of high production and income. We should not lose the advantage of this good beginning. We will be helped tremendously in maintaining this high level economy by the fact that we have developed a large reservoir of demand.

We often spend today to save tomorrow. Rapid settlement of war contracts, for example, increases the Government's immediate expenditures, but speeds reconversion to put our economy and the Government's finances in a sounder position for the long haul. Contract settlements have been very rapid; they will be practically completed by the end of this fiscal year. In view of the speed of demobilization and reconversion, and the pushing forward of expenditures which it has involved, I feel that our record of reducing the current rate of total expenditures by over 50 percent since VE-Day is remarkable.]

Meanwhile our receipts have been well maintained. During the first ten months of this fiscal year, July 1, 1945, through April 30, 1946, our net receipts were less than 5 percent below the corresponding period the previous year when we were at total war.

Our national income is at a high level. Not nearly so many have become unemployed as was expected. While the pressures of inflation have been terrific, a remarkable job has been done. Our values, therefore, are not distorted as we swing into this peacetime high-level economy. While we have had our headaches, we are in a much better position than we were after the first world war. This time we have a fighting chance to do the job right, at home and abroad.

One of the best evidences that we are in good shape is that we are well on our way to balancing the budget, and have already made substantial reductions in the public debt. While our receipts have remained high, our expenditures have been cut in rapid fashion.

The Federal Government spent 9.7 billion dollars last June against 4.2 billion dollars in April, and that rapid decline will continue for some time to come. Contrary to the impression that many like to hold, Washington has made a wholehearted effort to put its budget on a peacetime basis.

Automobiles, refrigerators, and nylons did not appear in our stores overnight. A production machine had to be changed over from the ways of war to the ways of peace. Transportation was not always available. Our distribution system could not recover automatically from the strains of war. Many have been restive as a result of wage, price, or raw material problems. Some days it seemed that we solved one problem only to be confronted with another, or two others.

If we step back and view the over-all situation in perspective, however, we readily realize that we have made much progress in the short period of nine months since VJ-Day. Our reconversion is well along. Nearly one hundred thousand war contracts were cancelled overnight when Japan surrendered. More than five million men were discharged from military service by the end of the year. These plants and men have gone ^{back} to peace. In fact, our production of peacetime goods reached an all-time high by March. This is difficult to believe, for we do not see it in our stores. Nonetheless, it is a fact, and we shall see the results when the supply lines have been filled.

In this country we have long accepted the fundamental principle that a man may not be the final judge of his own cause. Gradually this concept must be accepted by the peoples of all the world.

We must lead the way in international cooperation on economic matters. This includes making the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development effective institutions.

Building the kind of nation and world we want requires constant vigilance and unstinted effort in all of these fields. Tonight, I shall speak chiefly on the economic situation in our country and among nations.

We have had our share of irritations and disappointments since VJ-Day, nine months ago. Not all of our kinfolk and friends could return immediately to be with us. Our responsibility for world order continued beyond the day that actual warfare ceased.

The basic principle underlying that sound economy will be our principle of free enterprise. Our system of free enterprise has built us a great nation. It will build us a greater nation. We must show the world that it is possible for all groups within a nation to have economic security and a full opportunity to reap their just rewards for initiative, talent, and industry.

That, in summary, is what we must do in our own country. *B*ut we must do a second job in order to discharge our duty of leadership, and that is to be the world's best proponent of international cooperation. This, too, means attention and work on many fronts. We must do everything in our power to achieve genuine cooperation in the political field. The institution of the United Nations must succeed.

We must lead the way in setting a new standard of international law and justice. This includes making the International Court of Justice a respected and meritorious tribunal like our own Supreme Court.

Our laws so far as possible are broad principles and our laws are applicable to all. And so, our laws are respected and are effective. The men who make, execute, implement and interpret our laws are public servants and have the public interest as their guiding principle. And thus, equity, humanitarianism, and life are added to our systems. To say that our government is either a government of laws or a government of men, is to me a false dichotomy. Ours is a government of both laws and of men.

We must not only set a good example politically, socially, and culturally, but also economically. This requires the maintenance of a sound, expansive economy in our nation. A sound economy means an economy that affords full production and a high national income. A sound economy means an economy that affords work for those who want to work, at a decent return for that work, whether it be as an employee, an employer or a farmer. In short, a sound economy means that all forms of business activity are going in high gear.

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Our country is the most influential nation in the world. That is a basic fact. It is recognized by the peoples and governments of other nations. Whatever doubt exists arises not as to whether we are the most influential nation, but as to whether we fully realize the import of this basic fact and are ready to accept the leadership and to assume the responsibility that it entails. We must tackle this job in such a way that these doubts vanish. We must accept fully the leadership and responsibility that now rest upon our shoulders, and this job is one that requires our attention and effort day in and day out.

In exercising our leadership and assuming our responsibility, we must first set a good example in our own country. We must continue to be the most freedom-loving and freedom-having people in the world. We must continue to show the world that democracy works, and works well, and that it is the best political system that man has established to govern his relationships with other men. We must continue to be the exemplars of living under justice, law, and order. We have lived through prosperity, depression and war under justice, law and order, and it is our duty to keep this record unblotted so that all nations may be inspired to live in justice, order, and security.

V 338

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

(The following address of Secretary Vinson, before the Tri-State Bankers' Meeting (Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas), at the Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tennessee, May 23, 1946, is scheduled for delivery at 8:00 P.M., CST, and is for release at that time. It is to be delivered by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Edward H. Foley, Jr., on behalf of Secretary Vinson, who was unable to attend because of official duties.)

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The basic principle underlying that sound economy will be our principle of free enterprise. Our system of free enterprise has built us a great nation. It will build us a greater nation. We must show the world that it is possible for all groups within a nation to have economic security and a full opportunity to reap just rewards for initiative, talent, and industry.

That, in summary, is what we must do in our own country. But we must do a second job in order to discharge our duty of leadership, and that is to be the world's best proponent of international cooperation. This, too, means attention and work on many fronts. We must do everything in our power to achieve genuine cooperation in the political field. The institution of the United Nations must succeed.

We must lead the way in setting a new standard of international law and justice. This includes making the International Court of Justice a respected and meritorious tribunal like our own Supreme Court. In this country we have long accepted the fundamental principle that a man may not be the final judge of his own cause. Gradually this concept must be accepted by the peoples of all the world.

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We have made a start on the road of high production and income. We should not lose the advantage of this good beginning. We will be helped tremendously in maintaining this high level economy by the fact that we have developed a large reservoir of demand. All through the war, we have done without many consumer goods that we want. We want to improve our standard of living. And we now have what we have not always had - the means to do it. This accumulated demand can, barring inflation, be the flywheel of our production system for a long time to come. All Americans can be more optimistic, with justification, about their future than at any previous time in our history.

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There are, however, other things we must do to improve the economic situation among the nations. We want high levels of production not only in America, but throughout the world. We want the goods that are created to flow freely among the nations.

Our goal, then, is more production and more trade throughout the world. To accomplish this, we must work to remove the discriminations and restrictions that hamper production and trade. The removal of such economic barriers is, by the very nature of the problem, a joint undertaking. No one nation, no matter how big or strong it may be, can successfully solve a problem wherein the very essence of the problem is the relationship between nations. No one nation can meet an international problem.

The way to solve international problems is to obtain cooperation among the nations. The United States has long advocated this policy of international cooperation. With us, it has been more than a high principle. We have done something about it. We have done something about it, for example, through the Reciprocal Trade Agreements, the Export-Import Bank, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the International Food and Agricultural Organization, the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations, and the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

I wish to place particular emphasis upon the last two, the World Fund and Bank. At Bretton Woods, representatives of more than 40 countries agreed upon the basic principles that should govern these two institutions. Bretton Woods is perhaps the best example that we have seen of so many nations getting together and working together to solve their common problems in the interests of bettering the economic relationships among all nations, as well as in their own self-interest.

By the end of 1945, more than enough countries had ratified this work of their representatives so that the organizations could be established. This spring in Savannah, Georgia, there was held the Inaugural Meeting of the World Fund and Bank. At this meeting there was further implementation of the basic principles which had been agreed to at Bretton Woods. More important, at this meeting there was a re-dedication to the proposition that the nations could live and work together in peace and prosperity. Our faith in the future was refreshed.

These two institutions will go far in removing economic problems that often lead to economic warfare, which usually leads in the end to actual shooting. These institutions are cooperative enterprises of governments. As such they must not become just two more financial institutions.

It is rather difficult for us in America to realize the physical devastation that was caused in many lands by the war. These nations must reconstruct in order that they can produce and take their part in a sound world economy. The International Bank will offer aid to these countries in the reconstruction of their economy, aid which could be secured in no other way. This supplementary aid is to be given on terms fair to both the lender and the borrower. The capital of the Bank will be primarily a surety fund. The loans will be financed almost entirely by private investors.

In the past we have often found nations interfering with the flow of trade between nations. We had many forms of economic warfare in the '30's which included devices such as currency depreciation. Through the International Monetary Fund, the member nations will remove monetary restrictions and substitute fair standards of currency exchange. This will greatly aid in creating a volume of world trade far greater than we have ever had before.

We have, then, developed many concrete, practical measures to wipe out international economic diseases, and are developing more. There are many harmful trade and monetary restrictions existing that are not wanted, but which may be considered necessary until a clear alternative can be seen and followed. These other restrictive trade measures should be alleviated or abolished. The United States has proposed that there be established an international trade organization to meet many of these problems. Britain, at the time of the American-British Financial Agreement, agreed with us on all of the main principles to guide a proposed International Trade Organization.

The Financial Agreement, moreover, meets directly several of the most important trade and currency obstacles that now exist.. Basically, the Agreement is a contract between our two countries on trade and currency policies. It has two major aspects. First it provides that Britain will abolish trade and currency restrictions and discriminations that were in effect during the war and which would be substantial obstacles to peacetime world trade. Second, it provides the financial wherewithal that makes it possible for Britain to remove these restrictions and it requires the repayment of that financial aid.

The underlying purpose of this Financial Agreement between Britain and the United States is to make it possible to follow the principle of fair and full world trade. A large volume of trade between countries benefits America, benefits Britain, and benefits the whole world.

Our export trade is a vital link in American prosperity. Even when our foreign trade was severely reduced during the '30's, our exports were some 7 or 8 percent of our agricultural and industrial production. Foreign trade meant the difference between prosperity and depression for many of our producers in the factories and on the farms. Of all our foreign trade, no part was more important than that with the British Empire.

It is a noble attribute to learn from experience, and it is a very costly characteristic not to do so. We must not forget the lesson of the decade before the war when our industry and agriculture suffered from trade and currency restrictions. The exports of the United States were harder hit by these devices than those of any other country. In 1928, our share of world exports was 15.8 percent of the world total of 32.5 billion dollars. By 1934, our share of world exports was 11.5 percent of the world total of 18.5 billion dollars. This drastic decline made a large contribution to the severe depression in industry and the collapse in agriculture that we experienced.

Particularly hard hit were our exports of wheat, cotton, tobacco and lard. From 1925 to 1928, we sold abroad an annual average of more than 1.25 billion dollars of these four products. From 1931 to 1934, our annual average was less than .5 billion dollars on these four items. The lack of markets abroad for our agricultural products was an important factor in the decline of nearly 60 percent in farm prices in the four years between 1928 and 1932.

Our foreign trade cannot reach the level necessary for American prosperity if the world again resorts to currency and trade restrictions. Unless our producers and exporters have access to world markets on fair and equal terms, we will not be able to maintain our production in those fields in which we have long specialized, fields such as raising cotton, tobacco and wheat, making automobiles, machinery and equipment. We must have a high level of foreign trade to have high levels of production, employment and national income in America. All sectors of our economy, all sections of our country, are directly or indirectly dependent upon that foreign trade.

International economic cooperation and the expansion of trade among all the nations are definitely in the interests of each country and of all countries. When countries exchange their surplus products, they all gain. It means more production and a higher level of income in the country which sells, and it means more goods and a better standard of living in the country which buys.

During the war, Britain adopted certain currency and trade controls. These controls are still in effect. American business cannot afford to see these controls continued.

These wartime controls bring to mind such terms as sterling area, blocked sterling, and the dollar pool. What do these terms mean?

Living in the United States, we are accustomed to money in the form of dollars and cents. We earn dollars and we spend dollars.

Outside of this country, there are other currencies. There are a few currencies of inter-country application, but the world-wide currencies are primarily the dollar and the pound sterling. If someone abroad wants to buy your cotton, tobacco, wheat, lard, machine tools, or automobiles, he has to have dollars or be able to change his money into dollars.

In converting money from one form to another, restrictions and obstacles can grow up or be imposed. If there is not free convertibility, there is a brake on trade between the nations that use different forms of currency.

When we speak of the sterling area, we are referring to the countries that use the pound sterling form of currency. These are the countries of the British Empire, except Canada, and some European countries who keep their monetary reserves in the form of sterling in London. Australia, for example, keeps its reserves on deposit in England's banks.

Before the war, the sterling area countries could draw on these reserves to buy goods anywhere in the world. If an Australian firm wanted to buy American cotton, it sold sterling for dollars. During the war, however, Britain had to stop this convertibility of sterling. That meant that sterling was blocked. Its use was restricted. Britain had to say to the countries of the sterling area, to Egypt, India, Australia, and all the rest, your sterling reserves cannot be converted into dollars. You can use your sterling for making payments to each other, but not to outsiders.

The primary reason for restricting the convertibility of sterling was that England did not have enough dollars and gold. During the war, Britain sold 4.5 billion dollars worth of her foreign investments to finance her expenditures. Moreover, she incurred the enormous foreign debt of 13 billion dollars in the form of sterling balances in London banks, and sterling securities in the British Treasury. Britain could not convert such large amounts into dollars or other currencies. She had to block sterling.

Britain had to do more than block sterling. She had to mobilize all of her dollar resources to pay for war needs. This was done through the so-called dollar pool. The dollar pool worked as follows:

When an Egyptian exporter sold goods in the United States, he turned over the dollars he received to the National Bank of Egypt and received Egyptian pounds. The National Bank of Egypt sold these dollars to the British Treasury for sterling. The dollar receipts of the sterling area were in this way pooled in London. If dollars were needed in the sterling area, application was made to London for an allocation. London allocated the dollars on the basis of the most essential needs. In order to conserve dollars, London made no allocation to buy goods in America if they could be secured from any one of the sterling area countries. This device really puts a brake on buying American goods.

Along with these financial controls there were established direct controls on imports in all sterling area countries. These controls, such as import licenses, are used to keep out goods that must be paid for in foreign money. In practice, this meant keeping to a minimum imports from countries that had to be paid for in money other than sterling.

These restrictions are still in effect. They were necessary during the war. They helped Britain in mobilizing her resources and devoting them to war purposes. These devices, however, are dangerous in peace. They restrict trade. To restrict trade in time of peace is to force poverty on the world.

England and the other sterling area countries, as well as ourselves, do not wish these restrictions to be continued. Nonetheless, they might have to be. Britain must find some means to pay for her imports.

Britain, as an island nation, relies heavily upon foreign trade. During the war, what she shipped in and bought and what she shipped out and sold was thrown out of kilter. In 1944, she exported only 30 percent of what she did in 1938. Her export industries were converted to war production. She lost a large part of her merchant fleet. Her income from foreign banking and insurance services declined. She sold many of her most marketable foreign investments and has lost the income from them.

Britain must somehow make good the fall in her foreign income, because she must import heavily to feed her people and her factories. Her exports are off, yet she must import a tremendous volume to live. She does not have the dollars to pay for these imports. Moreover, her shortage of dollars means that she cannot make sterling convertible into dollars until the blocked sterling balances are settled. It means that she cannot permit the sterling she pays for her imports to be used freely in any country, and particularly in the United States. It means that she must continue the dollar pool.

To remove Britain's shortage of dollars and to eliminate these obstacles to trade is a major international economic problem. The solution definitely depends upon what America and Britain do. America is the largest exporting country in the world; England is the largest importing country in the world. Between us and the countries in our trading areas, 75 percent of the world trade is done.

A loan to Britain will help balance the difference between what she must buy abroad and what she sells, until she re-establishes a full flow of exports. During this transition period her imports will far exceed her exports. It must be added, however, that though her imports will be large, her resulting standard of living will not be much different from the austere levels she had during the war.

The American-British Financial Agreement goes directly to the two basic problems of eliminating Britain's shortage of dollars and of removing the currency and trade restrictions. The loan part of this Financial Agreement opens a line of credit of 3-3/4 billion dollars. This line of credit is a loan, not a gift. The principal must be repaid. It is, moreover, an interest-bearing loan. The interest rate of 2 percent, beginning in 1951, is not a nominal rate, for it is quite comparable to what it costs your government to borrow money.

The Agreement provides that this interest will be paid, except under certain temporary depressed conditions which are objectively defined in the Agreement. In case of such depressed conditions, it is thought to be far better to waive the interest for that temporary period than to force a default on the entire amount of the loan.

In consideration for the use of the money in the loan, which is to be repaid with interest, Britain promises to remove within a year, unless we agree to a temporary extension, her wartime trade and currency controls.

This means:

(1) All countries of the sterling area will be allowed to use the proceeds of their exports to England to buy goods in any other country, including the United States. Sterling arising from current trade will be made fully convertible.

(2) All countries of the sterling area will be able to use the dollars they acquire from their trade to make purchases in the United States. The sterling area dollar pool, a most restrictive device, will be dissolved.

(3) England's import controls will be administered in a manner that is not discriminatory against American goods. Any export from the United States to England will be paid for in dollars or in sterling that is convertible.

(4) England will settle the blocked sterling obligations out of her own resources, not out of the loan. The funds that are released in settling these balances, whether now or later, will be available for purchases in any country, including the United States.

(5) England will support the American proposal for the establishment of an international trade organization for the reduction of trade barriers and for the elimination of trade discrimination.

In addition to the fact that the financial aid is a repayable loan, and that Britain will remove the trade and currency controls which I have just discussed, it should be remembered that the bulk of the dollars will be spent in the United States, and those that are not so spent in the first instance, will eventually find their way here. This will increase the business of our industry and agriculture.

This Agreement is a big step in preventing economic warfare. It is a big step in creating a world in which countries live and work together in peace and prosperity. For England, it means a chance to feed her people and reconvert her industries in a world of expanding trade. For the United States, it means the opening of the markets of our best customers to the products of our factories and farms. It means a larger American share in a larger world trade.

The alternative is as unhappy as it is clear. The great danger before us is the division of the world into conflicting blocs. We are trying to meet the economic part of this problem through cooperation in the World Fund and Bank. That has been and will be the policy of the United States. Russia has not yet joined the Fund and Bank. It is hoped that she will become convinced of the advantages of full participation. If we make it possible through the Financial Agreement for England to adopt the fair currency and trade practices we advocate, there is every prospect that the Fund and Bank will succeed in their work and that all countries will find it advantageous to be in rather than outside these institutions.

If England finds it necessary, however, to keep her war-time currency and trade restrictions, it will result in a British bloc, an American bloc, and a Russian bloc. Such a development would probably be an unsurmountable obstacle to peace and prosperity. No country wants that kind of a world, and no country can afford that kind of a world.

Two world wars and a world-wide depression have taught this generation the bitter lesson that the only road to peace and world prosperity is through international cooperation. The political and economic problems of the world cannot continue to be solved by force. That road leads to destruction.

The political and economic problems of the world can and must be solved by international cooperation. We are on our way on this road. It requires hard work, constant attention, and true devotion. But the road leads to the greatest goal that mankind has ever set - enduring prosperity and peace.

WHEN THIS RELEASE HAS BEEN MIMEOGRAPHED,
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V-339

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liminary figures
consumption during
ews:

quantity in Pounds
As of April 30, 1946

Signatory Countries:

Brazil	851,889,834
Colombia	398,356,654
Costa Rica	17,712,793
Cuba	253
Dominican Republic	17,435,643
Ecuador	9,092,827
El Salvador	29,348,909
Guatemala	49,240,998
Haiti	15,270,186
Honduras	5,076,821
Mexico	41,847,284
Nicaragua	11,969,313
Peru	2,383,232
Venezuela	32,903,317

Non-Signatory Countries:

26,992,409

TOTAL

1,509,520,473

The above data reflects the amount of coffee for which entries for consumption have been reported as of April 30, and includes the returned weights on a number of entries, which returned weights have not previously been considered.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 21, 1946

V- 339

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the quantities of coffee entered for consumption during the period commencing October 1, 1945, as follows:

Country of Production	Quantity in Pounds As of April 30, 1946
Signatory Countries:	
Brazil	851,889,834
Colombia	398,356,654
Costa Rica	17,712,793
Cuba	253
Dominican Republic	17,435,643
Ecuador	9,092,827
El Salvador	29,348,909
Guatemala	49,240,998
Haiti	15,270,186
Honduras	5,076,821
Mexico	41,847,284
Nicaragua	11,969,313
Peru	2,383,232
Venezuela	32,903,317
Non-Signatory Countries:	26,992,409
TOTAL	1,509,520,473

The above data reflects the amount of coffee for which entries for consumption have been reported as of April 30, and includes the returned weights on a number of entries, which returned weights have not previously been considered.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, May 22, 1946

Press Service
 No. V-339

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Non-Signatory Countries:	26,992,409
TOTAL	1,509,520,473

The above data reflect the amount of coffee for which entries for consumption have been reported as of April 30, and includes the returned weights on a number of entries, which returned weights have not previously been considered.

ALPHA

- 3 -

sold, redeemed or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch.

ALPHA

- 2 -

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, tenders for \$200,000 or less from any one bidder at 99.905 entered on a fixed-price basis will be accepted in full. Payment of accepted tenders at the prices offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on May 31, 1946.

~~(7)~~
The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills shall not have any special treatment, as such, under Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted. The bills shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall be considered to be interest. Under Sections 42 and 117 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Section 115 of the Revenue Act of 1941, the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold shall not be considered to accrue until such bills shall be

ALPHA

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

V-340

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, May 24, 1946
~~(b)~~

The Secretary of the Treasury, by this public notice, invites tenders for \$ 1,300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 90-day Treasury bills, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and fixed-price bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be dated May 31, 1946, and will mature August 29, 1946, when the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$500,000, and \$1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, two o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, May 27, 1946. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of \$1,000, and the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

WAT

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The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or

other disposition of Treasury bills shall not have any special treatment, as such, under Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted. The bills shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall be considered to be interest. Under Sections 42 and 117 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Section 115 of the Revenue Act of 1941, the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold shall not be considered to accrue until such bills shall be sold, redeemed or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch.

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BUILDING.

V-341

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t the tariff-rate
packed in ice),

filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions,
not specially provided for: cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk,
and rosefish, was approximately 95% filled as of May 25, 1946.
Importers are required to deposit estimated duties at the full
tariff rate on all entries for consumption of quota-class fish
during the period May 25 to December 31, 1946, pending determi-
nation of the quota status of such importations.

V-341

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Friday, May 24, 1946

Press Service
No. V-341

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oOo

General

1915 to 1922 he served in the Department of Justice as a ~~specialist~~ ^{special assistant to the Attorney} on oil land litigation. In 1922, he transferred to the Bureau of Internal Revenue as an Assistant Solicitor, and in 1923 was made chairman of the Bureau's Committee on Appeals and Review. He left the Bureau to become the first Chairman of the Board of Tax Appeals in 1924 and resigned about a year later to enter private practice. He has continued in private practice ~~ever~~ since except for a period in 1927-1928 when he served as Counsel to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. His home is at McLean, Virginia.

Judge Smith, like Mr. Hamel, was ~~also~~ a charter member of the Board of Tax Appeals and has ^{continued} ~~remained~~ a member ^{of the organization} ~~ever~~ since. He was planning to retire at the expiration of his term on June 2, but has consented to serve on the new Council. He is 67 and a native of Windham, New Hampshire. He was educated at Brown University, ^{at} Providence, Rhode Island, and George Washington University at Washington. He entered Government service as an editor and statistical assistant in the Census Bureau in 1905. He transferred in 1914 to the Bureau of Internal Revenue as its first income tax attorney. He was appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Bureau in 1917 and Assistant to the Commissioner in 1921. In 1923, he was made a member of the Bureau's Committee on Appeals and Review and its Tax Simplification Board.

J. D. N. Jr.
(oral approval
via D.P.)

Treasury Department
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Washington 25, D. C.

For Release: *AM*

Saturday, May 25 1946

*Press Service
no. 4-342*

Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., Commissioner of Internal Revenue, today announced the creation of ^{an} ~~the~~ Excess Profits Tax Council, headed by Charles D. Hamel, ^{as chairman,} to administer claims for relief from the excess profits tax under Section 722 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Council will be composed of 15 members selected for outstanding experience in law, accounting and economics. It will operate directly under the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and will be primarily responsible for matters of interpretation, policy and procedure. [While the initial examination of claims will continue to be made by the internal revenue agents in field offices throughout the country, taxpayers desiring to appeal will have an opportunity to be heard by the Council under rules it will establish.

Commissioner Nunan also announced that Judge Charles P. Smith of the Tax Court of the United States has ~~also~~ consented to serve as a member of the Council. The names of many other outstanding individuals have been suggested for membership and are being considered by Commissioner Nunan, who will announce the selections at an early date. It is contemplated that the selections will be made largely from persons not now employed by the Bureau.

Mr. Hamel, a practicing attorney in Washington, D. C., for many years, was the first chairman of the Board of Tax Appeals (now known as the Tax Court of the United States) when it was created in 1924. He was born in Minneapolis, ~~Minnesota~~, in 1881, and was educated at the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, and National University in Washington. He entered Government service as an attorney in the Interior Department in 1909. From

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Washington 25, D. C.

Release, Morning Newspapers,
Saturday Morning, May 25, 1946

Press Service
No. V-342

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Commissioner Nunan also announced that Judge Charles P. Smith of the Tax Court of the United States had consented to serve as a member of the Council. The names of many other outstanding individuals have been suggested for membership and are being considered by Commissioner Nunan, who will announce the selections at an early date. It is contemplated that the selections will be made largely from persons not now employed by the Bureau.

Mr. Hamel, a practicing attorney in Washington, D. C., for many years, was the first chairman of the Board of Tax Appeals (now known as the Tax Court of the United States) when it was created in 1924. He was born in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1881, and was educated at the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, and National University in Washington. He entered Government service as an attorney in the Interior Department in 1909. From 1915 to 1922 he served in the Department of Justice as a special assistant to the Attorney General on oil land litigation. In 1922, he transferred to the Bureau of Internal Revenue as an Assistant Solicitor, and in 1923 was made chairman of the Bureau's Committee on Appeals and Review. He left the Bureau to become the first Chairman of the Board of Tax Appeals in 1924 and resigned about a year later to enter private practice. He has continued in private practice since except for a period in 1927-1928 when he served as Counsel to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. His home is at McLean, Virginia.

Judge Smith, like Mr. Hamel, was a charter member of the Board of Tax Appeals and has continued a member since its organization. He was planning to retire at the expiration of his term on June 2, but has consented to serve on the new Council. He is 67 and a native of Windham, New Hampshire. He was educated at Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, and George Washington University at Washington.

He entered Government service as an editor and statistical assistant in the Census Bureau in 1905. He transferred in 1914 to the Bureau of Internal Revenue as its first income tax attorney. He was appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Bureau in 1917 and Assistant to the Commissioner in 1921. In 1923, he was made a member of the Bureau's Committee on Appeals and Review and its Tax Simplification Board.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, May 27, 1946.

Press Service

V-343

Secretary of the Treasury Vinson today announced the subscription figures and the basis of allotment for the offering of 7/8 percent Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series E-1947 in exchange for Certificates of Indebtedness of Series E-1946, maturing June 1, 1946.

Reports received from the Federal Reserve Banks show that subscriptions aggregate \$4,163,000,000. Subscriptions in amounts up to and including \$25,000, totaling about \$62,000,000, were allotted in full. Subscriptions in amounts over \$25,000 were allotted 66 percent on a straight percentage basis, but not less than \$25,000 to any one subscriber, with adjustments, where necessary, to the next highest \$1,000.

Details as to subscriptions and allotments will be announced when final reports are received from the Federal Reserve Banks.

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V-2-1

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Press Service

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, May 28, 1946.

Press Service

V-344

The Secretary of the Treasury announced last evening that the tenders for \$1,300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 90-day Treasury bills to be dated May 31 and to mature August 29, 1946, which were offered on May 24, 1946, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on May 27.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - \$1,948,786,000
 Total accepted - 1,310,201,000 (includes \$22,423,000 entered on a fixed-price basis at 99.905 and accepted in full)
 Average price - 99.906/ Equivalent rate of discount approx. 0.376% per annum
 Range of accepted competitive bids: (excepting one tender of \$100,000):
 High - 99.908 Equivalent rate of discount approx. 0.368% per annum
 Low - 99.906 " " " " " " 0.376% " "

(66 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

<u>Federal Reserve District</u>	<u>Total Applied for</u>	<u>Total Accepted</u>
Boston	\$ 24,570,000	\$ 17,670,000
New York	1,525,666,000	1,027,036,000
Philadelphia	28,665,000	19,893,000
Cleveland	6,520,000	4,820,000
Richmond	8,725,000	4,331,000
Atlanta	1,925,000	1,789,000
Chicago	247,065,000	162,263,000
St. Louis	17,955,000	13,705,000
Minneapolis	1,060,000	1,060,000
Kansas City	12,865,000	6,266,000
Dallas	13,985,000	10,857,000
San Francisco	59,785,000	40,511,000
TOTAL	\$1,948,786,000	\$1,310,201,000

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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FOR RELEASE MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
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Dallas	13,985,000	10,857,000
San Francisco	59,785,000	40,511,000
TOTAL	\$1,948,786,000	\$1,310,201,000

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

To:

(1) Mr. Shaeffer..... (Room) (Bidg.)

(2) (Room) (Bidg.)

(3) (Room) (Bidg.)

From:..... M. L. Bell..... 5/22/46 (Date)

(Room) (Bidg.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS

~~Friday, May 30, 1946~~

THURSDAY

Press Service

No. V-345

Secretary Vinson today issued General License No. 53A removing the remaining freezing control restrictions over practically all persons in the generally licensed trade area. This area includes the other American Republics, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the U. S. S. R., and certain of the overseas possessions of France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Treasury officials pointed out that one of the effects of today's action is to unblock property belonging to most residents of Hong Kong, British Malaya, the Belgian Congo, the Netherlands West Indies, French Equatorial Africa and certain other formerly blocked areas. The action thus supplements that taken last December 7 through the issuance of General License No. 94 which licensed current transactions with these areas not involving property blocked as of that date.

The special restrictions on Hong Kong and British Malaya imposed at the time of the Japanese occupation by Public Circulars Nos. 10 and 16 were also removed thus restoring these areas to their pre-occupation status.

The principal persons in the generally licensed trade area not benefited by today's action are (a) Proclaimed List Nationals, (b) citizens or subjects of Germany and Japan who since December 7, 1941, have been in enemy or enemy-occupied territory, (c) persons who, on October 5, 1945, were in countries then blocked other than members of the generally licensed trade area, and (d) legal entities owned or controlled by persons specified in (a), (b) or (c). In this connection, Treasury officials called attention to the fact that the new license does not waive the provisions of General Ruling No. 11A.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Thursday, May 30, 1946

Press Service
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WHEN THIS RELEASE HAS BEEN MIMEOGRAPHED,
PLEASE FORWARD 8 COPIES TO ROOM 403, WILKINS
BUILDING.

V-346

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liminary figures
consumption during
lows:

Country of Production	Quantity in Pounds As of April 30, 1946
Signatory Countries:	
Brazil	851,869,273
Colombia	398,330,188
Costa Rica	17,710,859
Cuba	290
Dominican Republic	17,435,643
Ecuador	9,092,827
El Salvador	29,347,643
Guatemala	49,238,750
Haiti	15,270,187
Honduras	5,076,821
Mexico	41,847,988
Nicaragua	11,959,038
Peru	2,379,907
Venezuela	32,837,179
Non-Signatory Countries:	<u>26,992,409</u>
TOTAL	1,509,389,002

The above data reflect the amount of coffee for which entries for consumption have been reported as of April 30, and includes the returned weights on a number of entries, which returned weights have not previously been considered.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 28, 1946

29

V-346

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, May 29, 1946

Press Service
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ALPHA

- 3 -

sold, redeemed or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch.

ALPHA

- 2 -

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, tenders for \$200,000 or less from any one bidder at 99.905 entered on a fixed-price basis will be accepted in full. Payment of accepted tenders at the prices offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on June 6, 1946.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills shall not have any special treatment, as such, under Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted. The bills shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall be considered to be interest. Under Sections 42 and 117 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Section 115 of the Revenue Act of 1941, the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold shall not be considered to accrue until such bills shall be

ALPHA

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

V-347

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, May 31, 1946
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The Secretary of the Treasury, by this public notice, invites tenders for \$1,300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and fixed-price bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be dated June 6, 1946, and will mature September 5, 1946, when the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$500,000, and \$1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, two o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, June 3, 1946. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of \$1,000, and the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Friday, May 31, 1946

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Mr. Fisher is the co-author of "Essentials of Maryland Pleading" (second edition), and the author of numerous articles including "The Question of Personal Liberty" (Atlantic Monthly, February 1926).

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Washington 25, D. C.

For *Immediate Release*

Press Service
No. *348*

Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., Commissioner of Internal Revenue, announced today the appointment of Morton P. Fisher, prominent Attorney and tax authority of Baltimore, Md., as a member of the Excess Profits Tax Council.

The Council, of which ~~Mr.~~ Charles D. Hamel, is chairman, will administer claims for relief from the Excess Profits Tax under Section 722 of the Internal Revenue Code. The Council will be composed of fifteen members who are being selected for their outstanding experience in law, accounting and economics.

Mr. Fisher returned only last month from service as Lt. Colonel and Chief of the Public Finance Branch of the Office of Military Government in Germany. He was the United States delegate on the Four-nation Committee which revised the tax laws of Germany and set up the tax system which is now operating in all four of the occupation zones.

Mr. Fisher was born in Baltimore on February 14, 1897. He was graduated with the degree of AB from Johns Hopkins University in 1919 and from the University of Maryland with the degree of LLB in 1920, both times with high honors. He served as a seaman in the Navy during the first World War and later entered the practice of law in Baltimore.

He was Assistant United States Attorney for Maryland ^{from} in 1922 to 1925, and Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States (Tax Division) ^{from} in 1928 to 1930. In the latter capacity, he argued tax cases in every Circuit Court of Appeals in the United States and also the Supreme Court.

^{from} In 1941 to 1943 he was chairman of the Income Tax Committee of the Tax Section of the American Bar Association and also instructor in the graduate course of Federal Taxation at the University of Baltimore.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Washington 25, D. C.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, May 29, 1946

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
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Cleveland	166,003,000	111,007,000
Richmond	52,163,000	35,417,000
Atlanta	54,479,000	37,134,000
Chicago	476,545,000	318,978,000
St. Louis	83,380,000	57,321,000
Minneapolis	63,121,000	44,238,000
Kansas City	114,788,000	78,765,000
Dallas	73,103,000	49,244,000
San Francisco	326,800,000	217,164,000
Treasury	12,763,000	8,449,000
TOTAL	\$4,166,090,000	\$2,773,386,000

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both these inequalities and the excessive litigation they promote would appear to outweigh the possible claims of single persons. That same double need likewise points to the inclusion of the income of minors in the total income to be divided between the parents. Finally, the transitional problem is best met in a period of tax reductions, so that the near future should be auspicious in this respect for a new approach to family income. But as we said at the outset, these are technical observations whereas the subject matter involved belongs to the public. So we must leave our conclusions to the test of the afternoon club meeting, the locker room, and the bridge table.

be absorbed in the tax reduction that we hope the future will bring. The decrease in revenue resulting from a per capita division exists almost entirely in the brackets above the first surtax bracket. It would therefore seem proper that such decrease should ^{in the main} be charged against any tax reduction that would otherwise be made in those brackets.

To summarize and conclude: The present treatment of family income is vulnerable to indictment ^{at least} on two serious counts. It is a fertile breeding ground of costly, difficult and wasteful litigation. It is sadly lacking in tax equity, since it involves both geographical discrimination between families in community property states and those in non-community property states, and qualitative discrimination between families receiving earned income and those possessing investment income. These discriminations dollarwise are highly inequitable at present tax rates. Judicial safeguards devised to protect the progressive surtax have not provided a rational system. The alternative legislative solutions to these difficulties are mandatory joint returns or per capita division between husband and wife. At the level of the family, the latter solution of per capita division appears politically feasible. Considered relative to the treatment of single persons, the adoption of the per capita system may perhaps involve some discrimination in favor of the family unit. But the extent of the discrimination so created is difficult of positive proof and measurement. At any event, it does not appear to be as serious as the present admitted inequalities among married couples. The double need of eliminating

further division of income would be large. The tax on a \$50,000 family with income divided between husband and wife is \$18,164 - with income divided between parents and two children, the tax is reduced to \$12,920, a reduction of 29%. To some degree, therefore, the discriminations and incentives to litigation would remain.

Several solutions are at hand. The per capita principle could be extended, and children counted on a fractional basis in the division of the total family income for the purpose of the tax computation. But the problem of determining the proper fractions would loom large. A simpler approach would be to include the income of minors living with their parents in the total to be divided between husband and wife, leaving the adjustment for children to the exemption for such children. Perhaps it would be satisfactory to limit such inclusion to income of the child derived from property transferred to him by his parents, thus excluding earnings of the child and gifts from outside the immediate family. While some minor discriminations would remain, the litigation incentive would be reduced to a minimum.

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The transitional problem, aside from the perhaps difficult aspect of ensuring that standards of simplification are maintained, is mainly one of revenue cost. A shift to per capita division between husband and wife would involve, at present rates, a decrease in revenue of a little less than a billion dollars. The inclusion of income of minors reduces that decrease by about 100 million dollars. The amount thus involved in a per capita division ^{appears to be} of a magnitude that can ~~be~~

There are subsidiary aspects that appear to favor a per capita division of income between husband and wife, ~~as compared with heads~~ ~~of joint returns~~. Per capita division does present an inducement to marriage and in this sense offers a rough general answer to its relationship to the tax on single persons -- let them get married. Or, as it is more picturesquely put in a popular song in which the singer says to her importuning boy friend- "If you wanna take the dollar tour, Legalize my name." ~~More important, per capita division does provide significant tax relief for high earned incomes~~ ~~received by a married person.~~ *Further, as* ~~pointed out above,~~ a per capita *that presently exists* division of family income would end the ~~discrimination~~ *in* favor of income from property as against earned income. The insistent demand for a tax incentive for upper bracket executives *in respect of their earned income* would thus find a large answer in this changed treatment of family income. Of course, the tax attorney who engages in tax planning designed to achieve maximum tax savings may thereby find himself in the position of a marriage broker. But our tax fraternity has always proven itself equal to any task.

So far we have limited our discussion of family taxation to the income of husband and wife. But the same concern for the elimination of litigation and discrimination requires that we consider the place of children. Obviously, many a family benefitting by a per capita division would soon become accustomed to the novelty and would then seek to further the splitting by legal allocation of a share of the parents' income to their children. The tax savings from such a

said above, the proper level of the married couple's tax liability relative to the single person is probably somewhere between mandatory joint returns and per capita division. Consequently, adoption of per capita division would at best work a discrimination against single persons that dollarwise is considerably less than the spread between the liability of mandatory joint returns and ^{that of} per capita division. Yet the discrimination among married couples per se under the present system is equal in most community property situations and in many earned income versus investment income relationships to ~~that~~ ^{that} entire spread. As a consequence, the possible creation of a discrimination against single persons thru adoption of a per capita treatment of family income would appear outweighed by the need for eliminating the more serious inequality presently existing between married couples.

We must not forget that our present exemptions are on a per capita basis. As far as the \$3100 level, therefore, a married couple pays but twice the tax of a single person with half that income. As the great majority of married and single persons fall below these levels, we thus have adopted the per capita system for such persons despite the possible contrary arguments derived from a consumption standard demonstrating the need for a higher relative exemption for single persons. At this level the need for simplification outweighed those arguments. At points higher in the income scale, may not the need for tax equity among married couples perform a similar role, so that a per capita division of income becomes justifiable as respects its relationship to single persons?

Either initial approach—that paralleling married couples to single persons possessing half as much income, or that ~~to single persons possessing half as much income~~ identifying married couples with single persons at the same ~~same~~

dollar level—logically should in the end produce the same result. For

^{in the} qualitative ^{search for "ability to pay" factors} balancing of the ~~balance~~ of consumption economies and increased expenses present in marriage seems to point, ^{least at} at the levels where the consumption standard is pertinent, to a tax on a married couple ~~that lies in between~~ that lies in between the liabilities produced by the per capita system and by mandatory joint returns. However, such an in-between result appears unlikely of adoption in the absence of accurate appraisal of those factors. As a consequence, each approach ^{argumentatively} thus involves a presumption of initial validity for the parallel it draws, which presumption cannot be overcome by resort to consumption economies on the one hand or increased expenses on the other due to ~~the~~ inability to definitely measure such factors.

Hence the choice of initial approach in effect largely determines ^{what one will conclude as to the superiority of one system over the other} ~~the result~~. Unfortunately, each approach has a different a priori appeal to different individuals.

Consideration of the alternatives of mandatory joint returns or per capita division from the aspect of the proper tax liability of married couples relative to that of single persons thus does not provide us with any significant preference for one ~~system~~ system over the other. If other factors dictate the choice of per capita division, such choice should therefore not be changed to mandatory joint returns on this account. Equally as important is the conclusion that an otherwise desirable shift from the present system to per capita division does not become inadvisable when regard is had to the effect relative to single persons.

For, as we

recognition? And, here also, single persons do not conform to a single pattern. One who supports a penniless relation likewise incurs increased expenses. Is the young wife to be preferred to the sick and widowed mother? And, to complicate the matter further, is there not a point in the income scale, difficult of location though it may be, where the consumption standard is of far less moment than the economic power resulting from command over dollars of income? And if this be true, what weight can be given to the joint command of husband and wife when its extent and reality depend on the many imponderables of marital relationships, the ~~effects of~~ ^{desire to maintain} separate fortunes, the possibility of divorce and the like?

~~Whether initial approach - that comparing married couples and single persons at the same dollar level, or that contrasting married couples with single persons possessing half as much income - logically should in the end produce the same result. Qualitatively, the balancing of the factors of increased expenses and consumption economies present in marriage seems to point, at the levels where the consumption standard is pertinent, to a tax on a married couple that lies in between the liabilities produced by mandatory joint returns and the per capita system. However, such an in-between result appears unlikely of adoption in the absence of accurate measurement of those factors. As a consequence, each approach in effect involves a presumption which cannot be overcome due to the difficulties of quantitative analysis, so that the choice of initial approach in effect largely determines the conclusion. Unfortunately, each approach has a different a priori appeal to different individuals.~~

with, say, \$10,000 income should pay only twice the tax of a single person with \$5,000, as under the per capita system, or more than such amount as under the mandatory joint return approach. /~~ix~~ ^{Assuming} the consumption standard/^{to} be the criterion, it may be asserted that as the consumption needs of two are present a married couple should pay but twice the tax of a single person with half of their income.

But, in reply, can it not be said that there are consumption economies in marriage -- in rent, automobiles, furniture -- which would justify a higher tax on the married couple? But if so, how much higher -- can these economies be measured with sufficient accuracy? And, more to the point, single persons are not a uniform class. Such economies are possessed in varying degrees by single persons living at home, doubling up, and so on. If marriage produces a higher tax does the wife who earns an income become a tax incubus compared to her equally enterprising but erring sister.

Let us pose the basic question in a different form - Should a married couple with \$10,000 income pay the same tax as a single person with the same income, as under the mandatory joint return system, or less than such amount, as under the per capita system? ~~But~~ Since each unit - married couple and single person - has economic command over the same dollars of income, such equal control would argue an equal tax. But, in reply, can it not be said that the obvious increased expenses of two individuals point to a lower tax on the married couple, lower even than is achieved by the added exemption? But, if so, can these increased expenses be sufficiently measured to warrant their

Which method is preferable - mandatory joint returns or a per capita division between husband and wife? Considered as a permanent system, as between married couples at any level there ^{appears to be} ~~is~~ little reason to prefer one method over the other. The tax in either case would be the same for every married couple at that level regardless of internal distribution of income. The mechanics of computation and allocation of tax liability are essentially similar. Whether married couples would pay more dollars under a mandatory joint return system or under a per capita division depends almost entirely on the rate structure adopted after one or the other system is selected. Under either system consideration might be given to the problem of the working wife, be it viewed as one of imputed income of the housewife or, more likely, of additional deductions of the working wife.

Arguments derived from politics and emotions would point in the direction of the per capita system and might well be permitted to dictate the choice under the limitations so far discussed. There are, however, additional factors which may affect the choice -- the relationship of either system to the taxation of single persons and the transitional problem.

The assumption underlying the desire to eliminate the tax discrimination ~~discussed~~ ^{discussed} ~~discussed~~ above is that the family is the economic unit of consumption. At any level of income all families should accordingly be treated the same. The ~~the~~ problem then becomes one of how to treat the married couple relative to the single person, not how to tax the married couple per se. So viewed, the question is whether a married couple

Congress considered this solution as recently as 1941 and 1942. The controversy that ensued is still fresh in our memories, for it was a tax issue in which the public could join with relish and relative understanding. Mandatory joint returns met with defeat, which after all was to be expected. For did not its opponents charge that it was a device that would reduce women to slavery, break up homes, encourage divorce and promote living in sin. ~~Such a device~~ ~~was not to be defended.~~ Giving due weight to such a handicap, and recognizing that the community property forces are adding to their Congressional strength, the question may become one of seeking further to achieve equality.

Another method would be to make the splitting of family income nationwide. Under this method, the federal tax statute would provide that the income of husband and wife living together would be totalled, the total divided by two and the tax computed on the resulting amount with a single person's exemption. The tax so computed would then be doubled to find the total tax of the married couple, ~~and this~~ ^{The} liability *for payment of this tax could then* be allocated between husband and wife on the basis of their actual respective incomes. The result in brief is a universalized equal splitting of income between husband and wife. As effectively as mandatory joint returns, this per capita approach would equalize the treatment of married couples regardless of the character of their income or the geographical location of the couple.

The judicial solution was to block the splitting of income by building a wall around the husband with a variety of anti-tax avoidance rules based on the earning of income, on control and dominion over income or property, on realization of income thru the satisfaction of the desire to benefit others, and so on. But we have seen that the breach created by the community property case alone sufficed to defeat the siege. The availability of other methods of escape - such as gifts, joint tenancies, or family trusts - added to the failure. Moreover, a solution is needed that does not constantly present us with the hairbreadth escapes and captures of litigation. In fairness to the courts, we must admit that the judicial process is not the appropriate medium, and that a legislative solution is required.

One such solution is a system of mandatory joint returns. The total tax of a husband and wife living together would be computed on the basis of a joint return of their income and deductions. The liability for ^{payment of} the tax so computed on such ~~single~~ income could then, if either desired, be allocated between them in accordance with their ^{incomes} income, separate ~~income~~. As the computation of tax is based on a single combined income, the actual legal division of such income between husband and wife becomes immaterial, and every family is thus placed on an equal footing as far as husband and wife are concerned.

couples whose income is from the husband's services and those whose income is from property are also in many instances in the dimensions stated above respecting community property. In other words, the middle bracket family with stocks and bonds that has split its income ^{equally} between husband and wife receives a tax holiday at least every fifth year while the family living on a salary or professional earnings must still work for Uncle Sam. One wonders whether the decision of Justice Holmes in Lucas v. Earl to prevent the fruits from being attributed to a different tree has not caused us to lose sight of the forest of tax equity.

Tax discriminations of such proportions among families can not be defended. How may they be eliminated? It is true that many of the litigated devices for splitting income, as well as outright gifts to the wife, involve a risk for the husband when the divorce rate is considered. Similarly, in this respect community property husbands may point out that their tax savings are not without hazards. Still, a wife would seem a better gamble than Uncle Sam, who always takes his share for keeps.) And at the very least we are left with the formula that the degree of taxpayer - Commissioner litigation over family income-splitting varies directly with the degree of family felicity. While such a formula indicates that one method of reducing *such* litigation is through the promotion of family discord, one may be of the opinion that other solutions are more feasible.

Oklahoma has thus, at present tax levels, simply voted its middle bracket citizens (from \$15,000 to over \$100,000) a federal tax holiday at least every fifth year.

This readily perceived discrimination in favor of community property residents should not prevent us from recognizing that equally serious discriminations exist among families in non-community property states. The tax savings of the community system result from the automatic splitting of family income which that system affords. A non-community property couple can ^{likewise} achieve ~~tax~~ tax savings where each spouse earns income or initially owns property producing income. More important, ^{tax} ~~savings~~ savings can also be obtained if they can avail themselves of the devices for income-splitting afforded in their states. Thus, a husband whose income is derived ^(share his income with his wife) from capital ^{(property to the} may ~~through outright gift~~ ~~to his~~ wife, or utilization of joint tenancy or tenancy by the entirety, or creation of a successful family trust, ~~share his income with his wife and obtain the same~~ ~~income tax savings.~~ Such resultant division of income in non-community property states is extensive. Of the married couples filing separate returns in non-community property states, the preponderant majority present ~~a~~ a division of income ranging from 70 - 30 to 50 - 50. But the judicial resistance to what ^{the courts} ~~is~~ conceived to be tax avoidance has blocked every attempt of a husband whose income is derived from his services to share that income with his wife in a non-community property state. The result is that the discriminations between such married

Comparison of Tax Liabilities of Married Couples (With No Dependents) in Community Property and in Non-community Property States

Net income before exemption ↓	Total Tax on Married Couple		Tax Saving in Community property states ↑	Tax Saving in community property states as a percentage of tax liability in non-community property states ↑
	Non-community property state (Only one spouse has income)	Community property state (Income divided equally between spouses)		
\$ 5,000	\$ 798	\$ 760	\$ 38	4.8%
10,000	2,185	1,843	342	15.7%
15,000	4,047	3,154	893	22.1%
25,000	9,082	6,460	2,622	28.9%
50,000	24,795	18,725	6,070	24.5%
100,000	63,128	50,274	12,854	20.4%

Aggregate Tax Savings of Married Couples (With No Dependents) in Community Property States in the Income Years 1937 through 1946 ^{1/}

Combined net income before exemption	Aggregate amount of tax savings
\$ 5,000	\$ 320
10,000	2,864
25,000	20,633
50,000	53,144
100,000	132,187

^{1/} Tax for non-community property states is computed on the assumption that only one spouse has income, and in community-property states, that income and exemptions are divided equally between the spouses.

tax avoidance existed not in its origin but in its result. The community system could in this respect claim some kinship with joint tenancy or tenancy by the entirety, which in other states could also work wonders in splitting family income from property. But Oklahoma has stripped the community system of this moral cloak and brought it to the level of other tax avoidance schemes. The Oklahoma statute is purely tax motivated - the community system commends itself to the State only because of the Federal income tax dollars it saves for its citizens.

Several salient features emerge from this brief review of our present treatment of family income. First, the present system is a self-generating source of costly litigation. The rules are unclear, so that expectations are disappointed and liabilities uncertain. But the stakes are high and constantly tempt new players with new systems. As a result, taxpayers, attorneys, the Treasury and the courts pour energy and time into controversy after controversy. Our tax machinery is too heavily strained to stand this increasing load of litigation over family trusts, family partnerships and the like.

Second, the present system is highly discriminatory among families. The rewards of community property, indicated in the following tables, are the most familiar example of this discrimination.

possessed tax magic. California, having tidied up its law, was able to share this good fortune, so that in eight states husbands and wives were automatically entitled to split their community income for tax purposes. Success has its imitators and in 1939 Oklahoma attempted to join its neighbors through the inexpensive expedient of permitting its residents to elect community property. But the ^{Supreme} Court in 1944 in Commissioner v. Harmon stuffily insisted that all the punctilios must be observed. Oklahoma had to do the job all over again and make community property the system of property holding by virtue of marriage itself. This done, Oklahoma now becomes sacred soil.

When all is said and done, and proper obeisance has been rendered to the treaty of Guadalupe, Hidalgo, the fact remains that the community property cases present an inconsistent chapter in the judicial treatment of family income. Justice Douglas recognized in his dissent in the Harmon case that Lucas v. Earl and the Clifford case, with their stubborn resistance to family income-splitting, are at the opposite pole from Poe v. Seaborn with its ready yielding to such a result. The recent estate tax decisions indicate that if the issue were presented for the first time the magic of community property might prove less potent against our steep surtaxes. However that may be, the family income-splitting permitted by Poe v. Seaborn is probably imbedded too deep for judicial excision. Finally, we must not forget that Oklahoma was motivated entirely by the tax factor. Formerly, it could be solemnly stated that the community system was an aspect of state policy respecting property holding and the marital relationship adopted long ago without an eye to taxes. In short, it was at least respectable and

in their enterprises. It mattered not that these wives knew as little about the workings of the business as their infant sons and daughters who often were also solemnly invested with the status of partners. The goal of lowered surtaxes appeared enticingly near, and all at once the vogue of family partnerships descended upon the tax scene. But when these family partnerships had climbed the stairway of litigation to the Supreme Court, the partnership trappings suddenly lost their glitter and there remained only the plain cloth of tax avoidance. This year in Commissioner v. Tower and Lusthaus v. Commissioner the Court, casting back to Lucas v. Earl, posted the simple family partnership street with a "Dead end" sign.

This flyer in family partnerships serves to indicate, however, that new devices for income splitting among the family will be sought and litigated. Tax rates are high, and tax ingenuity is inexhaustible and responsive, while the Treasury's defense is unceasing and patient.

While individuals thus struggle in weary litigation, in some areas their collective representative, the State, suddenly says "Why do it the hard way?" and this question takes us to community property. Here at the start Justice Holmes in 1926 in United States v. Robbins, unimpressed by the paraphernalia of that system, fastened upon the husband's control to prevent any income-splitting in California. But when the Commissioner eagerly attempted to press this advantage ~~in~~ in the seven other community property states, he suddenly found that the Court had become fickle. The ancient Spanish lineage proved too respectable and in 1930 in Poe v. Seaborn community property residents discovered that their system

More significant than the outcome of these engagements is their very number. The litigation in the family trust field has been far greater than is healthy under a tax statute. Many of the trust arrangements that the courts have condemned find their principal source in hoped-for tax savings. But it is also evident that family trust devices, not necessarily less complex or devious, may serve legitimate non-tax ends. This factor of family arrangements serving a traditional purpose, especially when such aspect is ably presented by institutions whose business functioning lies in this field, as banks and trust companies, makes it difficult to thrash about with the big stick of tax avoidance. Many of the tax-inspired trusts are thus able in some degree to reflect the nimbus of respectability radiated by other family trust arrangements, though the reflection at times has a sickly cast. As a consequence Congress, the Commissioner and the courts must perforce trace a tortuous, weaving line to divide tax avoidance ~~trust~~ ^{trust} from respectable family disposition. The result is bound to be excessive litigation, for only the surveys of litigation can locate many a trust with relation to such a line.

Styles in tax avoidance suddenly flourish and as suddenly disappear. Just when many a husband was gloomily surveying his tax picture after the Supreme Court had shattered the rosy dreams inspired by the trust lawyers, a fresh breeze of hope stirred the spirits in clubhouse and luncheon club. Bedevilled by war surtaxes, and forgetting the disappointments of the past, husbands suddenly made their wives partners

tax fraternity, the neat technical arguments advanced by the proponents of such devices have called forth more elaborate discussion of the theoretical issues involved, so that the "off with his head" approach of Justice Holmes is submerged. But basically the courts have recognized that the transactions are mainly artificial tax-induced devices - how else can we describe the gift of a year's interest coupons in Helvering v. Horst - and their verdict of disapproval has accordingly followed.

The assignment of earnings or other income thus met a cold judicial response. The problem became more difficult, however, when the tax attorneys called in their good friends, the trust lawyers, for aid. Their first offering was a bold attempt to capture the entire field - the revocable trust of Corliss v. Bowers. Here again, however, in 1930 Justice Holmes saw no need to honor such a device with lengthy debate - income that the husband could obtain at any time must be regarded as within the husband's domain for surtax purposes. But in 1937 in Blair v. Commissioner a more cautious arrangement - the complete assignment of a part of the life interest of a trust beneficiary - won a portion of the field for the taxpayer. Ever since, the battle has raged as Commissioner and taxpaying settlers have attempted to control the ground that lay in between. While the Commissioner has uniformly been successful in the major skirmishes that have reached the Supreme Court - notably in 1940 in the Clifford case - many a minor engagement in the lower courts has been won by the taxpayer.

The Court's attention was thus caught by the circumvention of the statute inherent in this device - and in other devices it could imagine - especially in conjunction with so personal a matter as the earning of a salary. But the assignment involved circumvention only if one fastened upon the progressive rate scale as establishing the statutory policy to be protected. And even then, as the assignment was to the wife, another basic principle had to be assumed - that the family is not the unit of taxation but each individual member thereof is responsible for his income to the tax collector. The progressive surtax is thus to be protected even at the expense of allocating income to other members of the family group. Stated differently, splitting of income among the family group becomes tax avoidance, and arrangements to that end become devices to avoid surtax. As a consequence any such arrangement to pull the income out of the ambit of the person previously paying surtax must pass a careful judicial scrutiny. If such scrutiny reveals a sufficient linkage remaining with that person, the judicial thumbs turn down. As the person in the higher surtax bracket is generally the husband, the problem is to establish the boundaries of his taxable domain.

Lucas v. Earl is thus a crucial sign at the crossroads of family income taxation. By pointing in the direction of taxing the income-producing husband, it has routed most of the subsequent devices along that road instead of the road of income-splitting among the family. It is true that as a by-product of the growing sophistication of our

In the general family picture it is the husband who is the earner of wages, salary, or business profits, thereby providing both the dollars of income and the accumulation of capital producing additional dollars of income. On these dollars, normally, the husband pays income tax. But surtax rates increase and the husbands become uncomfortable. Their tax attorneys, hating to see such discomfort, cast about for ways and means to ease their souls and pocketbooks. The result is an endless succession of devices to reduce the husband's tax. All of the devices have a common end in view - to shift the accountability for some of the dollars to the wife, to the children, to trustees, so that the family may enjoy the thrill that comes from thereby sliding down a progressive rate scale.

The first device to attempt the judicial gauntlet was simple - an assignment of future earnings by a husband to his wife. Its simplicity perhaps derived from the fact that the contract providing for the assignment antedated the 16th Amendment. The tax statute provided no ready answer and the Supreme Court's response in 1930 in Lucas v. Earl thus held added importance, for in defeating the taxpayer it thereby imparted to the statute a basic policy. Justice Holmes saw no reason to labor the point - the case turned "on the import and reasonable construction of the taxing act" and there could be "no doubt that the statute could tax salaries to those who earned them and provide that the tax could not be escaped by anticipatory arrangements and contracts however skilfully devised . . . That seems to be the import of the statute before us".

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discussing the economics of marriage. Here the operative rules are not statutory mandates or judicial quotations, but well worn proverbs and maxims - such as the Moroccan proverb "Always marry a short woman, her clothes will cost you less", or the Scotch saying "Never marry a penniless maiden that's proud of her pedigree". A married couple is quite articulate about the economics of the family budget, both in the rosy-hued balancing of the pre-nuptial period and then in the empirical testing of the adage "Two can live as cheaply as one". They will therefore not accept lightly an analysis of their economic pattern merely because it is clothed in technical garments. Any solutions in the field of family income must therefore meet the test of learned debate in millions of homes and social gatherings. Thus doomed at the outset we plunge ahead - with the calm serenity of the lawyer fortified by his self-assumed competence in any field.

TO:

Mr. Shaeffer

FAMILY INCOME AND FEDERAL TAXATION

One who fancies himself as a tax expert should beware of venturing into the field of family income. His expertness is a powerful shield in a technical discussion, let us say, of the excess profits tax or of the tax consequences of corporate reorganizations. Here brother experts formulated the rules and, true to the trade, invested them with sufficient mystery to bar the layman. But when he talks about the taxation of family income he may find that he has suddenly become one of the boys -- just another husband - or bachelor - discussing the economics of marriage. Here the operative rules are not statutory mandates or judicial quotations, but well worn proverbs and maxims - such as the Moroccan proverb "Always marry a short woman, her clothes will cost you less", or the Scotch saying "Never marry a penniless maiden that's proud of her pedigree". A married couple is quite articulate about the economics of the family budget, both in the rosy-hued balancing of the pre-nuptial period and then in the empirical testing of the adage "Two can live as cheaply as one". They will therefore not accept lightly an analysis of their economic pattern merely because it is clothed in technical garments. Any solutions in the field of family income must therefore meet the test of learned debate in millions of homes and social gatherings. Thus doomed at the outset we plunge ahead - with the calm serenity of the lawyer fortified by his self-assumed competence in any field.

of the Coast Guard's motto "Semper
Paratus" and of its own private version:
"You have to go out but you don't have
to come back". I am sure that everyone
of you will live up to these stirring
precepts, and I wish you success and
Godspeed in your future careers.

mariner, you must have foresight so that you may win by preventing disasters, rather than by overcoming them.

But, when prevention fails, you must be ready to go to the rescue of the unfortunate, of the unlucky, of the incapable. You must be ready, at whatever cost, to risk your lives to save the lives of others. That is the intent of

of

success will depend upon the degree to which you prepare yourselves for it.

The Coast Guard should always be the best body of seamen in the world. That is your basic tradition. Further, you must know intimately what manner of men and of ships it is that you protect, in order that you may intelligently guide and direct them. Like any prudent mariner,

safety of the lives of the people who
live on or by the sea. Your enemies
are the age-old ones of gales, high seas,
fog, ice, and hidden shoals and rocks.

These are assisted by the occasional
negligence, inefficiency or cupidity of
those whom you are striving to aid. So
long as man goes down to the sea in
ships, you will fight this war. Your

success

that of saving human lives. The war is over. But the Coast Guard has a private and continuous war of its own -- one that it has been fighting for years, and for which no end is in sight. It is a war where battles are won by foresight, intelligence, thoroughness, knowledge and, if necessary, by courage and sacrifice. This is the war for the safety

whose members are qualified in general law enforcement, in marine inspection and regulation, in aids to navigation, and in rescue work in all its aspects.

The welding of this unified organization will be one of your tasks as officers-to-be of the Coast Guard.

Throughout the entire Service, you have the highest possible mission --
that

Inspection Service. Each of these organizations brought its own personnel into the Coast Guard, and that personnel has, for the most part, been retained in duties of a specialized nature. As time goes on, this confederation of specialist services will be gradually transformed into a single unified force -- the United States Coast Guard --

whose

create another class of persons at sea in danger of being lost; and the Coast Guard has taken special measures to care for them.

The Coast Guard is an amalgam of several organizations, the old Revenue Service, the Lifesaving Service, the Lighthouse Service and the Marine

Inspection

matter what her flag, any vessel in
distress within accessible distance
becomes the special objective of the
Coast Guard. If she is ashore, boats
or apparatus from a lifesaving station
go to her. If she is at sea, a cruising
cutter goes to her aid. Today, when
transoceanic aviation is commonplace,
aircraft forced to come down on the water
create

But sometimes the latter is inescapable.

Here the Coast Guard has a different

function -- that of rescue. The rescue

traditions of the sea are glorious.

Every vessel which can render any

assistance is bound to go to the aid of

"persons at sea in danger of being lost."

The Coast Guard has exceptional oppor-

tunities to render that assistance. No

since the Phoenicians discovered
celestial navigation. The United States,
through its Coast Guard, should pioneer
the widest use of this field.

I have emphasized that, so far as
possible, the Coast Guard's first duty
is preventive. It is always cheaper to
prevent an accident from happening than
it is to step in after it has occurred.

But

aids to navigation in the waters of the United States are surpassed by those of no other nation. Yet the future may bring still more important developments in this field -- those of the many scientific techniques originally developed for war purposes. The modern science of electronics may provide greater means of maritime safety than any development since

wrestling with these problems yourselves.

Another direction in which Coast Guard activities are preventive is external. By this, I mean the provision of lighthouses and aids to navigation, the marking of dangerous shoals and rocks, and the delineation of safe channels by which the mariner may come to haven.

This field is comparatively modern. The

aids

here, you will continue that education by acquiring practical knowledge of the shipping industry at first hand, by knowing shipping executives, leaders in the maritime labor field, and the men who man the ships, by understanding their problems and their viewpoints, and by learning how they think and act. You can help them with their problems only by

For most of us, this means for life.

I am sure that Admiral Pine will not misunderstand me when I say that your education is just beginning. For three years you have been taught how to study and you have been indoctrinated in the basic policies of the Coast Guard. But you are only on the threshold of your real education. When you leave here,

judgment on the performance of a ship-
master old enough to be your father,
and who has been at sea longer than your
entire life. If you do not know his
profession as well as your own, if you
are not in a position to help those who
have not had the advantages which the
Government has given you, it is up to
you to keep on studying until you do.

the vessel itself. They have to do with the construction and safety equipment of merchant ships, and with the qualifications of their personnel. Here it is not enough to have discretion, judgment and intelligence -- you must have a thorough knowledge of your subject. The exigencies of the service may be such that you will have to sit in

judgment

standing treatment of those whom the Service regulates results in the best enforcement, as well as in the best public relations.

Much of the Coast Guard's work lies in the preventive field; that is to say, it deals with precautions against the occurrence of marine disasters. Some of these precautionary measures are within the

the

Government. When you young gentlemen are assigned duties which give you enforcement or regulatory powers over civilians of the United States, remember that you are exercising those powers, not by virtue of your rank in a military service, but by the will of the people whose servants you and I are. Bear in mind always that courteous and understanding

as defenders of the Nation's liberties.

But they inherit from their English

forebears who drew up the Magna Carta,

and from their American ancestors of

Revolutionary days, a profound dislike

of giving to the military any positions

of power or authority over civilians.

The Coast Guard in peacetime is

an arm of a civilian department of the

Government

are not as important as they once were.

But your responsibilities are great in directing the navigation and operation of vessels.

In discharging any law enforcement duty the utmost discretion and judgment are necessary. The American people have great admiration for the men of their military services as fighting men and

young men may look forward. I call upon you to concentrate your attention upon the civil functions of your Service.

These civil functions are many and important. As you know, the Coast Guard is the general agent of all Government departments in law enforcement on waters of the United States and on the high seas. In certain directions these duties are

are

make a personal contribution to this
victory in actual combat.

You share your disappointment at
missing actual combat with many young
men of your age. But, to offset it,
you have before you a career of oppor-
tunity, service, and danger -- danger
in risking your own lives that others
may live -- in a degree to which few

young

During most of the time that you young gentlemen were at the Academy, your country was at war. You were eager to get into the fight. If you were not, you had no place at the Academy.

It is only natural now that you have mixed emotions -- joy that your country has achieved total victory, but disappointment that you were not able to

make

This splendid record speaks for itself.

During the war, the people in the Treasury Department followed the record of the Coast Guard and shared in the pride of its achievements. Now, on behalf of Secretary Vinson and of the entire Department, I congratulate you upon your wartime record, and welcome your return to the Treasury.

During

Ribbons, and 69 foreign decorations.

One hundred thirty-seven Coast Guard

personnel wear the Presidential Unit

Citation Ribbon for service with the

First Marine Division, and 161 wear

the Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon.

As a part of the price of victory, 969

coastguardsmen earned Purple Hearts,

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This

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in the field of pure offense.

Up to now, Coast Guard personnel
have received 1 Medal of Honor, 6 Navy
Crosses, 2 Distinguished Service Medals,
73 Legions of Merit, 63 Silver Stars,
171 Bronze Stars, 5 Distinguished Flying
Crosses, 176 Navy and Marine Corps
Medals, 179 Air Medals, 348 Commendation
Ribbons,

Service with the Marine Corps on the basis of its ability to do a specialized job in a ship-shape manner, and I am certain that the other military services hold it in the same high repute.

This capability is testified to by the number of decorations conferred on Coast Guard personnel, despite the fact that, in the main, its wartime functions were

Guard ships other than small boats.

Coast Guard manned vessels

participated in all the major landings in Africa, Sicily, Italy, and Normandy; and in the Pacific, from Guadalcanal to Okinawa. I had an opportunity to observe the Coast Guard in action in the Mediterranean, and can testify at first hand as to its efficiency. I rank the

Service

destroyer escorts, and the entire program of frigates were manned by the Coast Guard for the Navy; while a number of smaller craft, chiefly in the Pacific, were manned for the Army. At the peak, the Coast Guard used 54,000 personnel in manning 299 Navy vessels, and 6,900 of its men in manning 278 Army craft. At the same time, it operated 397 Coast

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of enemy agents.

In addition to operating its own fleet, the Coast Guard manned a number of vessels for both the Army and the Navy. A Coast Guard manned Navy transport was bringing British and Dominion troops to the aid of Singapore when that fortress fell. Other transports, tankers, cargo vessels, destroyer

and CAMPBELL scored individual victories over U-boats. The inadequacy of our early coastal protection was remedied, in some measure, by a Coast Guard manned fleet of small craft stretched along the entire seaboard, which made up in numbers what it lacked in strength.

An elaborate beach patrol was established as a precaution against secret landings

by the Army and Marines for training their own personnel in small landing craft. Subsequently, with the development of the larger types, the L.C.I. and the L.S.T., many of these craft were completely manned by the Coast Guard.

As part of the Battle of the Atlantic, the Coast Guard craft ICARUS

Greenland almost as soon as they were
established. It established and
maintained a net of weather ships in
the Atlantic which furnished to the
United Nations the vital information
which was being denied to the Germans.

The Coast Guard's experience in
landing on open beaches gained from its
age-old battle with the sun was utilized

SURF

Ever since the Coast Guard was placed under the Navy Department in November 1941, its personnel has been actively engaged in fighting against the forces of aggression. Its cutters protected early convoys, even before the "shooting war" started. It used its specialized knowledge of the Arctic to root out Nazi weather stations in

Greenland

time it has served with distinction;
and each time it has again returned to
the Treasury Department to serve the
country's peacetime needs with equal
distinction.

Your last tour of duty with the
Navy was a credit to the Service. It
has added to the honor of an already
honored name.

Ever

serves as a connecting link between
our traditions of peace and our
traditions of security.

The Coast Guard has served its
country in every war since the
foundation of the Republic. Twice in
this century it has left its peacetime
association with the Treasury Department
and has joined the armed forces. Each

time

Secretary Vinson did the same in
World War I.

The Coast Guard is, to my
knowledge, the only organization whose
members have the unique opportunity of
serving their country -- as a group
and as an organization -- in both the
pursuits of peace and the pursuits of
war. In this way, the Coast Guard

serves

peacetime associations and enter a new life with the armed forces. Like the old-timers in the Coast Guard, I have just returned to the Treasury after a tour of duty with the services. But, unlike them, I entered the armed forces as an individual and served with a group of associates different from those with whom I had worked in peacetime.

Secretary

If it did not, there would soon be no
America -- or at least no America in
which we would care to live.

For a very few of our people --
those in the regular Army and Navy --
war and the preparedness for war is a
permanent business. But for the vast
majority of us of military age, war
means that we break away from our

peacetime

We Americans are not a military people. It is trite to say that the United States is a peace-loving nation, but it is so true that I feel justified in repeating the cliché. But it is equally true -- and perhaps equally trite to say -- that occasionally we can have peace only by fighting for it. On such occasions America goes to war.

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The President accepted this recommendation
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1790 it has been an integral part of the Department. We have learned to live together, to like one another, and to work together for the common welfare.

From the time that you young men entered the Academy until the first of this year, the Coast Guard was part of the Navy. This transfer of the Coast

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ADMIRAL FARLEY, ADMIRAL PINE, OFFICERS
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AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS:

I am glad to have the opportunity
to be here today and to address the
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It is good to have the Coast Guard
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

(The following address by Edward H. Foley, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, at Graduation Exercises of the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut, is scheduled for delivery at 2:30 P.M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, Wednesday, June 5, 1946, and is for release at that time.)

ADMIRAL FARLEY, ADMIRAL PINE, OFFICERS AND OFFICERS-TO-BE OF THE COAST GUARD, AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS:

I am glad to have the opportunity to be here today and to address the graduating class of the United States Coast Guard Academy.

It is good to have the Coast Guard back in the Treasury Department. Since 1790 it has been an integral part of the Department. We have learned to live together, to like one another, and to work together for the common welfare.

From the time that you young men entered the Academy until the first of this year, the Coast Guard was part of the Navy. This transfer of the Coast Guard to the Navy in time of war is entirely appropriate.

The Treasury Department recognized this by recommending to President Roosevelt that the Coast Guard be turned over to the Navy before we were at war. The President accepted this recommendation and the Coast Guard was integrated with the Navy before the commencement of hostilities. The Navy Department in its turn similarly recommended to President Truman that the Coast Guard be returned to the Treasury before this was required by statute. This gracious action on the part of the Navy has hastened the integration of the Coast Guard into the peacetime activities of Government.

We Americans are not a military people. It is trite to say that the United States is a peace-loving nation, but it is so true that I feel justified in repeating the cliché. But it is equally true - and perhaps equally trite to say - that occasionally we can have peace only by fighting for it. On such occasions America goes to war. If it did not, there would soon be no America - or at least no America in which we would care to live.

For a very few of our people - those in the regular Army and Navy - war and the preparedness for war is a permanent business. But for the vast majority of us of military age, war means that we break away from our peacetime associations and enter a new life with the armed forces. Like the old-timers in the Coast Guard, I have just returned to the Treasury after a tour of duty with the services. But, unlike them, I entered the armed forces as an individual and served with a group of associates different from those with whom I had worked in peacetime. Secretary Vinson did the same in World War I.

The Coast Guard is, to my knowledge, the only organization whose members have the unique opportunity of serving their country - as a group and as an organization - in both the pursuits of peace and the pursuits of war. In this way, the Coast Guard serves as a connecting link between our traditions of peace and our traditions of security.

The Coast Guard has served its country in every war since the foundation of the Republic. Twice in this century it has left its peacetime association with the Treasury Department and has joined the armed forces. Each time it has served with distinction; and each time it has again returned to the Treasury Department to serve the country's peacetime needs with equal distinction.

Your last tour of duty with the Navy was a credit to the Service. It has added to the honor of an already honored name.

Ever since the Coast Guard was placed under the Navy Department in November 1941, its personnel has been actively engaged in fighting against the forces of aggression. Its cutters protected early convoys, even before the "shooting war" started. It used its specialized knowledge of the Arctic to root out Nazi weather stations in Greenland almost as soon as they were established. It established and maintained a net of weather ships in the Atlantic which furnished to the United Nations the vital information which was being denied to the Germans.

The Coast Guard's experience in landing on open beaches gained from its age-old battle with the surf was utilized by the Army and Marines for training their own personnel in small landing craft. Subsequently, with the development of the larger types, the L.C.I. and the L.S.T., many of these craft were completely manned by the Coast Guard.

As part of the Battle of the Atlantic, the Coast Guard craft ICARUS and CAMPBELL scored individual victories over U-boats. The inadequacy of our early coastal protection was remedied, in some measure, by a Coast Guard manned fleet of small craft stretched along the entire seaboard, which made up in numbers what it lacked in strength. An elaborate beach patrol was established as a precaution against secret landings of enemy agents.

In addition to operating its own fleet, the Coast Guard manned a number of vessels for both the Army and the Navy. A Coast Guard manned Navy transport was bringing British and Dominion troops to the aid of Singapore when that fortress fell. Other transports, tankers, cargo vessels, destroyer escorts, and the entire program of frigates were manned by the Coast Guard for the Navy; while a number of smaller craft, chiefly in the Pacific, were manned for the Army. At the peak, the Coast Guard used 54,000 personnel in manning 299 Navy vessels, and 6,900 of its men in manning 278 Army craft. At the same time, it operated 397 Coast Guard ships other than small boats.

Coast Guard manned vessels participated in all the major landings in Africa, Sicily, Italy, and Normandy; and in the Pacific, from Guadalcanal to Okinawa. I had an opportunity to observe the Coast Guard in action in the Mediterranean, and can testify at first hand as to its efficiency. I rank the Service with the Marine Corps on the basis of its ability to do a specialized job in a ship-shape manner, and I am certain that the other military services hold it in the same high repute.

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Up to now, Coast Guard personnel have received 1 Medal of Honor, 6 Navy Crosses, 2 Distinguished Service Medals, 73 Legions of Merit, 63 Silver Stars, 171 Bronze Stars, 5 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 176 Navy and Marine Corps Medals, 179 Air Medals, 348 Commendation Ribbons, and 69 foreign decorations. One hundred thirty-seven Coast Guard personnel wear the Presidential Unit Citation Ribbon for service with the First Marine Division, and 161 wear the Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon.

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You share your disappointment at missing actual combat with many young men of your age. But, to offset it, you have before you a career of opportunity, service, and danger - danger in risking your own lives that others may live - in a degree to which few young men may look forward. I call upon you to concentrate your attention upon the civil functions of your Service.

These civil functions are many and important. As you know, the Coast Guard is the general agent of all Government departments in law enforcement on waters of the United States and on the high seas. In certain directions these duties are not as important as they once were. But your responsibilities are great in directing the navigation and operation of vessels.

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The Coast Guard in peacetime is an arm of a civilian department of the Government. When you young gentlemen are assigned duties which give you enforcement or regulatory powers over civilians of the United States, remember that you are exercising those powers, not by virtue of your rank in a military service, but by the will of the people whose servants you and I are. Bear in mind always that courteous and understanding treatment of those whom the Service regulates results in the best enforcement, as well as in the best public relations.

Much of the Coast Guard's work lies in the preventive field; that is to say, it deals with precautions against the occurrence of marine disasters. Some of these precautionary measures are within the vessel itself. They have to do with the construction and safety equipment of merchant ships, and with the qualifications of their personnel. Here it is not enough to have discretion, judgment and intelligence - you must have a thorough knowledge of your subject. The exigencies of the service may be such that you will have to sit in judgment on the performance of a shipmaster old enough to be your father, and who has been at sea longer than your entire life. If you do not know his profession as well as your own, if you are not in a position to help those who have not had the advantages which the Government has given you, it is up to you to keep on studying until you do. For most of us, this means for life.

I am sure that Admiral Pine will not misunderstand me when I say that your education is just beginning. For three years you have been taught how to study and you have been indoctrinated in the basic policies of the Coast Guard. But you are only on the threshold of your real education. When you leave here, you will continue that education by acquiring practical knowledge of the shipping industry at first hand, by knowing shipping executives, leaders in the maritime labor field, and the men who man the ships, by understanding their problems and their viewpoints, and by learning how they think and act. You can help them with their problems only by wrestling with these problems yourselves.

Another direction in which Coast Guard activities are preventive is external. By this, I mean the provision of lighthouses and aids to navigation, the marking of dangerous shoals and rocks, and the delineation of safe channels by which the mariner may come to haven. This field is comparatively modern. The aids to navigation in the waters of the United States are surpassed by those of no other nation. Yet the future may bring still more important developments in this field - those of the many scientific techniques originally developed for war purposes. The modern science of electronics may provide greater means of maritime safety than any development since the Phoenicians discovered celestial navigation. The United States, through its Coast Guard, should pioneer the widest use of this field.

I have emphasized that, so far as possible, the Coast Guard's first duty is preventive. It is always cheaper to prevent an accident from happening than it is to step in after it has occurred. But sometimes the latter is inescapable. Here the Coast Guard has a different function - that of rescue. The rescue traditions of the sea are glorious. Every vessel which can render any assistance is bound to go to the aid of "persons at sea in danger of being lost." The Coast Guard has exceptional opportunities to render that assistance. No matter what her flag, any vessel in distress within accessible distance becomes the special objective of the Coast Guard. If she is ashore, boats or apparatus from a lifesaving station go to her. If she is at sea, a cruising cutter goes to her aid. Today, when transoceanic aviation is commonplace, aircraft forced to come down on the water create another class of persons at sea in danger of being lost; and the Coast Guard has taken special measures to care for them.

The Coast Guard is an amalgam of several organizations, the old Revenue Service, the Lifesaving Service, the Lighthouse Service and the Marine Inspection Service. Each of these organizations brought its own personnel into the Coast Guard, and that personnel has, for the most part, been retained in duties of a specialized nature. As time goes on, this confederation of specialist services will be gradually transformed into a single unified force - the United States Coast Guard - whose members are qualified in general law enforcement, in marine inspection and regulation, in aids to navigation, and in rescue work in all its aspects. The welding of this unified organization will be one of your tasks as officers-to-be of the Coast Guard.

Throughout the entire Service, you have the highest possible mission - that of saving human lives. The war is over. But the Coast Guard has a private and continuous war of its own - one that it has been fighting for years, and for which no end is in sight. It is a war where battles are won by foresight, intelligence, thoroughness, knowledge and, if necessary, by courage and sacrifice. This is the war for the safety of the lives of the people who live on or by the sea. Your enemies are the age-old ones of gales, high seas, fog, ice, and hidden shoals and rocks. These are assisted by the occasional negligence, inefficiency or cupidity of those whom you are striving to aid. So long as man goes down to the sea in ships, you will fight this war. Your success will depend upon the degree to which you prepare yourselves for it.

The Coast Guard should always be the best body of seamen in the world. That is your basic tradition. Further, you must know intimately what manner of men and of ships it is that you protect, in order that you may intelligently guide and direct them. Like any prudent mariner, you must have foresight so that you may win by preventing disasters, rather than by overcoming them.

But, when prevention fails, you must be ready to go to the rescue of the unfortunate, of the unlucky, of the incapable. You must be ready, at whatever cost, to risk your lives to save the lives of others. That is the intent of the Coast Guard's motto "Semper Paratus" and of its own private version: "You have to go out but you don't have to come back". I am sure that everyone of you will live up to these stirring precepts, and I wish you success and Godspeed in your future careers.

oOo

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, June 4, 1946.

Press Service

The Secretary of the Treasury announced last evening that the tenders for \$1,300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated June 6 and to mature September 5, 1946, which were offered on May 31, 1946, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on June 3.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - \$1,922,386,000
 Total accepted - 1,312,537,000 (includes \$35,317,000 entered on a fixed-price basis at 99.905 and accepted in full)
 Average price - 99.905/4 Equivalent rate of discount approx. 0.375% per annum
 Range of accepted competitive bids (excepting one tender of \$500,000):
 High - 99.908 Equivalent rate of discount approx. 0.364% per annum
 Low - 99.905 " " " " " " 0.376% " "

(66 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

<u>Federal Reserve District</u>	<u>Total Applied for</u>	<u>Total Accepted</u>
Boston	\$ 20,638,000	\$ 13,804,000
New York	1,456,502,000	977,774,000
Philadelphia	34,070,000	23,870,000
Cleveland	19,790,000	18,090,000
Richmond	18,475,000	15,755,000
Atlanta	1,795,000	1,545,000
Chicago	269,209,000	181,824,000
St. Louis	7,590,000	5,720,000
Minneapolis	11,910,000	8,510,000
Kansas City	18,342,000	15,656,000
Dallas	13,375,000	12,899,000
San Francisco	50,690,000	37,090,000
TOTAL	\$1,922,386,000	\$1,312,537,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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Tuesday, June 4, 1946

Press Service
 No. V-351

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St. Louis	7,590,000	5,720,000
Minneapolis	11,910,000	8,510,000
Kansas City	18,342,000	15,656,000
Dallas	13,375,000	12,899,000
San Francisco	50,690,000	37,090,000
TOTAL	\$1,922,386,000	\$1,312,537,000

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V-352

liminary figures
consumption during
ows:

Quantity in Pounds
of April 30, 1946

Signatory Countries:

Brazil	853,513,401
Colombia	398,323,619
Costa Rica	17,710,859
Cuba	290
Dominican Republic	17,435,643
Ecuador	9,092,827
El Salvador	29,347,643
Guatemala	49,238,750
Haiti	15,270,187
Honduras	5,076,821
Mexico	41,847,988
Nicaragua	11,959,038
Peru	2,379,907
Venezuela	32,837,179

Non-Signatory Countries:

26,992,409

TOTAL

1,511,026,561

The above data reflects the amount of coffee for which entries for consumption have been reported as of April 30, and includes the returned weights on a number of entries, which returned weights have not previously been considered.

V-352

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 5, 1946

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the quantities of coffee entered for consumption during the period commencing October 1, 1945, as follows:

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Signatory Countries:	
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be difficult and some will seem at first insurmountable, even though you will often feel that not many are helping to bear the yoke, in the end we shall, as a united people, keep our feet on the ground, take sound, constructive steps, and journey forward on the road of peace and prosperity. And so we can have faith that the natural optimism of us Americans has more justification today than ever before in our history.

We have a production machine unmatched in our history. Already, since the end of the war, our production of civilian goods reached a peak higher than ever before in our history.

We have a stable economy. While we have some evidences of inflation, our economic values have been distorted nowhere near as much as they were during any previous major war or the period immediately following.

We have more honest effort and cooperation among the nations than we have ever had. Institutions have been established, and are functioning, to solve international economic, social, and political problems. And while I do not discount the work ahead, it may prove that breaking down the inertia and making the start was our biggest hurdle.

Americans have never been pessimistic and should not be now. Even though there is much hard work ahead, even though many of our problems will

and to see the problem in relationship to the fundamental values in life, stands you in good stead to help us to carry on toward the greatest goal mankind has set: enduring peace and prosperity.

In spite of the incompleted work which falls upon your shoulders as you begin your careers, I modestly submit that our generation is giving you a better foundation upon which to build than we received. We have a better chance to solve our problems, for we have learned from experience. Perchance the biggest thing we have learned is that we must go forth and meet our problems. We have learned that inaction can be as costly as erroneous action. We have learned what we should have long known: that this nation, big and strong as it is, cannot live in isolation. There are some reverberations of the old cries that we should hide our heads from international problems, but I believe that we have thoroughly learned that it is tragic to try to "duck the issue". What we do not do can affect our well-being every bit as much as what we do.

You will have a chance to use these qualities, for there are difficult problems ahead both at home and abroad. We must carry forward the cooperation among the nations that has begun. The United Nations must continue to get together and to work together on their many political, social, and economic problems. We have made much measurable progress. Institutions to deal with specific aspects have been, and are being, established. They are just starting to live. They must grow and grow.

At home there is much work ahead in building the expanding, sound economy that we desire. The headlines shout problems every day. Many of these are not all-important and many are transitory, and still others are not problems when all of the facts are known. Nonetheless there is much work ahead, enough for all of us.

While there are difficult problems ahead, we have met and solved tough ones before. Your training that has prepared you to think, to level on a problem,

~~medical, legal, governmental, cultural; in fact,~~ in any form of activity which mankind pursues.

Our colleges and universities provide an ideal atmosphere for training not only to think but also to think in objective fashion. Objective thinking is the best kind of thinking. In fact it is the only kind of thinking that is true and valid. Objective thinking is thinking through a problem on, and only on, its merits. It means the laying aside of our personal prejudices and personal interests.

In this day when we so often see special pleaders at work, when we so often hear references about the "right connections", it is refreshing to know that there is still a conscious effort in many places to help people to learn to think on the merits, to think in an objective fashion.

You graduates have had the best training that our society affords in all three of these aspects. You have learned to look at, and to live, life as a whole. You have learned to think. And finally, you have learned to think objectively, considering and considering only the merits, until the valid conclusion is reached.

are helpful and necessary, but they are of little value if one has not trained his mind to work, and work well. Our colleges and universities are the great laboratories of our nation in training our people to think. If all of us could or would do as much thinking as is done ^{upon} ~~our~~ our campuses, I believe that our problems would be more quickly and easily solved.

By learning to think, we mean the ability to marshal the facts in a given situation, to discard the irrelevant, to assess the real values of the pertinent, to draw the logical conclusion, and to understand the relationship of that problem and its solution with other subjects. When one has learned to do this, he has learned a great thing. He has developed mental power. With mental power, much can be done - without it, little. Mental power is a great asset. It is a currency acceptable anywhere. It is mental power in the possession of people with an honesty of purpose that makes for progress in all fields, ~~whether they be social, economic, political,~~

I am glad that you graduates are coming to help us, for you who are graduating today have had the kind of training that qualifies one to take his place among those who can integrate the diversified interests of our society. The beautiful thing about a university or college campus is that it is ^{an} environment that exposes one to many fields of interest and is, when all is said and done, basically an experience in learning to live and to live a life that is worthwhile as well as enjoyable. It is not a particularly happy thought, but it is possible that never again will you have as good an opportunity to live the whole of life so completely and fruitfully as you had while you were upon the campus. You have just lived in one of the best environments that can be found anywhere in the world.

You have had, moreover, an especially good training in the most important quality that any man can have - the ability to think. Experience and knowledge

While a democracy of 140 million people cannot operate in exactly the same form as it did when our communities were first established upon the Atlantic Seaboard, we must recreate more of the atmosphere, more of the give-and-take, more of the discussion, and more of the learning that was found in the old Town Hall meetings.)

↳ If we develop a more expressive, vibrant democracy, we shall all benefit. The unsolved problems, or the wrongly solved problems, in particular fields may sooner or later have a detrimental influence in every sector of our economy and in every geographical area of our country. Many problems arising out of the relationship of the citizen to his government, or the relationship between citizens, are a concern to all of us, and therefore we are duty-bound to know something about the matter and to express our opinions. The higher the percentage of our people actively interested in these problems, the better our government and our economy will work.

There is a great need for people who can see the whole of our problems. There is a great need for people who have as their sole major goal the welfare of our people.

It is obvious that such people are needed most in those positions wherein broad policies are determined and executed. But there is a need for these people who are well-informed, and who have a broad view of our common welfare, through all of the echelons of our society.

We have given much prestige and remuneration to a successful career where one becomes an expert in a specialized field. In the future, I believe that our people will find and make places as well for those who can integrate our problems and ~~synthesize our outlook~~ *combine the elements of our society into a whole picture.* Moreover, these two goals are not necessarily mutually exclusive. A person can develop a special line of endeavor and at the same time maintain a civic attitude which allows him to view society's problems in an objective fashion, and devote some time to their study.

means that many of our citizens become informed in only a relatively narrow field. This means that many of our citizens are interested in only a few specific problems. This means that many of our citizens are heard only on particular questions, or in fact, they may be so engrossed in their own special line of endeavor that they are not heard from at all.

I feel that the time has come when this trend must be balanced by many people who make a conscious effort to synthesize our particular problems and special interests.

(I do not question the value of specialization or the progress that has been made as a result of it. We have divided our work and for the most part each has done what he best could do. While each becomes dependent upon others, it results in a higher material standard of living. I claim only that it is high time to balance this specialization by a conscious effort to be aware of, and informed on, the subjects that are important to us all, though they are not a part of our own vocation.

system of government and a way of life that is sound.
~~While~~ It is true that my generation has been engulfed
by two wars and two depressions, living under the
democratic process. It is important to remember, ^{however,} that
many played a part in the total result, and it is
more important to remember that under our governmental
system and our way of life, we solved the problems
and won the battles.

On occasion we have applied our great system in
the wrong fashion, or we have come up with the wrong
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The system itself has proved to be sound. No system
can do the job by itself. ^{Men must give it life;} ~~Men~~ must give it substance;
men must use ^{their} ~~his~~ judgment. We would not wish it other-
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the Fall of 1929, as long as we did nothing or did the wrong thing. We began to come out of that depression when, and only when, we began to take positive, constructive steps to meet the causes and to alleviate the effects.

We won the recent war because of what we did. We out-produced, out-thought, out-lasting, and out-fought the enemy. That was certainly a program of positive action. We all know that victory was not inevitable, that we could not sit back and let it come. We won because of what we did, because we did all of the job, and because we did it well. And we shall now have stability or instability in our country and in the world because of what we ^{believe} ~~think~~ and do, or because we fail to think and act. Even our most important conditions, war and peace, prosperity and depression, are the result of what mankind does.

That our decisions, our choices, are important is further exemplified by a basic choice we made at the outset of our national history. We chose a

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~~of~~ important conditions, ~~even~~^{to} prosperity and
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means that we are not even assured of immediate gain *if we*
attempt to
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Some people in viewing our history of the past
30 years, which includes two depressions and two world
wars, would say that it just goes to show that history
repeats itself, and that whatever is to be the course
of our nation, will be. I do not agree. History
repeats itself, to the extent that it does, only because
man, with his limitations, acts and thinks in such
manner that he repeats his mistakes. Our political,
social, cultural, and economic life is determined
by what we say, and think, and do. We control our
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these five-year periods we recognized a grave threat to those basic values. In the other, there was the threat, but the majority of us did not recognize it. The simple fact that our quest for the fundamentals of freedom, peace and security is under an almost constant threat, is a fact that shows beyond doubt that we must be strong, alert, industrious, and of high purpose.

Second, that while our basic goals and wants have remained the same, most of the immediate problems in the field of what we call current events are of very short duration. Often what has seemed like a world-shaking matter of indeterminable duration has soon left the scene and another has appeared. In perspective, most current events seem terribly transitory. From this we know that life is not static, that the scene changes rapidly; and therefore we must make our society organic, and see to it that it grows and ~~matures~~ ^{grows}.

Third, I am impressed by the truth that what we sow we reap, and soon. It appears that the growing season between cause and effect is much shorter than ordinarily we are led to believe. ^{and this truth is} ~~This is true~~ even

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1941, as 25 years before, Americans were debating
whether the war concerned us, and terms such as
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This brief recapitulation of the history of my
generation impresses me with at least three points:

First, how constant must be our vigilance and
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He was living in the depression that followed in the wake of World War I. There was much discussion of what caused, and what would solve, that collapse.

The graduate of 20 years ago, in 1926, was probably led to believe that he faced no grave problems. ^{thought that we} We were in a period of normalcy, ~~at least so we thought,~~ for our insecure foundations were not yet apparent. The graduate in June 1926 probably listened to nothing more painful than an exhortation to live the good life. Five years later, the situation was quite different.

The graduate of 15 years ago, in 1931, again faced a situation wherein his security was being destroyed, and the foundations were so wrenched this time that even his freedom was threatened. His tantamount question was whether he could find any sort of a job. There were all the additional problems that accompanied a collapse in industry and agriculture. We were in a terrible depression, and again we heard much about causes and cures, or the inevitability not only of history but also of the economic cycle.

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In this backward glance, I do not propose to go back to prehistoric times, or to the Golden Age of Greece, or to the Roman Decline, or to the Renaissance, or even to the day our fathers founded us this nation. Rather, I propose to limit myself to what I have seen, and during the last 30 years I hope ^{that} I have had some understanding of what I have seen. By a happy coincidence, that is a good place to begin, for we can call that time about the beginning of my generation, and you are about to start the next generation.

The graduate of 30 years ago, in 1916, faced a situation wherein the peace of all nations was being destroyed. He heard much about a World War or a European War, depending upon the speaker's point of view. There was much agitation as to whether or not that war concerned us Americans. Time went by and we found that ^{the} war did concern us, and we won.

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position where we are afraid of the consequences if we lose our job. We do not want to feel that we will burden others when we grow old. This is what we mean when we say we want security.

We do not want to live in an unstable world. We do not want to see power politics, with nations jockeying for position to force their will upon others. We do not want to see the use of economic devices whereby one group attempts to benefit at the expense of another. We hope that it will never again be necessary for our children to bleed and die in order to preserve our way of life. We want our country to remain strong to discourage international gangsterism and to protect us if we are again attacked. Even more important, we want to have such cooperation among the nations that no nation will choose, or even wish, to attack another. That is what we mean when we say we want peace.

On this early summer day of 1946, what is the most critical problem to solve in our effort to attain these things we want out of life? Perchance a glance at the big problems other graduates have looked forward to will give us the answer.

None of us wants to lose any of those personal liberties we won in 1776. We never want to be afraid to speak or listen, to read or write what we please. We never want to be afraid to worship as we see fit. We do not want to be told where to work or how to work. We do not want to be told where or how to live. We want to govern ourselves. We do not want to impinge that right for others. We want to choose our leaders. This is what we mean when we say we want freedom.

We want to do worthwhile work, and we want to enjoy doing it. We want a decent return for our work so that we can take care of ourselves and those who are dear to us. We want to provide wholesome and ample food, a real home, nice clothes, and good health for all members of our family. We want to have some money left for those things that provide zest and variety to life, such as books, records, ^{Concerts} sporting events and other amusements. We want to be able to support religious and charitable efforts. We want to be able to send our children to college. We do not want to be in a

DRAFT
COMMENCEMENT SPEECH

U of C
June 7

I am always greatly pleased to return to Kentucky. The pleasure is enhanced when I return for an occasion such as this.

Commencement Day is a thrilling day, and the thrill is not limited to those of you who are graduating. While the day is for you who have completed your course of study, and it should be kept that way, I am sure you graduates will not begrudge us on-lookers, if we refresh ourselves with the inspiration that we find here.

As we commence our careers, we have, as has long been recognized, an opportune milepost to look at the whole of life. I believe that what you and I want out of life is about the same as what folks all over America want. I believe further, that what Americans seek in life is basically the same as what real folks all over the world seek.

We want, and folks everywhere want, freedom, security, and peace. These are broad and fundamental concepts, and they embody most of what is precious in life. Their direct meaning comes closer home when we think of them in terms of what we want for ourselves and for our friends.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Saturday, June 8, 1946

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Third, I am impressed by the truth that what we sow we reap, and soon. It appears that the growing season between cause and effect is much shorter than ordinarily we are led to believe. And this truth is even applicable to our most important conditions, prosperity and depression, peace and war. We often begin to pay for our shortcomings in short order. Even the current generation soon feels its mistakes, or benefits from its wise decisions. This means that we are not even assured of immediate gain if we attempt to mortgage the future. This means that we can soon enjoy the good of our constructive deeds.

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That our decisions, our choices, are important is further exemplified by a basic choice we made at the outset of our national history. We chose a system of government and way of life that is sound. It is true that my generation has been engulfed by two wars and two depressions, living under the democratic process. It is important to remember, however, that many played a part in the total result, and it is more important to remember that under our governmental system and our way of life, we solved the problems and won the battles.

On occasion we have applied our great system in the wrong fashion, or we have come up with the wrong answers, and have led ourselves into catastrophies. The system itself has proved to be sound. No system can do the job by itself. Men must give it life; men must give it substance; men must use their judgment. We would not wish it otherwise.

I believe that a large part of the answer to why our judgment is often wrong, or the best decision is not made under our democratic system, lies in the fact that this is the age of specialization. In all fields of endeavor - agricultural, industrial, occupational, professional - we have specialized. This means that many of our citizens become informed in only a relatively narrow field. This means that many of our citizens are interested in only a few specific problems. This means that many of our citizens are heard only on particular questions, or in fact, they may be so engrossed in their own special line of endeavor that they are not heard from at all.

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I am glad that you graduates are coming to help us, for you who are graduating today have had the kind of training that qualifies one to take his place among those who can integrate the diversified interests of our society. The beautiful thing about a university or college campus is that it is an environment that exposes one to many fields of interest and is, when all is said and done, basically an experience in learning to live and to live a life that is worthwhile as well as enjoyable. It is not a particularly happy thought, but it is possible that never again will you have as good an opportunity to live the whole of life so completely and fruitfully as you had while you were upon the campus. You have just lived in one of the best environments that can be found anywhere in the world.

You have had, moreover, an especially good training in the most important quality that any man can have - the ability to think. Experience and knowledge are helpful and necessary, but they are of little value if one has not trained his mind to work, and work well. Our colleges and universities are the great laboratories of our nation in training our people to think. If all of us could or would do as much thinking as is done upon our campuses, I believe that our problems would be more quickly and easily solved.

By learning to think, we mean the ability to marshal the facts in a given situation, to discard the irrelevant, to assess the real values of the pertinent, to draw the logical conclusion, and to understand the relationship of that problem and its solution with other subjects. When one has learned to do this, he has learned a great thing. He has developed mental power. With mental power, much can be done - without it, little. Mental power is a great asset. It is a currency acceptable anywhere. It is mental power in the possession of people with an honesty of purpose that makes for progress in all fields, in any form of activity which mankind pursues.

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In this day when we so often see special pleaders at work, when we so often hear references about the "right connections", it is refreshing to know that there is still a conscious effort in many places to help people to learn to think on the merits, to think in an objective fashion.

You graduates have had the best training that our society affords in all three of these aspects. You have learned to look at, and to live, life as a whole. You have learned to think. And finally, you have learned to think objectively, considering and considering only the merits, until the valid conclusion is reached.

You will have a chance to use these qualities, for there are difficult problems ahead both at home and abroad. We must carry forward the cooperation among the nations that has begun. The United Nations must continue to get together and to work together on their many political, social, and economic problems. We have made much measurable progress. Institutions to deal with specific aspects have been, and are being, established. They are just starting to live. They must grow and grow.

At home there is much work ahead in building the expanding, sound economy that we desire. The headlines shout problems every day. Many of these are not all-important and many are transitory, and still others are not problems when all of the facts are known. Nonetheless there is much work ahead, enough for all of us.

While there are difficult problems ahead, we have met and solved tough ones before. Your training that has prepared you to think, to level on a problem, and to see the problem in relationship to the fundamental values in life, stands you in good stead to help us to carry on toward the greatest goal mankind has set: enduring peace and prosperity.

In spite of the incompleting work which falls upon your shoulders as you begin your careers, I modestly submit that our generation is giving you a better foundation upon which to build than we received. We have a better chance to solve our problems, for we have learned from experience. Perchance the biggest thing we have learned is that we must go forth and meet our problems. We have learned that inaction can be as costly as erroneous action. We have learned what we should have long known: that this nation, big and strong as it is, cannot live in isolation. There are some reverberations of the old cries that we should hide our heads from international problems, but I believe that we have thoroughly learned that it is tragic to try to "duck the issue". What we do not do can affect our well-being every bit as much as what we do.

We have a production machine unmatched in our history. Already, since the end of the war, our production of civilian goods reached a peak higher than ever before in our history.

We have a stable economy. While we have some evidences of inflation, our economic values have been distorted nowhere near as much as they were during any previous major war or the period immediately following.

We have more honest effort and cooperation among the nations than we have ever had. Institutions have been established, and are functioning, to solve international economic, social, and political problems. And while I do not discount the work ahead, it may prove that breaking down the inertia and making the start was our biggest hurdle .

Americans have never been pessimistic and should not be now. Even though there is much hard work ahead, even though many of our problems will be difficult and some will seem at first insurmountable, even though you will often feel that not many are helping to bear the yoke, in the end we shall, as a united people, keep our feet on the ground, take sound, constructive steps, and journey forward on the road of peace and prosperity. And so we can have faith that the natural optimism of us Americans has more justification today than ever before in our history.

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ALPHA

- 3 -

sold, redeemed or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch.

ALPHA

- 2 -

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, tenders for \$200,000 or less from any one bidder at 99.905 entered on a fixed-price basis will be accepted in full. Payment of accepted tenders at the prices offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on June 13, 1946.

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The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills shall not have any special treatment, as such, under Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted. The bills shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall be considered to be interest. Under Sections 42 and 117 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Section 115 of the Revenue Act of 1941, the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold shall not be considered to accrue until such bills shall be

ALPHA

V-354

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, June 7, 1946

(1)

The Secretary of the Treasury, by this public notice, invites tenders for \$1,300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and fixed-price bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be dated June 13, 1946, and will mature September 12, 1946, when the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$500,000, and \$1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, two o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, June 10, 1946. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of \$1,000, and the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, June 7, 1946

The Secretary of the Treasury, by this public notice, invites tenders for \$1,300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and fixed-price bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be dated June 13, 1946, and will mature September 12, 1946, when the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 (maturity value).

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Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, tenders for \$200,000 or less from any one bidder at 99.905 entered on a fixed-price basis will be accepted in full. Payment of accepted tenders at the prices offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on June 13, 1946.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills shall not have any special treatment, as such, under Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted. The bills shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall be considered to be interest. Under Sections 42 and 117 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Section 115 of the Revenue Act of 1941, the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold shall not be considered to accrue until such bills shall be sold, redeemed or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch.

STATUTORY DEBT LIMITATION
AS OF MAY 31, 1946

June 7, 1946

Section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, provides that the face amount of obligations issued under authority of that Act, and the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury), "shall not exceed in the aggregate \$300,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time."

The following table shows the face amount of obligations outstanding and the face amount which can still be issued under this limitation:

Total face amount that may be outstanding at any one time	\$300,000,000,000
Outstanding May 31, 1946	
Obligations issued under Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended	
Interest-bearing	
Bonds	
Treasury.....	\$121,177,390,350
Savings (maturity value)*....	59,486,483,775
Depository.....	428,680,000
Adjusted Service.....	<u>500,157,956</u>
	\$181,592,712,081
Treasury notes.....	37,652,689,675
Certificates of indebtedness...	45,544,331,000
Treasury Bills.....	<u>17,041,128,000</u>
Total interest-bearing.....	<u>281,830,860,756</u>
Matured, interest-ceased.....	185,384,025
Bearing no interest	
War Savings Stamps.....	99,251,771
Excess profits tax refund bonds	<u>66,971,210</u>
	166,222,981
Total.....	<u><u>282,182,467,762</u></u>
Guaranteed obligations (not held by Treasury)	
Interest-bearing	
Debentures: F.H.A.	41,921,786
Demand obligations: C.C.C. ...	<u>500,218,240</u>
	542,140,026
Matured, interest-ceased.....	<u>10,249,075</u>
	<u><u>552,389,101</u></u>
Grand total outstanding.....	<u>282,734,856,863</u>
Balance face amount of obligations issuable under above authority.....	<u>17,265,143,137</u>
Reconcilement with Statement of the Public Debt - May 31, 1946 (Daily Statement of the United States Treasury, June 3, 1946)	
Outstanding May 31, 1946	
Total gross public debt.....	272,582,942,767
Guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury.....	<u>552,389,101</u>
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations.....	273,135,331,868
Add - unearned discount on U.S. Savings Bonds (Difference between maturity value and current redemption value)	10,569,961,603
Deduct - other outstanding public debt obligations not subject to debt limitation.....	<u>970,436,608</u>
	<u>9,599,524,995</u>
	<u><u>282,734,856,863</u></u>

* Approximate face or maturity value; current redemption value \$48,916,522,172

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STATUTORY DEBT LIMITATION
AS OF MAY 31, 1946

June 7, 1946

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Certificates of indebtedness	45,544,331,000
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	100,238,148,675
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Matured, interest-ceased.....	185,384,025
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War Savings Stamps.....	99,251,771
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	166,222,981
Total.....	282,182,467,762
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	9,599,524,995
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* Approximate face or maturity value; current redemption value \$48,916,522,172

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, June 11, 1946.

Press Service

V - 356

The Secretary of the Treasury announced last evening that the tenders for \$1,300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated June 13 and to mature September 12, 1946, which were offered on June 7, 1946, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on June 10.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - \$1,990,725,000
Total accepted - 1,310,138,000 (includes \$37,965,000 entered on a fixed-price basis at 99.905 and accepted in full)
Average price - 99.905/4 Equivalent rate of discount approx. 0.375% per annum

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High - 99.908 Equivalent rate of discount approx. 0.364% per annum
Low - 99.905 " " " " " " 0.376% " "

(63 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

<u>Federal Reserve District</u>	<u>Total Applied for</u>	<u>Total Accepted</u>
Boston	\$ 19,060,000	\$ 12,363,000
New York	1,475,916,000	946,500,000
Philadelphia	43,578,000	37,843,000
Cleveland	14,885,000	10,815,000
Richmond	13,160,000	12,420,000
Atlanta	6,385,000	6,385,000
Chicago	274,070,000	179,620,000
St. Louis	14,535,000	9,910,000
Minneapolis	19,340,000	14,974,000
Kansas City	13,191,000	12,081,000
Dallas	6,740,000	6,222,000
San Francisco	89,865,000	61,005,000
TOTAL	\$1,990,725,000	\$1,310,138,000

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, June 11, 1946

Press Service
 No. V-356

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<u>Federal Reserve District</u>	<u>Total Applied For</u>	<u>Total Accepted</u>
Boston	\$ 19,060,000	\$ 12,363,000
New York	1,475,916,000	946,500,000
Philadelphia	43,578,000	37,843,000
Cleveland	14,885,000	10,815,000
Richmond	13,160,000	12,420,000
Atlanta	6,385,000	6,385,000
Chicago	274,070,000	179,620,000
St. Louis	14,535,000	9,910,000
Minneapolis	19,340,000	14,974,000
Kansas City	13,191,000	12,081,000
Dallas	6,740,000	6,222,000
San Francisco	89,865,000	61,005,000
TOTAL	\$ 1,990,725,000	\$1,310,138,000

For Release Morning Newspapers
Wednesday, June 12, 1946.

~~STATEMENT TO THE PRESS~~
~~BY~~
~~UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY C. MAX GARDNER~~

Press Review
No V-357
C. Max Gardner today

Issued by Under Secretary of the Treasury C. Max Gardner today
the following statement:

I was drafted to the Office of Under Secretary of the Treasury three months ago by Secretary Vinson and President Truman. I wish to say in this connection that I was not a candidate for this Office and I have never been a candidate for appointment to any other Federal office.

After a recent conference with Secretary-elect Snyder and President Truman, and at their joint insistence, I feel it my duty to continue my services on the same basis of my original acceptance, which was that my health, happiness and acceptable services would determine the period of my stay in Office.

If I am helpful to the least degree in the preservation of faith in the credit and currency of America, I shall be amply repaid for my efforts. The sustained confidence in and solvency of our country is a matter of tremendous importance to our National and international relations and welfare, and for this great cause I stand ready and willing to help to the utmost of my ability.

o o o

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS

Press Service

Wednesday, June 12, 1946

No. V-357

Under Secretary of the Treasury O. Max Gardner today issued the following statement:

I was drafted to the Office of Under Secretary of the Treasury three months ago by Secretary Vinson and President Truman. I wish to say in this connection that I was not a candidate for this office and I have never been a candidate for appointment to any other Federal office.

After a recent conference with Secretary-elect Snyder and President Truman, and at their joint insistence, I feel it my duty to continue my services on the same basis of my original acceptance, which was that my health, happiness and acceptable services would determine the period of my stay in office.

If I am helpful to the least degree in the preservation of faith in the credit and currency of America, I shall be amply repaid for my efforts. The sustained confidence in and solvency of our country is a matter of tremendous importance to our national and international relations and welfare, and for this great cause I stand ready and willing to help to the utmost of my ability.

oOo

Mr. Bartelt
 Mr. Batchelder
 Mr. Bernstein (3445)
 Mr. Brennan (Disb.)
 Mr. Brogan (Disb.)
 Mr. Burdette (3111)
 Miss Burke
 B & W (4308)
 Mr. Cake
 Mr. Church
 Mr. Coe
 Mrs. Coon
 Miss Cullen
 Mr. Cunningham
 Mrs. Day (3421)
 Mr. Delano
 Mr. Dietrich
 Mr. Eddy
 Mrs. Farrell (5323)
 Miss Florin (4125)
 Mr. Frese
 Mr. Gerardi (523 W.B.)
 Miss Gibson
 Mr. Glasser (3437)
 Mr. Greenberg
 Mr. Gunter (2222)
 Mr. Haas
 Mr. Handy
 Mr. Hearst
 Mr. Heffelfinger
 Mr. Howard (821 W.B.)
 Miss Hodel
 Mr. Hyland (3413)
 Mr. Jones (2449)
 Mr. Jordan
 Miss Kailey (3013)
 Mr. Kelley
 Mr. Kilby
 Mr. Landis

*Out serial
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June*

Mrs. Legg
 Mr. Lindow
 Mr. Maxwell (4330)
 Mr. McDonald
 Miss Michener
 Mr. L. V. Moore
 Mr. M. Moore
 Mr. Mulvihill (531 W.B.)
 Mrs. Naud
 Mr. Nisonger (4409)
 Mr. O'Connell
 Mr. O'Daniel (517 W.B.)
 Mr. Peterson (Disb.)
 Mrs. Potts
 Mr. Rabon
 Mrs. Ralf (1324)
 Mr. Reeves
 Mrs. Root
 Mrs. Ross
 Miss Rousseaux (4319)
 Miss Sanford (5124)
 Mr. Schoeneman
 Mr. Schwalm (542 W.B.)
 Mr. Shaeffer
 Mr. Slindee
 Mr. Smith
 Mr. Speck
 Mr. Starratt
 Miss Stockwell
 Mr. Tickton
 Mr. Tietjens
 Mr. Upham
 Miss Vassar
 Mrs. Walker
 Mrs. Warneson
 Mr. Weber
 Miss White
 Mr. White
 Mr. Ziegenfus

June 15th

7, 1946

e made during the month
 urities of the Govern-
 ounts:

..... \$600,000
 215,000
 \$385,000

Greenberg

nberg
 er of Accounts

*This is usual data released
 to the press. WJF*

Miss Sanford

HNAud

June 15th

Mr. Shaeffer

June 7, 1946

TO MR. BARTELT:

The following market transactions were made during the month of May, 1946, in direct and guaranteed securities of the Government for Treasury investment and other accounts:

Purchases	\$600,000
Sales	<u>215,000</u>
Net purchases	<u>\$385,000</u>

(Sgd) Joseph Greenberg

Joseph Greenberg
Assistant Commissioner of Accounts

CC to: Mr. Heffelfinger
Mr. Shaeffer
Miss Sanford

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Saturday, June 15, 1946

Press Service
No. V-358

During the month of May, 1946, market transactions in direct and guaranteed securities of the Government for Treasury investment and other accounts resulted in net purchases of \$385,000, the Secretary of the Treasury announced today.

oOo

WHEN THIS RELEASE HAS BEEN MIMEOGRAPHED,
PLEASE FORWARD 8 COPIES TO ROOM 403, WILKINS BLDG.

✓ - 359

figures showing the
amounts provided for
periods to June 1,

[Handwritten signature]

: unit	: Imports as
: of	: of June 1,
: Quantity	: 1946

Cream, fresh or sour	Calendar year	1,500,000	Gallon	4,128
Fish, fresh or frozen filleted, etc., cod haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rosefish	Calendar Year	20,380,724 ^{1/}	Pound	20,344,773
White or Irish potatoes: certified seed	12 months from Sept. 15, 1945	90,000,000	Pound	Quota filled
other		60,000,000	Pound	268,910
Cuban filler tobacco un- stemmed or stemmed (other than cigarette leaf tobacco) and scrap tobacco	Calendar Year	22,000,000	Pound (Unstemmed equivalent)	Quota filled
Red cedar shingles	Calendar Year	1,396,423	Square	665,806
Molasses and sugar sirups containing soluble non- sugar solids equal to more than 6% of total soluble solids	Calendar Year	1,500,000	Gallon	148,347
Silver or black foxes, furs, and articles: Foxes valued under \$250 each and whole furs and skins	May-Nov. 1946 All Countries	67,012	Number	9,656
Tails	12 months from Dec. 1, 1945	5,000	Piece	-
Paws, heads or other separated parts	"	500	Pound	490
Piece plates	"	550	Pound	-
Articles, other than piece plates	"	500	Unit	72

^{1/} Quota increased per T.D. 51448.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
June 11, 1946

✓ - 359

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the imports for consumption of commodities within quota limitations provided for under trade agreements, from the beginning of the quota periods to June 1, 1946, inclusive, as follows:

Commodity	: : <u>Established Quota</u> : Period and Country:	: : Quantity : Quantity	: unit : of : Quantity	: Imports as : of June 1, : 1946
Whole milk, fresh or sour	Calendar Year	3,000,000	Gallon	4,128
Cream, fresh or sour	Calendar Year	1,500,000	Gallon	945
Fish, fresh or frozen filleted, etc., cod haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rosefish	Calendar Year	20,380,724 ^{1/}	Pound	20,344,773
White or Irish potatoes: certified seed	12 months from Sept. 15, 1945	90,000,000	Pound	Quota filled
other		60,000,000	Pound	268,910
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Paws, heads or other separated parts	"	500	Pound	490
Piece plates	"	550	Pound	-
Articles, other than piece plates	"	500	Unit	72

^{1/} Quota increased per T.D. 51448.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, June 13, 1946.

Press Service
No. V - 359

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the imports for consumption of commodities within quota limitations provided for under trade agreements, from the beginning of the quota periods to June 1, 1946, inclusive, as follows:

Commodity	:	:	Unit	:	Imports as
	:	Established Quota	:	of	of June 1,
	:	:Period and Country:	Quantity	:	Quantity
					1946
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Piece plates		"	550	Pound	-
Articles, other than piece plates		"	500	Unit	72

^{1/} Quota increased per T. D. 51448.

NAME OF OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE	NAME OF CORPORATION	STATE
Warner, H. M.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Warner, J. L.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Warner, William B.	McCall Corporation	New York
Warren, Northam	Northam Warren Corporation	Connecticut
Webb, Earle W.	Ethyl Corporation	New York
Webber, James B.	The J. L. Hudson Company	Michigan
Webber, Oscar	The J. L. Hudson Company	Michigan
Webber, Richard H.	The J. L. Hudson Company	Michigan
Weed, Hugh H. C.	Carter Carburetor Corporation	New York
Weidner, H. C.	Townsend Company	Pennsylvania
Weir, E. T.	National Steel Corporation	Pennsylvania
Welldon, Samuel A.	The First National Bank of the City of New York	New York
Wenger, Henry E.	Aurora Gasoline Company	Michigan
Wetherald, Charles E.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Wheeler, Wilmot F.	American Chain & Cable Company, Inc.	Connecticut
Whelpley, Medley G. B.	Guggenheim Nitrate Corporation	New York
Wilder, Samuel "Billy"	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Williams, R. R.	S. S. Kresge Company	Michigan
Williams, S. Clay	R J Reynolds Tobacco Company	North Carolina
Williams, Thomas L.	Maybelline Company	Illinois
Williams, William C., Jr.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Wilson, Charles E.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Wilson, Eugene E.	United Aircraft Corporation	Connecticut
Winchell, Walter	The Hearst Corporation	New York
Winnett, P. G.	Bullock's, Inc.	California
Withall, A. P.	W. H. Miner, Inc.	Illinois
Wolcott, Robert W.	Lukens Steel Company	Pennsylvania
Woolley, Edgar M.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Woolley, Edgar M.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Wurtzel, Sol M.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Yancey, Edward B.	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company	Delaware
Yerkes, Leonard A.	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company	Delaware
Young, Orville W.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Young, Udell C.	General Foods Corporation	New York
Zanuck, Darryl F.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Zimmerman, H. P.	R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company	Illinois
Zukor, Adolph	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York

REPORT OF PAYMENTS OF SALARY, COMMISSION,

BONUS OR OTHER COMPENSATION PAID IN

EXCESS OF \$75,000.00 COMPILED FROM

INCOME RETURNS, SCHEDULE F-1, FILED

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1943 AND FISCAL

YEARS ENDED IN 1944

SUPPLEMENTAL NO. 2

Abbott, T. P.	Stewart & Co., Incorporated	Maryland
Babbitt, Edwin V.	National Fireworks Inc.	Massachusetts
Badger, Erastus B.	E. B. Badger & Sons Company	Massachusetts
Barth, T. H.	Carl L Norden Inc	New York
Buck, Junior C.	Hahne & Company	New Jersey
Campbell, Charles L.	E. B. Badger & Sons Company	Massachusetts
Clark, George J. J.	National Fireworks Inc.	Massachusetts
Countway, F. A.	Lever Brothers Company	Massachusetts
Davidson, J. Edward	James McCreery & Company	New York
Fox, J. C.	Blue Bell, Inc.	New York
Garthwaite, A. A.	Lee Rubber & Tire Corporation	Pennsylvania
Hall, Walter T.	E. B. Badger & Sons Company	Massachusetts
Handy, C. W.	Handy & Harman	New York
Hargrove, George C.	E. B. Badger & Sons Company	Massachusetts
Hecht, Harold M.	The William Hengerer Company	New York
Holder, Albin O.	J. N. Adam & Co.	New York
Hughes, John Ghambers	McC Campbell & Company, Incorporated	New York
Jacobs, Leslie L.	Pollock Paper & Box Company	Texas
Lunt, George P.	E. B. Badger & Sons Company	Massachusetts
Mannion, Frank D.	McC Campbell & Company, Incorporated	New York
McC Campbell, Leavelle	McC Campbell & Company, Incorporated	New York
Niemeyer, G. H.	Handy and Harman	New York
Olson, Doddrick	Powers Dry Goods Co., Incorporated	Minnesota
Peters, William A., Jr.	E. B. Badger & Sons Company	Massachusetts
Storm, Raymand H.	McC Campbell & Company, Incorporated	New York

NAME OF OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE	NAME OF CORPORATION	STATE
Scholl, D. H.	The Wm. Taylor Son & Company	Ohio
Schreiber, Lew	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Schumann, John J., Jr.	General Motors Acceptance Corporation	New York
Scott, Allan	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Scott, Randolph	Captain Kidd Productions, Inc.	California
Scott, S. Spencer	Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc	New York
Seaton, George E.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Seltzer, Theodore	Bengue, Inc.	New Jersey
Seubert, Edward G.	Standard Oil Company (Indiana)	Illinois
Sexton, Herbert B.	Johnson & Higgins	New York
Shapiro, Joseph M.	Simplicity Pattern Co., Inc. and Subsidiary Companies	New York
Shaw, Walter C.	G. C. Murphy Company	Pennsylvania
Sheets, Harold F.	Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Incorporated	New York
Sherer, Dunham B.	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company	New York
Shields, John, Jr.	Lowman-Shields Rubber Company	Pennsylvania
Shoong, Joe	The National Dollar Stores, Ltd.	California
Shumlin, Herman	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Siegel, Jacob	Jacob Siegel Company, Inc.	Pennsylvania
Sievers, H. C.	Eastman Kodak Company	New York
Singer, R. M.	Evans Products Company	Michigan
Skelton, W. A.	Meisel Press Manufacturing Company	Massachusetts
Skinner, Sherrod E.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Skouras, Charles P.	Fox West Coast Agency Corporation	California
Skouras, Charles P.	National Theatres Amusement Co., Inc.	California
Skouras, Spyros P.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Sloan, Alfred P., Jr.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Smith, H. E.	United States Rubber Company	New York
Smith, H. S.	Burgess-Norton Manufacturing Company	Illinois
Smith, John Thomas	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Smith, R. B.	The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company (New Jersey)	New York
Sonneborn, Dr. F.	L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.	New York
Sonneborn, R. G.	L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.	New York
Stahl, John M.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Staley, A. E., Jr.	A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company	Illinois
Stannard, E. T.	Kennecott Copper Corporation	New York
Stanwyck, Barbara	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Steeves, Henry A.	Transit Bus Sales Inc.	Massachusetts
Steiner, Max	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Stetson, Eugene W.	Guaranty Trust Company of New York	New York
Steur, John A. C.	H. Duys & Co., Inc.	New York
Stevenson, F. A.	American Car and Foundry Company	New York
Stine, Charles M. A.	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company	Delaware
Stoll, Albert F.	Russell & Stoll Company Inc.	New York
Stoll, C. G.	Western Electric Company, Incorporated	New York
Stranahan, Frank D.	Champion Spark Plug Company	Ohio
Stranahan, Robert A.	Champion Spark Plug Company	Ohio
Straus, Henry L.	American Totalisator Company, Inc.	Maryland
Straus, Jack I.	R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.	New York
Strub, Chas. H.	Los Angeles Turf Club, Inc.	California
Sturges, Preston	California Pictures Corporation	California
Sullivan, M. J.	American Can Company	New York
Swerling, Joseph	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Sykes, Wilfred	Inland Steel Company	Illinois
Thornburg, Betty June (Betty Hutton)	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Tierney, Gene	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Tomlinson, R. E.	National Biscuit Company	New York
Trammell, Niles	National Broadcasting Company, Inc	New York
Trotti, Lamar	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Trown, R. W.	J. C. Penney Company	New York
Tugend, Harry	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Tuttle, C. B.	S. S. Kresge Company	Michigan
Umstatt, Wm. E.	The Timken Roller Bearing Company	Ohio
Unsworth, Thomas A.	E. B. and A. C. Whiting Company	Vermont
Van Bomel, L. A.	National Dairy Products Corporation	New York
Van Keuren, Harold L.	The Van Keuren Co.	Massachusetts
Voigt, Elmer G.	Western Printing & Lithographing Co.	Wisconsin
Vortrefflich, Paul W.	Herman Basch & Co., Inc.	New York
Wadewitz, E. H.	Western Printing & Lithographing Co.	Wisconsin
Wadewitz, W. R.	Western Printing & Lithographing Co.	Wisconsin
Wagoner, Philip D.	Underwood Elliott Fisher Company (Delaware)	New York
Wald, Jerry	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Wallace, DeWitt	The Reader's Digest Association, Inc.	New York
Wallerstein, Leo	Wallerstein Company, Inc.	New York
Walsh, Raoul	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Wardenburg, Frederic A.	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company	Delaware
Ware, Louis	International Minerals & Chemical Corporation	Illinois
Warner, A.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York

NAME OF OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE	NAME OF CORPORATION	STATE
Morner, Stanley	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Morris, H. C.	Tasty Baking Company	Pennsylvania
Morris, William T.	American Chain & Cable Company, Inc.	Connecticut
Morse, Robert H.	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.	Illinois
Mosher, Ira	American Optical Company (Vol. Ass'n)	Massachusetts
Moskowitz, Joseph	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Munzer, Alfred E.	Technical Metal Finishing Corporation	New York
Munzer, William	Technical Metal Finishing Corporation	New York
Munzer, William A.	Technical Metal Finishing Corporation	New York
Murrie, Wm. F. R.	Hershey Chocolate Corporation	Pennsylvania
Nauen, Ernest	Herman Basch & Co., Inc.	New York
Needham, T. J.	United States Rubber Company	New York
Newill, Edward B.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Newman, Alfred	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Niemeyer, G. H.	Handy and Harman	New York
Nissman, Morris	Joe Lowe Corporation	New York
Nolan, Thomas S.	Edwards and Company, Inc.	Connecticut
O'Neil, H. E.	F. W. Woolworth Co.	New York
Oppenheimer, Arthur C.	Rosenberg Bros. & Co.	California
Osborn, Cyrus R.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Otis, Courtlandt	Johnson & Higgins	New York
Paepcke, Walter P.	Container Corporation of America	Illinois
Palmer, C. R.	Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.	New York
Parsons, L. M.	Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation	Pennsylvania
Payne, Kenneth W.	The Reader's Digest Association, Inc.	New York
Perlberg, William	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Perlman, Samuel	Longines-Wittnauer Watch Co., Inc.	New York
Perlstein, H.	Pabst Brewing Company	Illinois
Peters, William A., Jr.	E. B. Badger & Sons Company	Massachusetts
Phelan, Hunter C.	Colonial Stores Incorporated	Georgia
Phillippi, W. H.	Lackawanna Steel Construction Corporation	New York
Pircumoff, G. S.	Brockway Motor Company, Inc.	New York
Porter, Seton	National Distillers Products Corporation	New York
Preminger, Otto L.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Prentis, H. W., Jr.	Armstrong Cork Company	Pennsylvania
Prentis, Meyer L.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Preston, George E.	The J. L. Hudson Company	Michigan
Price, Louis	Joe Lowe Corporation	New York
Priddy, Joseph E.	Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.	New York
Puckett, B. Earl	Allied Stores Corporation	New York
Pulitzer, Joseph	The Pulitzer Publishing Company	Missouri
Pyke, Robert W.	Allied Stores Corporation	New York
Raft, George	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Railey, B. W.	Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company	New Jersey
Raine, Norman R.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Ratoff, Gregory	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Rausch, R. R.	Ford Motor Company	Michigan
Reagan, Chas. M.	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Reeves, J. M.	Reeves Brothers, Inc.	New York
Reilly, Alfred F.	Evans Case Company	Massachusetts
Reilly, John D.	Todd Shipyards Corporation	New York
Rentschler, Frederick B.	United Aircraft Corporation	Connecticut
Rentschler, G. A.	General Machinery Corporation	Ohio
Reynolds, R. S.	Reynolds Metals Company	Virginia
Reynolds, W. A.	J. C. Penney Company	New York
Rhoden, E. C.	Fox Midwest Amusement Corporation	California
Riggio, Vincent	The American Tobacco Company	New York
Riley, Edward C.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Rivitz, Hiram S.	Industrial Rayon Corporation	Ohio
Robbins, Burnett W.	General Outdoor Advertising Co., Inc.	Illinois
Roberts, Elmer	United States Rubber Company	New York
Robertson, A. W.	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company	Pennsylvania
Robertson, Charles M.	The Kroger Grocery & Baking Co	Ohio
Robinson, Edmund G.	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company	Delaware
Rockwell, Walter F.	The Timken-Detroit Axle Company	Michigan
Roer, Albert	R. C. Williams & Co., Inc.	New York
Rose, L. H.	Tribune Company	Illinois
Ross, E. A.	J. C. Penney Company	New York
Roten, J. F.	L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.	New York
Ryan, C. D.	Montgomery Ward & Co., Incorporated	Illinois
Sakall, S. Z.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Sample, Paul L.	G. C. Murphy Company	Pennsylvania
Sandrich, Mark Rex	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Schaefer, F. M. E.	The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.	New York
Schaefer, R. J.	The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.	New York
Schenck, Joseph M.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Schneider, S.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York

NAME OF OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE	NAME OF CORPORATION	STATE
La Boyteaux, W. H.	Johnson & Higgins	New York
Ladd, Alan Walbridge	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Lahey, Dr. Frank H.	The Lahey Clinic	Massachusetts
Lanfield, Sidney	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
La Roche, Chester J.	Blue Network Company Inc	New York
Laughton, Charles	Captain Kidd Productions, Inc.	California
Lawrie, Walter H.	Allied Stores Corporation	New York
Lawton, C. S.	Lawton Byrne Bruner Insurance Agency Co.	Missouri
Lazarus, Simon	The F. and R. Lazarus and Company	Ohio
Lebaron, William	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Lee, A. L.	D'Arcy Advertising Co.	Missouri
Leisen, Mitchell	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Lennen, Philip W.	Lennen & Mitchell, Inc.	New York
Levis, J. P.	Owens-Illinois Glass Company	Ohio
Levis, W. E.	Owens-Illinois Glass Company	Ohio
Lewis, H. E.	Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation	Pennsylvania
Li, K. C.	Wah Chang Trading Corporation	New York
Lighton, Louis D.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Lillyblade, Clarence O.	The Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation	Illinois
Linaker, F. W.	The Bayer Company	Missouri
Lincoln, Leroy A.	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	New York
Lipman, E. C.	The Emporium Capwell Company	California
Lipman, F. L.	Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co.	California
Littell, C. G.	R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company	Illinois
Little, E. H.	Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company	New Jersey
Lovejoy, Frank W.	Eastman Kodak Company	New York
Lowe, Henry W.	Johnson & Higgins	New York
Lowe, Joe	Joe Lowe Corporation	New York
Lowenstine, Mandel	Central Steel and Wire Company	Illinois
Lubitsch, Ernst	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Lynch, Walton D.	The National Folding Box Company	Connecticut
Lyon, A. E.	Philip Morris & Co. Ltd. Inc.	New York
Lyon, G. A.	Lyon Incorporated	Michigan
Lyon, Stuart G.	Lion Manufacturing Corporation	Illinois
Lunt, George P.	E. B. Badger & Sons Company	Massachusetts
Mabee, George W.	The National Folding Box Company	Connecticut
Macdonald, C. N.	The Gear Grinding Machine Company	Michigan
Mack, Edgar M.	G. C. Murphy Company	Pennsylvania
Mackall, Paul	Bethlehem Steel Company (Delaware)	Pennsylvania
MacMurray, Fred	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Mac Murray, Frederick	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Mac Namara, M. J.	National Distillers Products Corporation	New York
Magin, F. W.	Square D Company	Michigan
Mankiewicz, Joseph L.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Markey, P. A.	Bohm Aluminum & Brass Corporation	Michigan
Marks, Edwin I.	R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.	New York
Marlor, H. S.	United States Rubber Company	New York
Mars, Mrs. E. V.	Mars, Incorporated	Illinois
Marshall, George	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Martin, Henry P., Jr.	The Register and Tribune Company	Iowa
Mayo, Archie L.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
McCaffrey, J. L.	International Harvester Company	Illinois
McCallum, John C.	McCallum-Hatch Bronze Co., Inc.	New York
McCarey, Thomas Leo	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
McCarthy, Charles E.	Allied Stores Corporation	New York
McCloskey, M. H., Jr.	McCloskey & Co.	Pennsylvania
McCormick, Fowler	International Harvester Company	Illinois
McCoy, John W.	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company	Delaware
McCrea, Joel	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
McCuen, Charles L.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
McDonald, Eugene F., Jr.	Zenith Radio Corporation	Illinois
McEachern, J. N.	Industrial Life & Health Insurance Company	Georgia
McHugh, Edward P.	Edwards and Company, Inc.	Connecticut
McHugh, Thomas J.	The Atlantic Lumber Company	Massachusetts
McIntosh, W. B.	The Pyramid Rubber Company	Ohio
McKnight, William A.	William F. Jobbins, Incorporated	Illinois
McLucas, Walter S.	National Bank of Detroit	Michigan
Meinel, William J.	Heintz Manufacturing Company	Pennsylvania
Metcalf, Charles W.	General Foods Corporation	New York
Milland, Raymond	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Miller, Christian	Edwards and Company, Inc.	Connecticut
Miller, Seton I.	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Millsop, T. E.	National Steel Corporation	Pennsylvania
Millsop, T. E.	Weirton Steel Company	Pennsylvania
Miranda, Carmen	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Mitchell, Thomas	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Mitton, Edward R.	Jordan Marsh Company	New York
Moeller, Robert C.	Collyer Insulated Wire Company	Rhode Island
Montgomery, William	Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company	Maryland
Moore, Victor Fred	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Moran, Dan	Continental Oil Company	Oklahoma
Moran, John T.	Gunthorp-Warren Printing Company	Illinois

NAME OF OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE	NAME OF CORPORATION	STATE
Hawks, Howard	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Haymes, Richard B.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Hearst, William Randolph	Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc.	California
Hecht, Harold M.	The William Hengerer Company	New York
Heinmuller, J. P. V.	Longines-Wittnauer Watch Co., Inc.	New York
Heller, Robert	Robert Heller & Associates, Incorporated	Ohio
Hellinger, Mark	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Henderson, B. E.	Household Finance Corporation	Illinois
Henreid, Paul	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Herbert, J. I. H.	J. C. Penny Company	New York
Hickok, S. Rae	Hickok Manufacturing Company, Inc.	New York
Higgins, Andrew J.	Higgins Industries, Inc.	Louisiana
Higgins, Charles A.	Hercules Powder Company	Delaware
Hill, George W.	The American Tobacco Company	New York
Hoffman, I. J.	Warner Bros. Circuit Management Corporation	New York
Hogan, Henry M.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Holder, A. C.	J. N. Adam & Co.	New York
Hollander, Michael	A. Hollander & Son, Inc.	New Jersey
Holler, William E.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Holliss, R. C.	News Syndicate Co Inc	Illinois
Holmes, John	Swift & Company	Illinois
Holton, George V.	Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Incorporated	New York
Holton, W. B., Jr.	Walworth Company	New York
Hook, Charles R.	The American Rolling Mill Company	Ohio
Hope, Bob	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Hopper, E. D.	The Buick Youngstown Company	Ohio
Hornstein, B. S.	Charles Stores Company, Inc.	New York
Houser, T. V.	Sears, Roebuck and Co.	Illinois
Houston, Frank K.	Chemical Bank & Trust Company	New York
Houston, L. E.	Northwest Engineering Company	Illinois
Hoving, Walter	Lord & Taylor	New York
Howard, Dorothy (Dorothy Lamour)	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Howard, H. M.	The Aetna Paper Company	Ohio
Hubbard, Ralph K.	Packard Mills, Inc.	Massachusetts
Hufnagel, F. B.	Crucible Steel Company of America	New York
Hufstader, William F.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Hughes, A. W.	J. C. Penney Company	New York
Hughes, Frederick G.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Humberstone, H. B.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Humphrey, William F.	Tide Water Associated Oil Company	New York
Humphreys, H. E., Jr.	United States Rubber Company	New York
Hund, H. E.	Reo Motors, Inc.	Michigan
Hunt, E. F.	Johnson & Higgins	New York
Hunt, Ormond E.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Igleheart, Austin S.	General Foods Corporation	New York
Ingersoll, R. C.	Borg-Warner Corporation	Illinois
Jaburg, Hugo F.	R. C. Williams & Co., Inc.	New York
Jacobs, Leslie L.	Pollock Paper & Box Company	Texas
Jacober, M. C.	Electro-Chemical Engraving Co., Inc.	New York
Jameson, Harry W.	David Davies, Inc.	Ohio
Jeffers, W. M.	Union Pacific Railroad Company and Affiliated Companies	New York
Jessel, George A.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Johnson, Earle F.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Johnson, Lambert D.	Mead Johnson & Company	Indiana
Johnson, R. W.	Johnson & Johnson	New Jersey
Johnston, John L.	The Lambert Company	Delaware
Jones, Harrison	The Coca-Cola Company	Delaware
Joslin, Archie O.	Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company	South Carolina
Kahn, Richard	S & K Sales Co.	California
Kaiser, A. A.	C. A. Roberts Co.	Illinois
Kalmenson, Benj.	Warner Bros. Pictures Distributing Corporation	New York
Katherman, Karen	American Lithofold Corporation	Missouri
Katz, Benjamin S.	The Gruen Watch Company	Ohio
Kearins, M. J.	United Drill and Tool Corporation	Illinois
Keegan, J. S.	Johnson & Higgins	New York
Kemper, James S.	Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company	Illinois
Keough, Austin C.	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Kerr, A. M.	Reeves Brothers, Inc.	New York
Kettering, Charles F.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
King, E. L., Jr.	The J. R. Watkins Company	Minnesota
King, Henry	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Kline, C. Mahlon	Smith, Kline & French Laboratories	Pennsylvania
Klingler, Harry J.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Kohl, Frank	The Anchor Packing Company	Pennsylvania
Kohlmar, Fred	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Kraft, John H.	Kraft Cheese Company	Illinois
Kulas, E. J.	The Midland Steel Products Company	Ohio
Kunkle, Bayard D.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan

NAME OF OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE	NAME OF CORPORATION	STATE
Dorrance, Arthur C.	Campbell Soup Company	New Jersey
Doubleday, George	Ingersoll-Rand Company	New York
Doughty, A. J.	Burroughs Adding Machine Company	Michigan
Dow, Willard H.	The Dow Chemical Company	Michigan
Drever, Thomas	American Steel Foundries	Illinois
Dreystadt, Nicholas	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Dulcan, Charles B., Sr.	The Hecht Company	Maryland
du Pont, Henry B.	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company	Delaware
Earl, Harley J.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Eaton, J. O.	Eaton Manufacturing Company	Ohio
Echols, Angus B.	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company	Delaware
Edmonds, John F.	The Anchor Packing Company	Pennsylvania
Edwards, R. Stafford	Edwards and Company, Inc.	Connecticut
Einfeld, S. C.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Elliott, William S.	International Harvester Company	Illinois
Evans, E. S.	Evans Products Company	Michigan
Evans, Ronald K.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Falk, Harold S.	The Falk Corporation	Wisconsin
Farrow, John V.	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Ferguson, H. L.	Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company	Virginia
Figgis, D. W.	American Can Company	New York
Fink, G. R.	Great Lakes Steel Corporation	Pennsylvania
Fink, G. R.	National Steel Corporation	Pennsylvania
Fisher, Alfred J.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Fisher, Edward F.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Fisher, Haldane S.	The Emporium Capwell Company	California
Fisher, Lawrence P.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Flynn, Errol	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Flynn, F. M.	News Syndicate Co Inc	Illinois
Fogler, Raymond H.	W. T. Grant Company	New York
Forbstein, Leo	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Ford, Henry II	Ford Motor Company	Michigan
Foster, Preston S.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Fouke, L. R.	Southern Comfort Corporation	Missouri
Fouke, P. B.	Southern Comfort Corporation	Missouri
Fowler, F. E., Jr.	Southern Comfort Corporation	Missouri
Foy, Bryan	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Fralick, Foster L.	Koestlin Tool & Die Corporation	Michigan
Francen, Victor	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Francis, Clarence	General Foods Corporation	New York
Fraser, Duncan W.	American Locomotive Company	New York
Fraser, Leon	The First National Bank of the City of New York	New York
Frederick, C. L.	The Parker Pen Company	Wisconsin
Freeman, Thomas B.	Butler Brothers	Illinois
Freeman, Y. Frank	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
French, Edward V.	The Atlantic Lumber Company	Massachusetts
Friesell, Wm. H., Sr.	Joseph Horne Co.	Pennsylvania
Garfield, Jules	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Gibbons, G. R.	Aluminum Company of America and Affiliated Corporations	Pennsylvania
Gifford, W. S.	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	New York
Ginsberg, Henry	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Given, Wm. B., Jr.	American Brake Shoe Company	New York
Goad, Louis C.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Goddard, Paulette	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Godfrey, Edward R.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Goodman, Moses H.	The Hecht Company	Maryland
Grable, Betty	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Graf, William	Wallerstein Company, Inc.	New York
Graham, Sterling E.	The Forest City Publishing Company	Ohio
Grant, Cary	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Grant, Richard H.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Gray and Gray	Chicago Tribune - New York News Syndicate, Inc.	Illinois
Greenman, Lewis C.	George W. Millar & Co. Inc.	New York
Griffin, Frank H.	American Viscose Corporation	Delaware
Gross, Robert E.	Lockheed Aircraft Corporation	California
Guilden, Morris	Longines-Wittnauer Watch Co., Inc.	New York
Gunnison, Raymond M.	The Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation	Illinois
Haffenreffer, T. C.	Haffenreffer & Co., Inc.	Massachusetts
Hahn, Paul M.	The American Tobacco Company	New York
Hall, W. E.	Johnson & Higgins	New York
Hall, Walter T.	E. B. Badger & Sons Company	Massachusetts
Haltermann, Frederick W.	New Jersey Worsted Mills	New Jersey
Handy, C. W.	Handy and Harman	New York
Hanson, Victor H.	The Birmingham News Company	Alabama
Harder, Delmar S.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Hardy, Charles J.	American Car and Foundry Company	New York
Hargrave, T. J.	Eastman Kodak Company	New York
Harrington, David L.	The Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation	Illinois
Harrington, Willis F.	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company	Delaware
Hathaway, Henry L.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Hargrove, George C.	E. B. Badger & Sons Company	Massachusetts

NAME OF OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE	NAME OF CORPORATION	STATE
Bryant, George A.	The Austin Company	Ohio
Bucher, Geo. H.	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company	Pennsylvania
Buck, Junior C.	Hahne & Company	New Jersey
Buckner, Robert	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Burchfield, W. H.	Joseph Horne Co.	Pennsylvania
Butler, David	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Butler, Frank	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Byrnes, W. M.	The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company (New Jersey)	New York
Campbell, Charles L.	E. B. Badger & Sons Company	Massachusetts
Cagney, James	Cagney Productions, Inc.	California
Cagney, William	Cagney Productions, Inc.	California
Calder, Alexander	Union Bag & Paper Corporation	New York
Caldwell, Erskine	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Calvert, J. H.	Joske Bros. Co.	New York
Campbell, C. M.	Tribune Company	Illinois
Campbell, H. Donald	The Chase National Bank of the City of New York	New York
Caron, O. J.	Caron Spinning Company	Illinois
Carpenter, Walter S., Jr.	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company	Delaware
Cartoun, M. F.	Longines-Wittnauer Watch Co., Inc.	New York
Casey, J. S.	M. H. Treadwell Company, Inc.	New York
Cates, Louis S.	Phelps Dodge Corporation	New York
Chalkley, O. H.	Philip Morris & Co. Ltd. Inc.	New York
Chamberlain, C. S.	F. W. Woolworth Co.	New York
Charske, F. W.	Union Pacific Railroad Company and Affiliated Companies	New York
Chester, Colby M.	General Foods Corporation	New York
Christopher, G. T.	Packard Motor Car Company	Michigan
Civelli, J. S.	The Emporium Capwell Company	California
Clair, J. M.	Republic Food Products Co.	Illinois
Clarke, R. W.	News Syndicate Co Inc	Illinois
Clarke, Walter J.	The Anchor Packing Company	Pennsylvania
Clement, M. W.	The Pennsylvania Railroad Company	Pennsylvania
Cleveland, J. Luther	Guaranty Trust Company of New York	New York
Coburn, Charles D.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Codrington, George W.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Cole, Albert L.	The Reader's Digest Association, Inc.	New York
Collier, J. H.	Crane Co.	Illinois
Collyer, John L.	The B. F. Goodrich Company	Ohio
Colt, S. Sloan	Bankers Trust Company	New York
Coombe, H. E.	The William Powell Company	Ohio
Connors, Thomas J.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Conway, W. Palen	Guaranty Trust Company of New York	New York
Cook, Cheney E.	Winslow Bros. & Smith Co.	Massachusetts
Cooke, Dwight R.	Marchant Calculating Machine Company	California
Coons, Albert	Allied Stores Corporation	New York
Cooper, C. P.	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	New York
Cooper, K. F.	American Cyanamid Company	New York
Cornwell, A. L.	F. W. Woolworth Co.	New York
Cosgrove, R. C.	The Crosley Corporation	Ohio
Coston, J. E.	Warner Bros. Circuit Management Corporation	New York
Coulter, J. A.	Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company	New Jersey
Coyle, Marvin E.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Cozzens, C. O.	American Optical Company (Vol. Ass'n)	Massachusetts
Craig, B. J.	Ford Motor Company	Michigan
Crane, Jasper E.	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company	Delaware
Crawford, James M.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Crawford, Joan	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Crocker, G. H.	J. C. Penney Company	New York
Crosby, Harry L. (Bing Crosby)	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Crowley, Ralph C.	The Atlantic Lumber Company	Massachusetts
Crowthier, H. S.	F. W. Woolworth Co.	New York
Cummings, Walter J.	Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago	Illinois
Curtice, Harlow H.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Curtiz, Michael	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Daves, Delmar	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Davey, W. N.	Johnson & Higgins	New York
Davidow, Harry	The Hecht Company	Maryland
Davidson, J. E.	James McCreery & Company	New York
Davis, Arthur V.	Aluminum Company of America and Affiliated Corporations	Pennsylvania
Davis, C. K.	Remington Arms Company, Inc.	Connecticut
Davis, F. B., Jr.	United States Rubber Company	New York
Dean, Hugh	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Deeds, Edward A.	The National Cash Register Co.	Ohio
Denison, W. C., Jr.	The Denison Engineering Company	Ohio
Derby, H. L.	American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation	New York
Deskin, Ray	National Sheet Steel Company, Inc.	Michigan
DeSylva, George G.	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Deupree, R. R.	The Procter & Gamble Company and Affiliated Group	Ohio
Deutsch, S.	The Electric Sprayit Company	Wisconsin
Deyo, C. W.	F. W. Woolworth Co.	New York
Dickerman, William C.	American Locomotive Company	New York
Donlevy, Brian	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Donner, Frederic G.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan

NAME OF OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE	NAME OF CORPORATION	STATE
Acklin, A. A.	The Coca-Cola Company	Delaware
Adams, C. E.	Air Reduction Company Inc	New York
Adams, O. C.	The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company (New Jersey)	New York
Adams, R. R.	Meier & Frank Company, Inc.	Oregon
Alden, A. T.	Pacific Chemical Company	California
Aldrich, Winthrop W.	The Chase National Bank of the City of New York	New York
Allen, Frank	Brink's, Incorporated	Illinois
Allen, John D.	Brink's, Incorporated	Illinois
Allenberg, Bertram	Phil Berg-Bert Allenberg, Inc.	California
Allyn, S. C.	The National Cash Register Co.	Ohio
Ameche, Don F.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Anderson, Harry W.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Anderson, L. S.	Reid Murdoch & Co.	Illinois
Appleton, William C.	American Viscose Corporation	Delaware
Archer, Thomas P.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Atha, R. E.	J. A. Folger & Company	Missouri
Atherton, H. F.	Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation	New York
Avery, S. L.	Montgomery Ward & Co., Incorporated	Illinois
Babcock, Irving B.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Babson, Paul T.	United Business Service Company	Massachusetts
Badger, Erastus B.	E. B. Badger & Sons Company	Massachusetts
Badgley, Ollie V.	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Baker, Melvin H.	National Gypsum Company	New York
Balaban, Barney	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Balaban, John	B and K Management Corporation	Illinois
Balfe, Thomas W.	National Distillers Products Corporation	New York
Bamforth, Arthur H.	The Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation	Illinois
Bankhead, Talullah B.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Bacon, Lloyd	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Bacher, Wm. A.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation	New York
Barell, Dr. E. C.	Hoffmann - La Roche Inc.	New Jersey
Barit, A. Edward	Hudson Motor Car Company	Michigan
Barker, C. A., Jr.	Lockheed Aircraft Corporation	California
Barnes, F. M.	The Procter & Gamble Company and Affiliated Group	Ohio
Barrows, A. S.	Sears, Roebuck and Co.	Illinois
Baur, P. J.	Tasty Baking Company	Pennsylvania
Bell, W. B.	American Cyanamid Company	New York
Bellamy, Paul	The Forest City Publishing Company	Ohio
Bendix, William E.	Hal Roach Studios, Inc.	California
Benstead, H. M.	Western Printing & Lithographing Co.	Wisconsin
Bergstrom, C. A.	The Weldon Tool Company	Ohio
Berkowitz, Mortimer	American Weekly, Inc.	New York
Berlin, Richard E.	Hearst Magazines Inc.	New York
Bernhard, Jos.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Bernhardt, Kurt	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Best, Samuel M.	Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation	Massachusetts
Bierwirth, John E.	The New York Trust Company	New York
Binzen, F. W.	J. C. Penney Company	New York
Black, James B.	Pacific Gas and Electric Company	California
Blair, John P.	John Blair and Company	Illinois
Blanke, Henry	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Blauner, Robert A.	American Lithofold Corporation	Missouri
Blood, Howard E.	Borg-Warner Corporation	Illinois
Bobst, E. H.	Hoffmann - La Roche Inc.	New Jersey
Bogart, Humphrey	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Bohn, Chas. B.	Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation	Michigan
Bonfoey, L. P.	Monroe Chemical Company	Illinois
Boyer, Charles	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	New York
Boyer, Francis	Smith, Kline & French Laboratories	Pennsylvania
Brace, Donald C.	Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc	New York
Bracken, Edward V.	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Brackett, Charles	Paramount Pictures Inc.	New York
Bracy, Harry W.	The Kroger Grocery & Baking Co	Ohio
Brock, Pope F.	The Coca-Cola Company	Delaware
Bradley, Albert	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Bradley, Francis	The Midvale Company	Pennsylvania
Bramer, S. E.	Copperweld Steel Company	Pennsylvania
Brandeis, George	J. L. Brandeis & Sons	Nebraska
Bricker, M. L.	Ford Motor Company	Michigan
Bristol, H. P.	Bristol-Myers Company - Delaware	New York
Bristol, L. H.	Bristol-Myers Company - Delaware	New York
Bristol, W. M., Jr.	Bristol-Myers Company - Delaware	New York
Brodie, R. K.	The Procter & Gamble Company and Affiliated Group	Ohio
Broidy, Edward W.	Allied Stores Corporation	New York
Brooks, C. A.	The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company (New Jersey)	New York
Brown, Donaldson	General Motors Corporation	Michigan
Brown, E. E.	The First National Bank of Chicago	Illinois
Brown, J. Thompson	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company	Delaware
Brown, John A.	Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Incorporated	New York
Brown, William J.	The Titcher-Goettinger Company	New York
Brown, Willis C.	Southern Aircraft Corporation	Texas
Brush, Alvin G.	American Home Products Corporation	New Jersey

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
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REPORT OF PAYMENTS OF SALARY, COMMISSION,
BONUS OR OTHER COMPENSATION PAID IN
EXCESS OF \$75,000.00 COMPILED FROM
INCOME RETURNS, SCHEDULE F-1, FILED
FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1943 AND FISCAL
YEARS ENDED IN 1944
SUPPLEMENTAL NO. 2

MARYLAND

STEWART & CO. INCORPORATED Abbott, T. P.	1/31/44	35,000.00			46,404.42	81,404.42
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*MASSACHUSETTS

LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY Countway, F. A.	6/30/44	30,000.00		380,947.92		410,947.92
NATIONAL FIREWORKS, INC. Babbitt, Edwin V.	8/31/44	52,000.00	100,000.00	10,000.00	1,200.00	163,200.00
Clark, George J. J.		52,000.00	100,000.00	10,000.00	1,200.00	163,200.00

MINNESOTA

POWERS DRY GOODS CO. INCORPORATED Olson, Doddrick	1/31/44	36,000.00			48,885.89	84,885.89
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NEW JERSEY

HAHNE & COMPANY Buck, Junior C.	1/31/44	30,000.00			70,000.00	100,000.00
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NEW YORK

J. N. ADAM & CO. Holder, Albin O.	1/31/44	45,000.00			55,000.00	100,000.00
BLUE BELL, INC. Fox, J. C.	11/30/44					101,666.68
HANDY AND HARMAN Handy, C. W.	12/31/43	87,000.00				87,000.00
Niemeyer, G. H.		87,000.00				87,000.00
THE WILLIAM HENGERER COMPANY Hecht, Harold M.	1/31/44	30,000.00			70,000.00	100,000.00
McCAMPBELL & COMPANY, INCORPORATED Hughes, John Chambers	12/31/43				95,520.94	95,520.94
Mannion, Frank D.					95,520.94	95,520.94
McCampbell, Leavelle					133,191.47	133,191.47
Storm, Raymand H.					95,520.94	95,520.94
JAMES McCREERY & COMPANY Davidson, J. Edward	1/31/44	60,000.00			39,412.75	99,412.75
CARL L. NORDEN, INC. Barth, T. H.	10/31/44	86,458.34		1,666.67		88,125.01

PENNSYLVANIA

LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION Garthwaite, A. A.	10/31/44	55,000.00			21,392.98	76,392.98
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TEXAS

POLLOCK PAPER & BOX COMPANY Jacobs, Leslie L.	12/31/43	100,000.00				100,000.00
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*MASSACHUSETTS

E. B. BADGER & SONS COMPANY Badger, Erastus B.	12/31/43	18,000.00	96,963.75			114,963.75
Hall, Walter T.		18,000.00	96,963.75			114,963.75
Hargrove, George C.		12,000.00	64,642.50			76,642.50
Lunt, George P.		12,000.00	64,642.50			76,642.50
Peters, William A., Jr.		18,000.00	96,963.75			114,963.75

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN-SATION	TOTAL
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>						
THE MIDVALE COMPANY Bradley, Francis	12/31/44	45,000.00		40,850.00	550.00	86,400.00
G. C. MURPHY COMPANY Mack, Edgar M. Sample, Paul L. Shaw, Walter C.	12/31/44	20,000.00 15,000.00 20,000.00		80,000.00 61,000.00 80,000.00		100,000.00 76,000.00 100,000.00
NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION Fink, G. R. Millsop, T. E. Weir, E. T.	12/31/44	62,500.00 26,666.64 93,750.00		75,000.00 50,000.00 112,500.00	400.00 400.00 400.00	137,900.00 77,066.64 206,650.00
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY Clement, M. W.	12/31/44	110,000.00			745.00	110,745.00
JACOB SIEGEL COMPANY, INC. Siegel, Jacob	1/31/45	90,000.00				90,000.00
SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES Boyer, Francis Kline, C. Mahlon	12/31/44	27,500.00 30,000.00		66,550.00 72,600.00		94,050.00 102,600.00
TASTY BAKING COMPANY Baur, P. J. Morris, H. C.	12/31/44	122,578.55 122,578.55				122,578.55 122,578.55
TOWNSEND COMPANY Weidner, H. C.	6/30/45	30,000.00		46,222.22		76,222.22
WEIRTON STEEL COMPANY Millsop, T. E.	12/31/44	33,666.72		50,000.00		83,666.72
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY Bucher, Geo. H. Robertson, A. W.	12/31/44	95,000.00 150,050.00		45,000.00 47,000.00	1,500.00 1,350.00	141,500.00 198,400.00
<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>						
COLLYER INSULATED WIRE COMPANY Moeller, Robert C.	12/31/44	24,000.00		50,000.00	22,604.00*	96,604.00
* Represents adjustment of bonus for 1942.						
<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>						
ROCK HILL PRINTING AND FINISHING COMPANY Joslin, Archie O.	12/31/44	55,000.00		28,548.00		83,548.00
<u>TEXAS</u>						
POLLOCK PAPER & BOX COMPANY Jacobs, Leslie L.	12/31/44	100,000.00				100,000.00
SOUTHERN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION Brown, Willis C.	12/31/44	15,000.00		96,226.93		111,226.93
<u>VERMONT</u>						
E. B. AND A. C. WHITING COMPANY Unsworth, Thomas A.	5/31/45	48,000.00		75,000.00		123,000.00
<u>VIRGINIA</u>						
NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY Ferguson, H. L.	12/31/44	40,000.00			84,831.08	124,831.08
REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY Reynolds, R. S.	12/31/44	75,000.00		20,000.00		95,000.00
<u>WISCONSIN</u>						
THE ELECTRIC SPRAYIT COMPANY Deutsch, S.	12/31/44	18,360.00		73,360.00		91,720.00
THE FALK CORPORATION Falk, Harold S.	12/31/44	26,000.00		68,567.07		94,567.07
THE PARKER PEN COMPANY Frederick, C. L.	2/28/45	12,000.00		66,509.85		78,509.85
WESTERN PRINTING & LITHOGRAPHING CO. Benstead, H. M. Voigt, Elmer G. Wadewitz, E. H. Wadewitz, W. R.	12/31/44	9,600.00 9,600.00 15,000.00 9,600.00	123,694.78 144,913.40 189,206.60 152,769.31			133,294.78 154,513.40 204,206.60 162,369.31

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN-SATION	TOTAL
<u>OHIO</u>						
INDUSTRIAL RAYON CORPORATION Rivitz, Hiram S.	12/31/44	75,000.00		33,893.84	(A)	108,893.84
NOTE A - This amount does not include an amount of \$26,106.16 paid by Industrial Rayon Corporation during 1944 into Industrial Rayon Corporation Employees' Pension Fund Trust for the benefit of this officer. This amount was not available to this officer during the year 1944.						
THE KROGER GROCERY & BAKING CO Bracy, Harry W. Robertson, Charles M.	12/31/44	25,000.00 81,284.32		196,393.75		221,393.75 81,284.32
THE F. AND R. LAZARUS AND COMPANY Lazarus, Simon	1/31/45	100,000.00				100,000.00
THE MIDLAND STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY Kulas, E. J.	12/31/44	99,428.92				99,428.92
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO. Allyn, S. C. Deeds, Edward A.	12/31/44	80,000.00 75,000.00		16,000.00	25,000.00*	96,000.00 100,000.00
OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY Levis, J. P. Levis, W. E.	12/31/44	90,000.00 100,000.00				90,000.00 100,000.00
THE WILLIAM POWELL COMPANY Coombe, H. E.	12/31/44					83,614.97
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY AND AFFILIATED GROUP Barnes, F. M. Brodie, R. K. Deupree, R. R.	6/30/45	75,000.00 75,000.00 100,000.00		19,000.00 19,000.00 78,049.00		94,000.00 94,000.00 178,049.00
THE PYRAMID RUBBER COMPANY McIntosh, W. B.	9/30/45	8,400.00		126,899.73		135,299.73
THE Wm. TAYLOR SON & COMPANY Scholl, D. H.	1/31/45	32,500.00		67,500.00		100,000.00
THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY Umstatt, Wm. E.	12/31/44	139,900.00				139,900.00
THE WELDON TOOL COMPANY Bergstrom, C. A.	12/31/44	25,090.00		50,000.00		75,090.00
<u>OKLAHOMA</u>						
CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY Moran, Dan	12/31/44	100,000.00			200.00	100,200.00
<u>OREGON</u>						
MEIER & FRANK COMPANY, INC. Adams, R. R.	1/31/45	60,000.00		25,000.00		85,000.00
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>						
ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA AND AFFILIATED CORPORATIONS Davis, Arthur V. Gibbons, G. R.	12/31/44	108,000.00 75,400.00				108,000.00 75,400.00
THE ANCHOR PACKING COMPANY Clarke, Walter J. Edmonds, John F. Kohl, Frank	12/31/44		85,133.72 78,322.84 118,415.38	10,000.00		85,133.72 78,322.84 128,415.38
ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY Prentis, H. W., Jr.	12/31/44	125,000.00				125,000.00
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY (DELAWARE) Mackall, Paul	12/31/44	90,000.00		59,760.00		149,760.00
COPPERWELD STEEL COMPANY Bramer, S. E.	12/31/44	27,520.00		74,960.48		102,480.48
GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION Fink, G. R.	12/31/44	62,500.00		75,000.00		137,500.00
HEINTZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY Meinel, William J.	12/31/44	25,000.00		171,308.79		196,308.79
HERSHEY CHOCOLATE CORPORATION Murrie, Wm. F. R.	12/31/44	95,014.01				95,014.01
JOSEPH HORNE CO. Burchfield, W. H. Friesell, Wm. H., Sr.	1/31/45	49,563.00 46,884.00		69,189.55 65,449.58		118,752.55 112,333.58
JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION Lewis, H. E. Parsons, L. M.	12/31/44	120,416.65 79,166.69				120,416.65 79,166.69
LOWMAN-SHIELDS RUBBER COMPANY Shields, John, Jr.	12/31/44	8,000.00	75,481.15			83,481.15
LUKENS STEEL COMPANY Wolcott, Robert W.	12/31/44	75,624.77			2,565.00	78,189.77
McCLOSKEY & CO. McCloskey, M. H., Jr.	12/31/44	156,000.00				156,000.00

* Expense allowance.

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN-SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK</u>						
WARNER BROS. PICTURES, INC.	8/31/45					
Flynn, Errol		184,000.00				184,000.00
Forbstein, Leo		91,000.00				91,000.00
Francen, Victor		86,916.67				86,916.67
Garfield, Jules		114,708.33				114,708.33
Grant, Cary		172,916.67				172,916.67
Hawks, Howard		80,000.00				80,000.00
Hellinger, Mark		159,000.00				159,000.00
Henreid, Paul		163,437.66				163,437.66
Morner, Stanley		88,541.67		30,000.00		118,541.67
Sakall, S. Z.		80,208.33				80,208.33
Schneider, S.		65,000.00			(900.00	78,900.00
Shumlin, Herman		91,666.74			(13,000.00**	91,666.74
Stanwyck, Barbara		125,666.67				125,666.67
Steiner, Max		89,566.67				89,566.67
Wald, Jerry		75,416.67				75,416.67
Walsh, Raoul		173,000.00			(900.00	173,000.00
Warner, A.		91,000.00			(13,000.00**	104,900.00
Warner, H. M.		182,000.00			500.00	182,500.00
Warner, J. L.		182,000.00			100.00	182,100.00
Woolley, Edgar M.		125,000.00				125,000.00
WARNER BROS. PICTURES DISTRIBUTING CORPORATION	8/31/45					
Kalmenson, Benj.		71,761.00			13,000.00**	84,761.00
WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INCORPORATED	12/31/44					
Stoll, C. G.		90,000.00			520.00	90,520.00
R. C. WILLIAMS & CO., INC.	4/30/45					
Jaburg, Hugo F.		52,000.00		25,000.00		77,000.00
Roer, Albert			76,818.30			76,818.30
F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.	12/31/44					
Chamberlain, C. S.			75,156.76			75,156.76
Cornwell, A. L.			94,209.01			94,209.01
Crowther, H. S.			80,484.29			80,484.29
Deyo, C. W.			250,974.50			250,974.50
O'Neil, H. E.			87,675.87			87,675.87
<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>						
R J REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY	12/31/44					
Williams, S. Clay		100,000.00				100,000.00
<u>OHIO</u>						
THE AETNA PAPER COMPANY	12/31/44					
Howard, H. M.		36,000.00		84,949.74		120,949.74
THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY	12/31/44					
Hook, Charles R.		80,292.00		17,552.15		97,844.15
THE AUSTIN COMPANY	12/31/44					
Bryant, George A.		12,875.16		62,275.00		75,150.16
THE BUICK YOUNGSTOWN COMPANY	12/31/44					
Hopper, E. D.		9,900.00		98,731.20		108,631.20
CHAMPION SPARK PLUG COMPANY	12/31/44					
Stranahan, Frank D.		120,000.00				120,000.00
Stranahan, Robert A.		170,000.00				170,000.00
THE CROSLY CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Cosgrove, R. C.		50,000.00		39,999.92		89,999.92
DAVID DAVIES, INC.	12/31/44					
Jameson, Harry W.		18,000.00		95,635.41	1,200.00	114,835.41
THE DENISON ENGINEERING COMPANY	12/31/44					
Denison, W. C., Jr.		100,000.00				100,000.00
EATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY	12/31/44					
Eaton, J. O.		60,000.00		40,000.00		100,000.00
THE FOREST CITY PUBLISHING COMPANY	12/31/44					
Bellamy, Paul		15,600.00			83,445.22	99,045.22
Graham, Sterling E.		40,000.00			50,000.00	90,000.00
GENERAL MACHINERY CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Rentschler, G. A.		90,000.00		10,000.00	100.00	100,100.00
THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY	12/31/44					
Collyer, John L.		100,000.00		45,000.00	(a)	145,000.00
(a) There was also paid during the year \$9,191.23 to an insurance company under the terms of an approved retirement income plan. This amount is not considered compensation as it is forfeitable.						
THE GRUEN WATCH COMPANY	3/31/45					
Katz, Benjamin S.		42,000.00		41,000.00		83,000.00
ROBERT HELLER & ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED	12/31/44					
Heller, Robert		75,000.00			1,069.01*	76,069.01

* Premium on life insurance - portion of company's contribution to pension trust.

** Allowance for expense.

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK</u>						
TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX FILM CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Ameche, Don F.		117,000.00				117,000.00
Bacher, Wm. A.		79,500.00				79,500.00
Bacon, Lloyd		161,250.00				161,250.00
Bankhead, Talullah B.		116,666.65				116,666.65
Caldwell, Erskine		83,750.00				83,750.00
Coburn, Charles D.		197,991.24				197,991.24
Connors, Thomas J.		106,000.00			6,300.00	112,300.00
Foster, Preston S.		78,666.67				78,666.67
Foy, Bryan		172,250.00				172,250.00
Grable, Betty		172,000.00				172,000.00
Hathaway, Henry L.		132,500.00				132,500.00
Haymes, Richard B.		104,062.50				104,062.50
Humberstone, H. B.		75,541.67				75,541.67
Jessel, George A.		99,291.66				99,291.66
King, Henry		143,333.34				143,333.34
Lebaron, William		159,000.00				159,000.00
Lighton, Louis D.		77,833.33				77,833.33
Lubitsch, Ernst		159,500.00				159,500.00
MacMurray, Frederick		177,884.59				177,884.59
Mankiewicz, Joseph L.		185,500.00				185,500.00
Mayo, Archie L.		89,038.37				89,038.37
Miranda, Carmen		201,458.33				201,458.33
Mitchell, Thomas		106,666.66				106,666.66
Moskowitz, Joseph		79,500.00				79,500.00
Newman, Alfred		81,317.41				81,317.41
Perlberg, William		185,500.00				185,500.00
Preminger, Otto L.		95,875.00				95,875.00
Raft, George		108,333.32				108,333.32
Raine, Norman R.		102,375.00				102,375.00
Ratoff, Gregory		145,000.00				145,000.00
Schenck, Joseph M.		130,416.57				130,416.57
Schreiber, Lew		81,500.00				81,500.00
Seaton, George E.		123,266.66				123,266.66
Skouras, Spyros P.		254,807.57			1,100.00	255,907.57
Stahl, John M.		172,250.00				172,250.00
Swerling, Joseph		137,000.00				137,000.00
Tierney, Gene		77,083.34				77,083.34
Trotti, Lamar		88,375.00				88,375.00
Wooley, Edgar M.		80,104.16				80,104.16
Wurtzel, Sol M.		77,500.00				77,500.00
Zanuck, Darryl F.		260,833.33				260,833.33
UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER COMPANY (DELAWARE)	12/31/44					
Wagoner, Philip D.		138,860.00				138,860.00
UNION BAG & PAPER CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Calder, Alexander		85,000.00		32,810.00	900.00	118,710.00
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES	12/31/44					
Charske, F. W.		75,000.00			4,215.00	79,215.00
Jeffers, W. M.		75,000.00			780.00	75,780.00
UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY	12/31/44					
Davis, F. B., Jr.		150,000.00			550.00	150,550.00
Humphreys, H. E., Jr.		72,000.00		35,000.00	500.00	107,500.00
Marlor, H. S.		50,000.04		35,000.00	500.00	85,500.04
Needham, T. J.		50,000.04		35,000.00	550.00	85,550.04
Roberts, Elmer		50,000.04		35,000.00	500.00	85,500.04
Smith, H. E.		99,999.96		49,000.00	550.00	149,549.96
WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Li, K. C.		4,500.00	88,809		40.00	93,349.00
WALLERSTEIN COMPANY, INC.	12/31/44					
Graf, William		60,000.00		21,000.00		81,000.00
Wallerstein, Leo		84,000.00		10,000.00		94,000.00
WALWORTH COMPANY	12/31/44					
Holton, W. B., Jr.		75,000.00			45,000.00	120,000.00
WARNER BROS. CIRCUIT MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	8/31/45					
Coston, J. E.		46,800.00		25,706.13	5,200.00*	77,706.13
Hoffman, I. J.		52,000.00		24,191.94		76,191.94
WARNER BROS. PICTURES, INC.	8/31/45					
Bernhard, Jos.		130,000.00			(1,100.00 (26,000.00*)	157,100.00
Bernhardt, Kurt		111,708.33				111,708.33
Blanke, Henry		154,500.00				154,500.00
Bogart, Humphrey		132,916.67				132,916.67
Boyer, Charles		207,500.00				207,500.00
Buckner, Robert		81,625.00				81,625.00
Butler, David		123,750.00				123,750.00
Crawford, Joan		100,000.00				100,000.00
Curtiz, Michael		203,759.83				203,759.83
Daves, Delmar		87,450.00				87,450.00
Einfeld, S. C.		151,333.33				151,333.33

* Allowance for expense.

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN-SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK</u>						
PARAMOUNT PICTURES INC.	12/31/44					
Balaban, Barney		156,000.00				156,000.00
Bracken, Edward V.		105,083.34				105,083.34
Brackett, Charles		102,100.00				102,100.00
Butler, Frank		104,525.00				104,525.00
Crosby, Harry L. (Bing Crosby)		192,944.48				192,944.48
DeSylva, George G.		204,654.76				204,654.76
Donlevy, Brian		86,166.67				86,166.67
Farrow, John V.		92,141.67				92,141.67
Freeman, Y. Frank		130,000.00				130,000.00
Ginsberg, Henry		146,566.66				146,566.66
Goddard, Paulette		187,333.33				187,333.33
Hope, Bob		185,416.67				185,416.67
Howard, Dorothy (Dorothy Lamour)		167,500.01				167,500.01
Keough, Austin C.		78,000.00				78,000.00
Kohlmar, Fred		75,333.34				75,333.34
Ladd, Alan Walbridge		88,999.99				88,999.99
Lanfield, Sidney		104,464.25				104,464.25
Leisen, Mitchell		172,816.24				172,816.24
MacMurray, Fred		213,333.33				213,333.33
Marshall, George		156,000.00				156,000.00
McCarey, Thomas Leo		75,000.00			1,038,035.37	1,113,035.37
McCrea, Joel		81,250.00				81,250.00
Milland, Raymond		243,333.33				243,333.33
Miller, Seton I.		130,600.00				130,600.00
Moore, Victor Fred		91,000.00				91,000.00
Reagan, Chas. M.		78,611.16				78,611.16
Sandrich, Mark Rex		141,000.00				141,000.00
Scott, Allan		78,750.00				78,750.00
Thornburg, Betty June (Betty Hutton)		84,875.00				84,875.00
Tugend, Harry		131,650.00				131,650.00
Wilder, Samuel "Billy"		136,750.04				136,750.04
Zukor, Adolph		104,000.00			5,000.00	109,000.00
J. C. PENNEY COMPANY	12/31/44					
Binzen, F. W.		10,000.00			67,365.84	77,365.84
Crocker, G. H.		10,000.00			67,365.84	77,365.84
Herbert, J. I. H.		10,000.00			67,365.84	77,365.84
Hughes, A. W.		10,000.00			67,365.84	77,365.84
Reynolds, W. A.		10,000.00			67,365.84	77,365.84
Ross, E. A.		10,000.00			67,365.84	77,365.84
Trown, R. W.		10,000.00			67,365.84	77,365.84
PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Cates, Louis S.		150,000.00				150,000.00
THE READER'S DIGEST ASSOCIATION, INC.	12/31/44					
Cole, Albert L.		84,500.00				84,500.00
Payne, Kenneth W.		48,000.00		36,462.82		84,462.82
Wallace, DeWitt		99,500.00				99,500.00
REEVES BROTHERS, INC.	6/30/45					
Kerr, A. M.		36,000.00		42,000.00		78,000.00
Reeves, J. M.		66,000.00		61,000.00		127,000.00
RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY INC.	12/31/44					
Stoll, Albert F.		52,000.00	38,055.47			90,055.47
THE F. & M. SCHAEFER BREWING CO.	12/31/44					
Schaefer, F. M. E.		84,000.00			140.00	84,140.00
Schaefer, R. J.		108,000.00			140.00	108,140.00
SIMPLICITY PATTERN CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES	12/31/44					
Shapiro, Joseph M.		60,000.00			53,359.45	113,359.45
SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INCORPORATED	12/31/44					
Brown, John A.		90,000.00				90,000.00
Holton, George V.		80,000.00				80,000.00
Sheets, Harold F.		86,667.00				86,667.00
L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC.	1/31/45					
Roten, J. F.		18,000.00		69,086.26		87,086.26
Sonneborn, Dr. F.		22,500.00		69,086.26		91,586.26
Sonneborn, R. G.		13,500.00		69,086.26		82,586.26
TECHNICAL METAL FINISHING CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Munzer, Alfred E.		36,400.00		48,800.00		85,200.00
Munzer, William		36,400.00		48,800.00		85,200.00
Munzer, William A.		36,400.00		48,800.00		85,200.00
TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY	12/31/44					
Humphrey, William F.		75,000.00			3,585.20	78,585.20
THE TITCHE-GOETTINGER COMPANY	1/31/45					
Brown, William J.		18,000.00		81,574.35		99,574.35
TODD SHIPYARDS CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Reilly, John D.		135,912.50				135,912.50
M. H. TREADWELL COMPANY, INC.	12/31/44					
Casey, J. S.		44,800.00			50,000.00	94,800.00

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN-SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK</u>						
THE HEARST CORPORATION Winchell, Walter	12/31/44	62,400.00	34,841.19			97,241.19
HEARST MAGAZINES INC. Berlin, Richard E.	12/31/44	50,000.00		74,134.43		124,134.43
THE WILLIAM HENGERER COMPANY Hecht, Harold M.	1/31/45	30,000.00			70,000.00	100,000.00
HICKOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC. Hickok, S. Rae	4/30/45	27,000.00		93,000.00		120,000.00
INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY Doubleday, George	12/31/44	78,000.00				78,000.00
JOHNSON & HIGGINS Davey, W. N.	12/31/44	132,418.03			140.00	132,558.03
Hall, W. E.		117,704.91			220.00	117,924.91
Hunt, E. F.		117,704.91			200.00	117,904.91
Keegan, J. S.		132,418.03			220.00	132,638.03
La Boyteaux, W. H.		205,983.59			240.00	206,223.59
Lowe, Henry W.		132,418.03			240.00	132,658.03
Otis, Courtlandt		88,278.68			220.00	88,498.68
Sexton, Herbert B.		102,991.80			260.00	103,251.80
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY Mitton, Edward R.	1/31/45	49,000.00		91,800.16		140,800.16
JOSKE BROS. CO. Calvert, J. H.	1/31/45	24,000.00		121,052.10		145,052.10
KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION Stannard, E. T.	12/31/44	125,000.00			1,100.00	126,100.00
LACKAWANNA STEEL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION Phillippi, W. H.	12/31/44	89,205.73				89,205.73
LENNEN & MITCHELL, INC. Lennen, Philip W.	12/31/44	79,999.92		3,333.33		83,333.25
FREDERICK LOESER & CO., INC. Pridday, Joseph E.	1/31/45	50,000.00		49,831.26		99,831.26
LONGINES-WITTMANER WATCH CO., INC. Cartoun, M. F.	3/31/45		100,585.17	10,000.00		110,585.17
Guilden, Morris		33,000.00	75,585.18	15,000.00		123,585.18
Heinmuller, J. P. V.		21,000.00	45,693.72	10,000.00		76,693.72
Perlman, Samuel		25,000.00	56,613.91	10,000.00		91,613.91
LORD & TAYLOR Hoving, Walter	1/31/45	70,000.00			65,000.00	135,000.00
JOE LOWE CORPORATION Lowe, Joe	12/31/44	50,000.00		45,000.00		95,000.00
Nissman, Morris			114,882.59			114,882.59
Price, Louis		50,000.00		45,000.00		95,000.00
R. H. MACY & CO., INC. Marks, Edwin I.	1/31/45	90,000.00			280.00	90,280.00
Straus, Jack I.		99,999.99			320.00	100,319.99
McCALL CORPORATION Warner, William B.	12/31/44	75,000.00		65,179.00	600.00	140,779.00
McCALLUM-HATCH BRONZE CO., INC. McCallum, John C.	12/31/44	82,608.78				82,608.78
JAMES McCREERY & COMPANY Davidson, J. E.	1/31/45	60,000.00			40,000.00	100,000.00
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Lincoln, Leroy A.	12/31/44	125,000.00				125,000.00
GEORGE W. MILLAR & CO. INC. Greenman, Lewis C.	6/30/45		81,217.72	1,588.11		82,805.83
PHILIP MORRIS & CO. LTD. INC. Chalkley, O. H.	3/31/45	75,000.00		25,000.00		100,000.00
Lyon, A. E.		75,000.00		25,000.00		100,000.00
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY Tomlinson, R. E.	12/31/44	91,200.00				91,200.00
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC Trammell, Niles	12/31/44	70,000.08		14,000.00	200.00	84,200.08
NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION Van Bomel, L. A.	12/31/44	120,000.00			620.00	120,620.00
NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CORPORATION Balfe, Thomas W.	12/31/44	50,000.00		42,000.00		92,000.00
Mac Namara, M. J.		50,000.00		42,000.00		92,000.00
Porter, Seton		100,000.00		105,000.00		205,000.00
NATIONAL GYPSUM COMPANY Baker, Melvin H.	12/31/44	91,250.08				91,250.08
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY Bierwirth, John E.	12/31/44	75,000.00			5,000.00	80,000.00

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN-SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK</u>						
CHARLES STORES COMPANY, INC. Hornstein, B. S.	1/31/45	30,000.00		158,414.63		188,414.63
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK Aldrich, Winthrop W.	12/31/44	175,000.00			7,800.00	182,800.00
Campbell, H. Donald		100,000.00			7,000.00	107,000.00
CHEMICAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY Houston, Frank K.	12/31/44	75,000.00		1,725.00		76,725.00
CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST COMPANY Sherer, Dunham B.	12/31/44	75,000.00		1,020.00		76,020.00
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. Palmer, C. R.	12/31/44	95,000.00				95,000.00
CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY OF AMERICA Hufnagel, F. B.	12/31/44	110,000.00				110,000.00
H. DUYS & CO., INC. Steur, John A. C.	3/31/45				122,972.28*	122,972.28

* Includes \$10,000.00 paid on account for expenses.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY Hargrave, T. J.	12/31/44					107,482.69
Lovejoy, Frank W.						85,451.92
Sievers, H. C.						75,775.00
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL ENGRAVING CO., INC. Jacobson, M. C.	12/31/44	14,800.00	29,675.92	3,000.00	59,391.83	106,867.75
ETHYL CORPORATION Webb, Earle W.	12/31/44	60,000.00		30,438.00		90,438.00
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK Fraser, Leon	12/31/44	85,000.00			1,200.00	86,200.00
Welldon, Samuel A.		75,000.00			1,200.00	76,200.00
GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION Chester, Colby M.	12/31/44	75,000.00			75.00	75,075.00
Francis, Clarence		130,000.00				130,000.00
Igleheart, Austin S.		115,000.00				115,000.00
Metcalf, Charles W.		100,000.00				100,000.00
Young, Udell C.		85,000.00				85,000.00

The foregoing compensation comprises amounts paid on behalf of General Foods Corporation and subsidiaries as follows:

	General Foods Comparative	Subsidiaries	Total
Colby M. Chester	62,612.62	12,462.38	75,075.00
Clarence Francis	108,420.32	21,579.68	130,000.00
Austin S. Igleheart	95,910.28	19,089.72	115,000.00
Charles W. Metcalf	83,400.24	16,599.76	100,000.00
Udell C. Young	62,900.00	22,100.00	85,000.00

GENERAL MOTORS ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION Schumann, John J., Jr.	12/31/44	65,000.00	64,030.00	1,489.00	130,519.00
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BONUS includes the total value of Bonus Awards granted for 1943, partly in General Motors Corporation Common stock and partly in cash, payable August 3, 1944. The Stock portion of the awards was computed at \$61.50 per share, the closing market price of General Motors Corporation Common stock on August 3, 1944, as evidenced by the New York Stock Exchange.

BONUS also includes the fourth fourth of Bonus Awards granted for 1941, payable in General Motors Corporation Common stock in 1944 computed at \$62.75 per share, the closing market price of General Motors Corporation Common stock on December 26, 1944, the available delivery date, as evidenced by the New York Stock Exchange.

OTHER COMPENSATION represents dividends received on bonus stock held in escrow.

W. T. GRANT COMPANY Fogler, Raymond H.	1/31/45	60,000.00		75,000.00		135,000.00
THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY (NEW JERSEY) Adams, O. C.	2/28/45	100,021.00			20.00	100,041.00
Brooks, C. A.		100,021.00				100,021.00
Byrnes, W. M.		100,021.00			60.00	100,081.00
Smith, R. B.		79,259.96				79,259.96
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK Cleveland, J. Luther	12/31/44	98,548.39			7,310.28	105,858.67
Conway, W. Palen		100,000.00			5,242.47	105,242.47
Stetson, Eugene W.		100,000.00			7,589.53	107,589.53
GUGGENHEIM NITRATE CORPORATION Whelpley, Medley G. B.	12/31/44	87,500.00				87,500.00
HANDY AND HARMAN Handy, C. W.	12/31/44	84,000.00				84,000.00
Niemeyer, G. H.		84,000.00				84,000.00
HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC Brace, Donald C.	12/31/44	7,500.00	76,464.60	525.00		84,489.60
Scott, S. Spencer		5,000.00	76,464.60	350.00		81,814.60

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN-SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEBRASKA</u>						
J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS Brandeis, George	1/31/45	49,999.92		74,916.61		124,916.53
<u>NEW JERSEY</u>						
AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS CORPORATION Brush, Alvin G.	12/31/44	50,000.00		15,000.00	15,000.00	80,000.00
BENGUE, INC. Seltzer, Theodore	12/31/44	12,000.00	254,691.14			266,691.14
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY Dorrance, Arthur C.	7/31/45	99,000.00				99,000.00
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE-PEET COMPANY Coulter, J. A.	12/31/44	40,000.08		35,500.00		75,500.08
Little, E. H.		100,000.08		140,141.00		240,141.08
Railey, B. W.		40,000.08		60,000.00		100,000.08
HAHNE & COMPANY Buck, Junior C.	1/31/45	30,000.00			70,000.00	100,000.00
HOFFMANN - LA ROCHE INC. Barell, Dr. E. C.	12/31/44					98,362.57
Bobst, E. H.						300,000.00
A. HOLLANDER & SON, INC. Hollander, Michael	12/31/44	52,000.00		52,000.00		104,000.00
JOHNSON & JOHNSON Johnson, R. W.	12/31/44	75,000.00		17,000.00		92,000.00
NEW JERSEY WORSTED MILLS Haltermann, Frederick W.	12/31/44	12,000.00		94,078.20		106,078.20
<u>NEW YORK</u>						
J. N. ADAM & CO. Holder, A. C.	1/31/45	45,000.00		55,000.00		100,000.00
AIR REDUCTION COMPANY INC Adams, C. E.	12/31/44	65,000.00		43,900.00	1,250.00	110,150.00
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION Atherton, H. F.	12/31/44	125,000.00				125,000.00
ALLIED STORES CORPORATION Broidy, Edward W.	1/31/45	26,000.00		100,237.00	140.00	126,377.00
Coons, Albert		26,000.00		63,780.00	180.00	89,960.00
Lawrie, Walter H.		24,000.00		173,396.51		197,396.51
McCarthy, Charles E.		13,000.00		71,780.00	200.00	84,980.00
Puckett, B. Earl		30,000.00		185,220.00	200.00	215,420.00
Pyke, Robert W.		26,000.00		68,048.00	200.00	94,248.00
AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE COMPANY Given, Wm. B., Jr.	12/31/44	75,000.00		20,000.00		95,000.00
AMERICAN CAN COMPANY Figgis, D. W.	12/31/44	100,000.00			4,200.00	104,200.00
Sullivan, M. J.		150,000.00			4,000.00	154,000.00
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY Bell, W. B.	12/31/44	75,000.00		141,571.58		216,571.58
Cooper, K. F.		43,200.00		40,149.99		83,349.99
AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION Derby, H. L.	12/31/44	44,928.00		41,755.99		86,683.99
AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY Hardy, Charles J.	4/30/45	96,000.00			1,201.00	97,201.00
Stevenson, F. A.		75,000.00			1,201.00	76,201.00
AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY Dickerman, William C.	12/31/44	112,500.00			1,340.00	113,840.00
Fraser, Duncan W.		90,000.00			1,355.00	91,355.00
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY Cooper, C. P.	12/31/44	99,999.96			1,400.00	101,399.96
Gifford, W. S.		206,250.00			3,900.00	210,150.00
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY Hahn, Paul M.	12/31/44	50,000.00*		39,691.98		89,691.98
Hill, George W.		120,000.00		66,153.29		186,153.29
Riggio, Vincent		50,000.00		39,691.98		89,691.98
AMERICAN WEEKLY, INC. Berkowitz, Mortimer	12/31/44	52,166.64		132,462.99		184,629.63
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY Colt, S. Sloan	12/31/44	100,000.00			5,450.00	105,450.00
HERMAN BASCH & CO., INC. Nauen, Ernest	12/31/44	18,000.00			63,927.62	81,927.62
Vortrefflich, Paul W.		18,000.00			63,927.62	81,927.62
BLUE NETWORK COMPANY INC La Roche, Chester J.	12/31/44	75,000.00		10,000.00		85,000.00
BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY - DELAWARE Bristol, H. P.	12/31/44	60,000.00		29,548.92		89,548.92
Bristol, L. H.		49,999.92		29,548.92		79,548.84
Bristol, W. M., Jr.		49,999.92		29,548.92		79,548.84
BROCKWAY MOTOR COMPANY, INC. Piroumoff, G. S.	12/31/44	30,000.00		27,000.00	20,000.00	77,000.00
CARTER CARBURETOR CORPORATION Weed, Hugh H. C.	4/30/45	48,000.00			58,456.00	106,456.00

* Less: Salary paid to P. M. Hahn by The American Tobacco Company but billed to a subsidiary company.

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN-SATION	TOTAL
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MICHIGAN

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Hughes, Frederick G.		40,000.00		46,940.40	639.00	87,579.40
Hunt, Ormond E.		100,000.00		183,745.00	4,000.00	287,745.00
Johnson, Earle F.		59,166.67		56,840.10		116,006.77
Kettering, Charles F.		100,000.00		141,087.10	3,100.00	244,187.10
Klingler, Harry J.		70,000.00		70,724.70	1,125.00	141,849.70
Kunkle, Bayard D.		59,583.33		81,020.45	939.00	141,542.78
McCuen, Charles L.		75,000.00		98,429.20	1,500.00	174,929.20
Newill, Edward B.		40,000.00		41,284.80	450.00	81,734.80
Osborn, Cyrus R.		40,000.00		38,147.30	300.00	78,447.30
Prentis, Meyer L.		35,000.00		42,018.90	675.00	77,693.90
Riley, Edward C.		40,000.00		35,610.30	450.00	76,060.30
Skinner, Sherrod E.		60,000.00		79,370.05	1,050.00	140,420.05
Sloan, Alfred P., Jr.		200,000.00			900.00	200,900.00
Smith, John Thomas		100,000.00		129,170.65	3,500.00	232,670.65
Wetherald, Charles E.		50,000.00		66,318.70	1,050.00	117,368.70
Williams, William C., Jr.		60,000.00		90,585.45	1,125.00	151,710.45
Wilson, Charles E.		150,000.00		208,579.20	4,375.00	362,954.20
Young, Orville W.		39,999.96		45,123.35	525.00	85,648.31

BONUS includes the total value of Bonus Awards granted for 1943, partly in General Motors Corporation Common stock and partly in cash, payable August 3, 1944. The Stock portion of the awards was computed at \$61.50 per share, the closing market price of General Motors Corporation Common stock on August 3, 1944, as evidenced by the New York Stock Exchange.

BONUS also includes the fourth fourth of Bonus Awards granted for 1941, payable in General Motors Corporation Common stock in 1944, computed at \$62.75 per share, the closing market price of General Motors Corporation Common stock on December 26, 1944, the available delivery date, as evidenced by the New York Stock Exchange.

OTHER COMPENSATION represents dividends received on bonus stock held in escrow. (a) Covers allowance for living expenses.

THE J. L. HUDSON COMPANY	1/31/45					
Preston, George E.		26,266.66		54,000.00		80,266.66
Webber, James B.		26,266.66		75,000.00		101,266.66
Webber, Oscar		26,266.66		113,000.00		139,266.66
Webber, Richard H.		52,433.33		50,000.00		102,433.33
HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY	12/31/44					
Barit, A. Edward		90,000.00				90,000.00
KOESTLIN TOOL & DIE CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Fralick, Foster L.		23,000.00			55,000.00	78,000.00
S. S. KRESGE COMPANY	12/31/44					
Tuttle, C. B.		89,250.00				89,250.00
Williams, R. R.		89,250.00				89,250.00
LYON INCORPORATED	12/31/44					
Lyon, G. A.		50,000.00		40,000.00		90,000.00
NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT	12/31/44					
McLucas, Walter S.		50,000.00			58,250.00	108,250.00
NATIONAL SHEET STEEL COMPANY, INC.	12/31/44					
Deskin, Ray		25,000.00	55,158.21			80,158.21
PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY	12/31/44					
Christopher, G. T.		81,000.00		20,000.00		101,000.00
REO MOTORS, INC.	12/31/44					
Hund, H. E.		40,800.00		70,000.00		110,800.00
SQUARE D COMPANY	12/31/44					
Magin, F. W.		45,000.00		72,147.59		117,147.59
THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE COMPANY	6/30/45					
Rockwell, Walter F.		50,000.00		31,483.30		81,483.30

MINNESOTA

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY	12/31/44					
King, E. L., Jr.		42,500.00		40,000.00		82,500.00

MISSOURI

AMERICAN LITHOFOLD CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Blauner, Robert A.			125,493.22	25.00		125,518.22
Katherman, Karen		1,200.00	117,246.25	25.00		118,471.25
THE BAYER COMPANY	12/31/44					
Linaker, F. W.		7,500.00		87,142.85		94,642.85
D'ARCY ADVERTISING CO.	12/31/44					
Lee, A. L.		126,197.00				126,197.00
J. A. FOLGER & COMPANY	12/31/44					
Atha, R. E.		21,000.00		75,758.50		96,758.50
LAWTON BYRNE BRUNER INSURANCE AGENCY CO.	12/31/44					
Lawton, C. S.			83,823.53			83,823.53
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING COMPANY	12/31/44					
Pulitzer, Joseph		100,000.00	84,889.88			184,889.88
SOUTHERN COMFORT CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Fouke, P. B.			89,695.73			89,695.73
Fouke, L. R.		5,000.00	138,909.37			143,909.37
Fowler, F. E., Jr.		10,000.00	157,693.59			167,693.59

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN-SATION	TOTAL
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>						
AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY (VOL. ASS'N)	12/31/44					
Cozzens, C. O.		90,000.00				90,000.00
Mosher, Ira		83,333.33				83,333.33
THE ATLANTIC LUMBER COMPANY	12/31/44					
Crowley, Ralph C.		77,399.00				77,399.00
French, Edward V.		185,497.51				185,497.51
McHugh, Thomas J.		185,497.51				185,497.51
E. B. BADGER & SONS COMPANY	12/31/44					
Badger, Erastus B.		18,000.00	132,383.56		1,364.24	151,747.80
Campbell, Charles L.		10,000.00	88,255.70		956.03	99,211.73
Hall, Walter T.		18,000.00	132,383.56		1,225.85	151,609.41
Hargrove, George C.		12,000.00	88,255.70		658.06	100,913.76
Lunt, George P.		12,000.00	88,255.70		734.49	100,990.19
Peters, William A., Jr.		18,000.00	132,383.56		1,093.02	151,476.58
EVANS CASE COMPANY	2/28/45					
Reilly, Alfred F.		25,000.00		51,356.74		76,356.74
HAFFENREFFER & CO., INC.	12/31/44					
Haffenreffer, T. C.		28,750.00	54,212.11			82,962.11
THE LAHEY CLINIC	12/31/44					
Lahey, Dr. Frank H.		110,000.00				110,000.00
MEISEL PRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY	12/31/44					
Skelton, W. A.		15,000.00	65,096.44			80,096.44
PACKARD MILLS, INC.	12/31/44					
Hubbard, Ralph K.		26,400.00	57,461.69	20,000.00		103,861.69
POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Best, Samuel M.		25,000.00		58,832.70		83,832.70
TRANSIT BUS SALES INC.	12/31/44					
Steeves, Henry A.		75,200.00				75,200.00
UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE COMPANY	12/31/44					
Babson, Paul T.		24,000.00			55,413.17	79,413.17
THE VAN KEUREN CO.	12/31/44					
Van Keuren, Harold L.		100,000.00			300.00	100,300.00
WINSLOW BROS. & SMITH CO.	10/31/45					
Cook, Cheney E.		75,000.00			380.00	75,380.00
<u>MICHIGAN</u>						
AURORA GASOLINE COMPANY	3/31/45					
Wenger, Henry E.		21,600.00		74,400.17		96,000.17
BOHN ALUMINUM & BRASS CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Bohn, Chas. B.		50,000.00		50,000.00	100.00	100,100.00
Markey, P. A.		50,000.00		49,000.00	125.00	99,125.00
BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY	12/31/44					
Doughty, A. J.		80,000.00			175.00	80,175.00
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY	5/31/45					
Dow, Willard H.		100,000.00				100,000.00
EVANS PRODUCTS COMPANY	12/31/44					
Evans, E. S.		75,000.00			789.12	75,789.12
Singer, R. M.			80,638.82			80,638.82
FORD MOTOR COMPANY	12/31/44					
Bricker, M. L.		75,444.42				75,444.42
Craig, B. J.		136,624.92				136,624.92
Ford, Henry II		94,004.20				94,004.20
Rausch, R. R.		75,063.17				75,063.17
THE GEAR GRINDING MACHINE COMPANY	8/31/45					
Macdonald, C. N.		26,000.00		50,000.00		76,000.00
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Anderson, Harry W.		38,333.30		54,770.00	525.00	93,628.30
Archer, Thomas P.		72,100.00		70,558.05	1,300.00	143,958.05
Babcock, Irving B.		61,250.00		90,571.38		151,821.38
Badgley, Ollie V.		30,000.00		53,234.30	750.00	83,984.30
Bradley, Albert		100,000.00		168,057.50	4,312.15a	276,019.65
Brown, Donaldson		100,000.00		129,170.65	3,400.00	232,570.65
Codrington, George W.		50,000.00		69,671.45	939.00	120,610.45
Coyle, Marvin E.		100,000.00		137,114.95	3,100.00	240,214.95
Crawford, James M.		36,000.00		57,506.70	900.00	94,406.70
Curtice, Harlow H.		90,000.00		113,483.15	2,750.00	206,233.15
Dean, Hugh		30,000.00		44,629.17	675.00	75,304.17
Donner, Frederic G.		50,000.00		78,802.60	2,050.00	130,852.60
Dreystadt, Nicholas		60,000.00		77,534.10	1,125.00	138,659.10
Earl, Harley J.		65,000.00		49,829.60	750.00	115,579.60
Evans, Ronald K.		65,000.00		102,401.35	1,500.00	168,901.35
Fisher, Alfred J.		50,000.00		49,529.35	600.00	100,129.35
Fisher, Edward F.		100,000.00		122,161.55	2,275.00	224,436.55
Fisher, Lawrence P.		50,000.00		35,487.10	1,343.75	86,830.85
Goad, Louis C.		54,166.63		66,853.10	3,300.00a	124,320.73
Godfrey, Edward R.		45,000.00		41,232.85	339.00	86,571.85
Grant, Richard H.		53,711.96		60,109.80	2,250.00	116,071.76
Harder, Delmar S.		30,000.00		51,231.70	600.00	81,831.70
Hogan, Henry M.		50,000.00		77,667.70	1,050.00	128,717.70
Holler, William E.		60,000.00		66,752.55	1,125.00	127,877.55
Hufstader, William F.		34,750.00		44,989.75	600.00	80,339.75

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN-SATION	TOTAL
<u>ILLINOIS</u>						
WILLIAM F. JOBBINS, INCORPORATED McKnight, William A.	12/31/44	10,000.00		75,000.00		85,000.00
KRAFT CHEESE COMPANY Kraft, John H.	12/31/44	80,833.37				80,833.37
LION MANUFACTURING CORPORATION 7 Lyon, Stuart G.	12/31/44		76,852.00			76,852.00
LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY Kemper, James S.	12/31/44	45,000.00			200,904.09	245,904.09
MARS, INCORPORATED Mars, Mrs. E. V.	12/31/44	120,000.00				120,000.00
MAYBELLINE COMPANY Williams, Thomas L.	6/30/45	80,000.00				80,000.00
W. H. MINER, INC. 8 Withall, A. P.	12/31/44	50,000.00	144,264.03			194,264.03
MONROE CHEMICAL COMPANY Bonfoey, L. P.	12/31/44	76,120.57*				76,120.57
* Compensation based upon contract dated June 24, 1940.						
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., INCORPORATED Avery, S. L.	1/31/45	100,000.00			850.00	100,850.00
Ryan, C. D.		75,000.00		20,000.00	800.00	95,800.00
NORTHWEST ENGINEERING COMPANY Houston, L. E.	12/31/44	50,000.00		50,000.00		100,000.00
PABST BREWING COMPANY Perlstein, H.	12/31/44					82,000.00
REID MURDOCH & CO Anderson, L. S.	12/31/44	25,000.00		115,822.71		140,822.71
REPUBLIC FOOD PRODUCTS CO. Clair, J. M.	12/31/44	26,000.00		62,620.00		88,620.00
C. A. ROBERTS CO. Kaiser, A. A.	12/31/44	83,570.76				83,570.76
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. Barrows, A. S.	1/31/45	77,130.00		35,000.00		112,130.00
Houser, T. V.		59,999.95		20,000.00		79,999.95
A. E. STALEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY Staley, A. E., Jr.	12/31/44	48,000.00		44,500.00		92,500.00
STANDARD OIL COMPANY (INDIANA) Seubert, Edward G.	12/31/44	41,925.60			66,911.76	108,837.36
SWIFT & COMPANY Holmes, John	12/31/44	85,000.00				85,000.00
CHICAGO TRIBUNE - NEW YORK NEWS SYNDICATE, INC. Gray and Gray	12/31/44	13,250.00			81,187.45	94,437.45
NEWS SYNDICATE CO. INC. Clarke, R. W.	12/31/44	67,200.00		22,800.00		90,000.00
9 Flynn, F. M.		67,200.00		22,800.00		90,000.00
Holliss, R. C.		67,200.00		22,800.00		90,000.00
TRIBUNE COMPANY Campbell, C. M.	12/31/44					80,786.91
Rose, L. H.						111,068.00
UNITED DRILL AND TOOL CORPORATION Kearins, M. J.	12/31/44	24,999.84			65,000.00	89,999.84
ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION McDonald, Eugene F., Jr.	4/30/45	55,000.00		30,000.00		85,000.00
<u>INDIANA</u>						
MEAD JOHNSON & COMPANY Johnson, Lambert D.	12/31/44	40,478.88		78,611.12		119,090.00
<u>IOWA</u>						
THE REGISTER AND TRIBUNE COMPANY Martin, Henry P., Jr.	12/31/44	6,573.75	70,806.22			77,379.97
<u>LOUISIANA</u>						
HIGGINS INDUSTRIES, INC. Higgins, Andrew J.	12/31/44	83,333.33				83,333.33
<u>MARYLAND</u>						
ACACIA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Montgomery, William	12/31/44	75,000.00			200.00	75,200.00
AMERICAN TOTALISATOR COMPANY, INC. Straus, Henry L.	12/31/44	53,000.00		34,811.53		87,811.53
THE HECHT COMPANY Davidow, Harry	1/31/45	45,593.45		80,214.47		125,807.92
Dulcan, Charles B., Sr.		50,000.00		133,235.62		183,235.62
10 Goodman, Moses H.		45,000.00		47,143.13		92,143.13

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN-SATION	TOTAL
<u>DELAWARE</u>						
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY	12/31/44					
Brown, J. Thompson		50,000.04		56,407.69	600.00	107,007.73
Carpenter, Walter S., Jr.		150,000.00			550.00	150,550.00
Crane, Jasper E.		50,000.04		54,480.50	550.00	105,030.54
du Pont, Henry B.		50,000.04		44,938.13	500.00	95,438.17
Echols, Angus B.		57,999.96		60,834.88	550.00	119,384.84
Harrington, Willis F.		50,000.04		56,407.69	600.00	107,007.73
McCoy, John W.		50,000.04		56,407.69	600.00	107,007.73
Robinson, Edmund G.		45,912.00		43,010.94	600.00	89,522.94
Stine, Charles M. A.		50,000.04		51,407.69	550.00	101,957.73
Wardenburg, Frederic A.		39,680.00		42,010.94	450.00	82,140.94
Yancey, Edward B.		44,735.05		51,046.38	550.00	96,331.43
Yerkes, Leonard A.		52,968.00		45,938.13	550.00	99,456.13
HERCULES POWDER COMPANY	12/31/44					
Higgins, Charles A.		60,000.00		21,900.00		81,900.00
THE LAMBERT COMPANY	12/31/44					
Johnston, John L.		80,000.00		15,000.00		95,000.00
<u>GEORGIA</u>						
COLONIAL STORES INCORPORATED	12/31/44					
Phelan, Hunter C.		26,000.00		63,805.00		89,805.00
INDUSTRIAL LIFE & HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY	12/31/44					
McEachern, J. N.		84,959.31				84,959.31
<u>ILLINOIS</u>						
AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES	9/30/45					
Drever, Thomas		60,000.00		30,000.00		90,000.00
B AND K MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Balaban, John		104,000.00				104,000.00
JOHN BLAIR AND COMPANY	12/31/44					
Blair, John P.		12,000.00	1,000.00	78,554.49		91,554.49
BORG-WARNER CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Blood, Howard E.		60,000.00		27,034.39	450.00	87,484.39
Ingersoll, R. C.		57,000.00		32,677.00	550.00	90,227.00
BRINK'S, INCORPORATED	12/31/44					
Allen, Frank		85,000.00			850.00	85,850.00
Allen, John D.		85,000.00			850.00	85,850.00
BURGESS-NORTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY	12/31/44					
Smith, H. S.		3,000.00	102,016.72	1,500.00		106,516.72
BUTLER BROTHERS	12/31/44					
Freeman, Thomas B.		50,000.00		31,000.00		81,000.00
CARON SPINNING COMPANY	12/31/44					
Caron, O. J.		24,999.96		82,368.28		107,368.24
CENTRAL STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY	12/31/44					
Lowenstine, Mandel		66,000.00		18,000.00		84,000.00
CONTAINER CORPORATION OF AMERICA	12/31/44					
Paepcke, Walter P.		75,000.00			45,000.00	120,000.00
CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO	12/31/44					
Cummings, Walter J.		150,000.00			1,050.00	151,050.00
CRANE CO.	12/31/44					
Collier, J. H.		50,000.00		25,000.00	700.00	75,700.00
R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY	12/31/44					
Littell, C. G.		26,000.00		107,762.28		133,762.28
Zimmerman, H. P.		20,800.00		64,657.37		85,457.37
THE REUBEN H. DONNELLEY CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Bamforth, Arthur H.		19,500.00		55,810.92		75,310.92
Gunnison, Raymond M.		25,000.00		55,810.92		80,810.92
Harrington, David L.		10,800.00		64,510.92		75,310.92
Lillyblade, Clarence O.		19,500.00		55,810.92		75,310.92
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.	12/31/44					
Morse, Robert H.		75,000.00		79,163.71	3,000.00	157,163.71
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO	12/31/44					
Brown, E. E.		85,000.00			3,875.00	88,875.00
GENERAL OUTDOOR ADVERTISING CO., INC.	12/31/44					
Robbins, Burnett W.		75,000.00			150.00	75,150.00
GUNTHORP-WARREN PRINTING COMPANY	12/31/44					
Moran, John T.		8,500.00		127,500.00		136,000.00
HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Henderson, B. E.		75,038.22		50,000.00		125,038.22
INLAND STEEL COMPANY	12/31/44					
Sykes, Wilfred		50,000.00		30,000.00		80,000.00
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY	10/31/45					
Elliott, William S.		60,000.00		24,000.00	600.00	84,600.00
McCaffrey, J. L.		68,750.00		27,500.00	1,100.00	97,350.00
McCormick, Fowler		99,999.96		40,000.00	1,280.00	141,279.96
INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION	6/30/45					
Ware, Louis		50,000.00		50,000.00	1,200.00	101,200.00

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>ALABAMA</u>						
THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS COMPANY Hanson, Victor H.	12/31/44	93,600.00		9,000.00		102,600.00
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>						
PHIL BERG-BERT ALLENBERG, INC. Allenberg, Bertram	12/31/44	106,000.00			504.38*	106,504.38
BULLOCK'S, INC. Winnett, P. G.	1/31/45	75,000.00		20,000.00		95,000.00
CAGNEY PRODUCTIONS, INC. Cagney, James	7/31/45	150,000.00				150,000.00
Cagney, William		150,000.00				150,000.00
CAPTAIN KIDD PRODUCTIONS, INC. Laughton, Charles	11/30/45	100,000.00				100,000.00
Scott, Randolph		85,000.00				85,000.00
CALIFORNIA PICTURES CORPORATION Sturges, Preston	7/31/45	190,000.00				190,000.00
THE EMPORIUM CAPWELL COMPANY Civelli, J. S.	1/31/45	24,000.00		58,344.00		82,344.00
Fisher, Haldane S.		40,000.00		75,521.84		115,521.84
Lipman, E. C.		35,000.00		87,296.50		122,296.50
FOX MIDWEST AMUSEMENT CORPORATION Rhoden, E. C.	12/31/44	39,750.00		54,863.25		94,613.25
FOX WEST COAST AGENCY CORPORATION Skouras, Charles P.	12/31/44	130,000.00				130,000.00
HEARST CONSOLIDATED PUBLICATIONS, INC. Hearst, William Randolph	12/31/44	100,000.00				100,000.00
LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION Barker, C. A., Jr.	12/31/44	90,000.00				90,000.00
Gross, Robert E.		125,000.00				125,000.00
LOS ANGELES TURF CLUB, INC. Strub, Chas. H.	6/30/45	12,000.00		454,537.53		466,537.53
MARCHANT CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY Cooke, Dwight R.	12/31/44	128,429.42				128,429.42
THE NATIONAL DOLLAR STORES, LTD. Shoong, Joe	1/31/45	75,120.00		90,000.00		165,120.00
NATIONAL THEATRES AMUSEMENT CO., INC. Skouras, Charles P.	12/31/44				263,000.00	263,000.00
PACIFIC CHEMICAL COMPANY Alden, A. T.	11/30/45	7,200.00	85,304.25		4,319.96**	96,824.21
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY Black, James B.	12/31/44	75,000.00			1,320.00	76,320.00
HAL ROACH STUDIOS, INC. Bendix, William E.	8/31/45	25,666.67		208,276.35	261.38	234,204.40
ROSENBERG BROS. & CO. Oppenheimer, Arthur C.	5/31/45	25,000.00		134,353.24		159,353.24
S & K SALES CO. Kahn, Richard	6/30/45	7,200.00		81,999.01		89,199.01
WELLS FARGO BANK & UNION TRUST CO. Lipman, F. L.	12/31/44	80,000.00				80,000.00
<u>CONNECTICUT</u>						
AMERICAN CHAIN & CABLE COMPANY, INC. Morris, William T.	12/31/44	50,000.00		25,500.00	240.00	75,740.00
Wheeler, Wilmot F.		35,000.00		49,437.50	260.00	84,697.50
EDWARDS AND COMPANY, INC. Edwards, R. Stafford	12/31/44	118,817.18				118,817.18
McHugh, Edward P.		77,231.94				77,231.94
Miller, Christian		77,231.94				77,231.94
Nolan, Thomas S.		77,231.94				77,231.94
THE NATIONAL FOLDING BOX COMPANY Lynch, Walton D.	12/31/44	96,500.00	46,650.00			143,150.00
Mabee, George W.		134,000.00				134,000.00
NORTHAM WARREN CORPORATION Warren, Northam	12/31/44	100,000.00				100,000.00
REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, INC. Davis, C. K.	12/31/44	39,996.00		46,250.00	220.00	86,466.00
UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION Rentschler, Frederick B.	12/31/44	75,000.00			4,150.00	79,150.00
Wilson, Eugene E.		75,000.00			2,350.00	77,350.00
<u>DELAWARE</u>						
AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION Appleton, William C.	12/31/44	75,000.00		25,000.00		100,000.00
Griffin, Frank H.		60,000.00		20,000.00		80,000.00
THE COCA-COLA COMPANY Acklin, A. A.	12/31/44	80,000.00			700.00	80,700.00
Brock, Pope F.		80,000.00			550.00	80,550.00
Jones, Harrison		80,000.00			600.00	80,600.00

* This item represents premiums on life insurance carried on the life of Bertram Allenberg by trustees under Declaration of Pension Trust for the Employees of Phil Berg-Bert Allenberg, Inc.

** Reimbursement of business expenses.

REPORT OF PAYMENTS OF SALARY, COMMISSION,
BONUS OR OTHER COMPENSATION PAID IN
EXCESS OF \$75,000.00 COMPILED FROM
INCOME RETURNS, SCHEDULE F-1, FILED
FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1944 AND FISCAL
YEARS ENDED IN 1945.

SUPPLEMENTAL #2

REPORT FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1943 AND
FISCAL YEARS ENDED IN 1944.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25



OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE
AND REFER TO

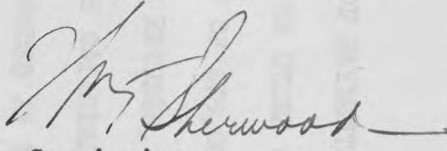
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MAY 31 1946

Memorandum for Mr. Charles P. Shaeffer
Director of Public Relations
Treasury Department

There is transmitted a report of payments of salary, commission, bonus or other compensation paid in excess of \$75,000.00 compiled from income tax returns, Schedule F-1, filed for the calendar year 1944 and fiscal years ended in 1945 and a supplemental report of payments for the calendar year 1943 and fiscal years ended in 1944.

Acting


Commissioner

File Copy

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Monday, June 17, 1946

Press Service
No. V-360

The Secretary of the Treasury today made public, in accordance with a provision of the Internal Revenue Code, a list of individuals receiving from corporations compensation for personal services in excess of \$75,000 for the calendar year 1944 and fiscal years ending in 1945 as well as a supplemental report for the calendar year 1943 and fiscal years ended in 1944.

The Secretary of the Treasury is required by Section 148(f) of the Code, as amended by Section 407 of the Revenue Act of 1939, to make public the names of such individuals as were reported by employing corporations in their income tax returns. The list compiled shows the amounts paid to officers and employees by reporting corporations in the form of salary, commission, bonus or other compensation for personal services.

Section 148(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Section 407 of the Revenue Act of 1939, is as follows:

"Compensation of Officers and Employees: - Under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, every corporation subject to taxation under this chapter shall, in its return, submit a list of the names of all officers and employees of such corporation and the respective amounts paid to them during the taxable year of the corporation by the corporation as salary, commission, bonus, or other compensation for personal services rendered, if the aggregate amount so paid to the individual is in excess of \$75,000.

"The Secretary shall compile from the returns made a list containing the names of, and the amounts paid to, each such officer and employee and the name of the paying corporation and shall make such list available to the public. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, or circulate, for any consideration whatsoever, any copy or reproduction of any list, or part thereof, authorized to be made public by this Act or by any prior Act, relating to the publication of information derived from income tax returns; and any offense against the foregoing provision shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court: Provided, that nothing in this sentence shall be construed to be applicable with respect to any newspaper, or other periodical publication entitled to admission to the mails as second-class matter."

The names of the corporations and of the officers and employees who received compensation in excess of \$75,000, as reported to the Secretary by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, are as follows:

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>ALABAMA</u>						
THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS COMPANY Hanson, Victor H.	12/31/44	93,600.00		9,000.00		102,600.00
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>						
PHIL BERG-BERT ALLENBERG, INC. Allenberg, Bertram	12/31/44	106,000.00			504.38*	106,504.38
BULLOCK'S, INC. Winnett, P. G.	1/31/45	75,000.00		20,000.00		95,000.00
CAGNEY PRODUCTIONS, INC. Cagney, James	7/31/45	150,000.00				150,000.00
Cagney, William		150,000.00				150,000.00
CAPTAIN KIDD PRODUCTIONS, INC. Laughton, Charles	11/30/45	100,000.00				100,000.00
Scott, Randolph		85,000.00				85,000.00
CALIFORNIA PICTURES CORPORATION Sturges, Preston	7/31/45	190,000.00				190,000.00
THE EMPORIUM CAPWELL COMPANY Civelli, J. S.	1/31/45	24,000.00		58,344.00		82,344.00
Fisher, Haldane S.		40,000.00		75,521.84		115,521.84
Lipman, E. C.		35,000.00		87,296.50		122,296.50
FOX MIDWEST AMUSEMENT CORPORATION Rhoden, E. C.	12/31/44	39,750.00		54,863.25		94,613.25
FOX WEST COAST AGENCY CORPORATION Skouras, Charles P.	12/31/44	130,000.00				130,000.00
HEARST CONSOLIDATED PUBLICATIONS, INC. Hearst, William Randolph	12/31/44	100,000.00				100,000.00
LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION Barker, C. A., Jr.	12/31/44	90,000.00				90,000.00
Gross, Robert E.		125,000.00				125,000.00

* This item represents premiums on life insurance carried on the life of Bertram Allenberg by trustees under Declaration of Pension Trust for the Employees of Phil Berg-Bert Allenberg, Inc.

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>CALIFORNIA (Cont.)</u>						
LOS ANGELES TURF CLUB, INC. Strub, Chas. H.	6/30/45	12,000.00		454,537.53		466,537.53
MARCHANT CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY Cooke, Dwight R.	12/31/44	128,429.42				128,429.42
THE NATIONAL DOLLAR STORES, LTD. Shoong, Joe	1/31/45	75,120.00		90,000.00		165,120.00
NATIONAL THEATRES AMUSEMENT CO., INC. Skouras, Charles P.	12/31/44				263,000.00	263,000.00
PACIFIC CHEMICAL COMPANY Alden, A. T.	11/30/45	7,200.00	85,304.25		4,319.96*	96,824.21
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY Black, James B.	12/31/44	75,000.00			1,320.00	76,320.00
HAL ROACH STUDIOS, INC. Bendix, William E.	8/31/45	25,666.67		208,276.35	261.38	234,204.40
ROSENBERG BROS. & CO. Oppenheimer, Arthur C.	5/31/45	25,000.00		134,353.24		159,353.24
S & K SALES CO. Kahn, Richard	6/30/45	7,200.00		81,999.01		89,199.01
WELLS FARGO BANK & UNION TRUST CO. Lipman, F. L.	12/31/44	80,000.00				80,000.00
<u>CONNECTICUT</u>						
AMERICAN CHAIN & CABLE COMPANY, INC. Morris, William T.	12/31/44	50,000.00		25,500.00	240.00	75,740.00
Wheeler, Wilmot F.		35,000.00		49,437.50	260.00	84,697.50

* Reimbursement of business expenses.

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>CONNECTICUT (Cont.)</u>						
EDWARDS AND COMPANY, INC.	12/31/44					
Edwards, R. Stafford		118,817.18				118,817.18
McHugh, Edward P.		77,231.94				77,231.94
Miller, Christian		77,231.94				77,231.94
Nolan, Thomas S.		77,231.94				77,231.94
THE NATIONAL FOLDING BOX COMPANY	12/31/44					
Lynch, Walton D.		96,500.00	46,650.00			143,150.00
Mabee, George W.		134,000.00				134,000.00
NORTHAM WARREN CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Warren, Northam		100,000.00				100,000.00
REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, INC.	12/31/44					
Davis, C. K.		39,996.00		46,250.00	220.00	86,466.00
UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Rentschler, Frederick B.		75,000.00			4,150.00	79,150.00
Wilson, Eugene E.		75,000.00			2,350.00	77,350.00
<u>DELAWARE</u>						
AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Appleton, William C.		75,000.00		25,000.00		100,000.00
Griffin, Frank H.		60,000.00		20,000.00		80,000.00
THE COCA-COLA COMPANY	12/31/44					
Acklin, A. A.		80,000.00			700.00	80,700.00
Brock, Pope F.		80,000.00			550.00	80,550.00
Jones, Harrison		80,000.00			600.00	80,600.00
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY	12/31/44					
Brown, J. Thompson		50,000.04		56,407.69	600.00	107,007.73
Carpenter, Walter S., Jr.		150,000.00			550.00	150,550.00
Crane, Jasper E.		50,000.04		54,480.50	550.00	105,030.54
du Pont, Henry B.		50,000.04		44,938.13	500.00	95,438.17

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>DELAWARE (Cont.)</u>						
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY (Cont.)	12/31/44					
Echols, Angus B.		57,999.96		60,834.88	550.00	119,384.84
Harrington, Willis F.		50,000.04		56,407.69	600.00	107,007.73
McCoy, John W.		50,000.04		56,407.69	600.00	107,007.73
Robinson, Edmund G.		45,912.00		43,010.94	600.00	89,522.94
Stine, Charles M. A.		50,000.04		51,407.69	550.00	101,957.73
Wardenburg, Frederic A.		39,680.00		42,010.94	450.00	82,140.94
Yancey, Edward B.		44,735.05		51,046.38	550.00	96,331.43
Yerkes, Leonard A.		52,968.00		45,938.13	550.00	99,456.13
HERCULES POWDER COMPANY	12/31/44					
Higgins, Charles A.		60,000.00		21,900.00		81,900.00
THE LAMBERT COMPANY	12/31/44					
Johnston, John L.		80,000.00		15,000.00		95,000.00
<u>GEORGIA</u>						
COLONIAL STORES INCORPORATED	12/31/44					
Phelan, Hunter C.		26,000.00		63,805.00		89,805.00
INDUSTRIAL LIFE & HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY	12/31/44					
McEachern, J. N.		84,959.31				84,959.31
<u>ILLINOIS</u>						
AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES	9/30/45					
Drever, Thomas		60,000.00		30,000.00		90,000.00
B AND K MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Balaban, John		104,000.00				104,000.00

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>ILLINOIS (Cont.)</u>						
JOHN BLAIR AND COMPANY Blair, John P.	12/31/44	12,000.00	1,000.00	78,554.49		91,554.49
BORG-WARNER CORPORATION Blood, Howard E.	12/31/44	60,000.00		27,034.39	450.00	87,484.39
		57,000.00		32,677.00	550.00	90,227.00
BRINK'S, INCORPORATED Allen, Frank	12/31/44	85,000.00			850.00	85,850.00
		85,000.00			850.00	85,850.00
BURGESS-NORTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY Smith, H. S.	12/31/44	3,000.00	102,016.72	1,500.00		106,516.72
BUTLER BROTHERS Freeman, Thomas B.	12/31/44	50,000.00		31,000.00		81,000.00
CARON SPINNING COMPANY Caron, O. J.	12/31/44	24,999.96		82,368.28		107,368.24
CENTRAL STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY Lowenstine, Mandel	12/31/44	66,000.00		18,000.00		84,000.00
CONTAINER CORPORATION OF AMERICA Paepcke, Walter P.	12/31/44	75,000.00			45,000.00	120,000.00
CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO Cummings, Walter J.	12/31/44	150,000.00			1,050.00	151,050.00
CRANE COMPANY Collier, J. H.	12/31/44	50,000.00		25,000.00	700.00	75,700.00
R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY Littell, C. G.	12/31/44	26,000.00		107,762.28		133,762.28
		20,800.00		64,657.37		85,457.37
THE REUBEN H. DONNELLEY CORPORATION Bamforth, Arthur H.	12/31/44	19,500.00		55,810.92		75,310.92
		25,000.00		55,810.92		80,810.92
		10,800.00		64,510.92		75,310.92
		19,500.00		55,810.92		75,310.92

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>ILLINOIS (Cont.)</u>						
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Morse, Robert H.	12/31/44	75,000.00		79,163.71	3,000.00	157,163.71
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO Brown, E. E.	12/31/44	85,000.00			3,875.00	88,875.00
GENERAL OUTDOOR ADVERTISING CO., INC. Robbins, Burnett W.	12/31/44	75,000.00			150.00	75,150.00
GUNTHORP-WARREN PRINTING COMPANY Moran, John T.	12/31/44	8,500.00		127,500.00		136,000.00
HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION Henderson, B. E.	12/31/44	75,038.22		50,000.00		125,038.22
INLAND STEEL COMPANY Sykes, Wilfred	12/31/44	50,000.00		30,000.00		80,000.00
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY Elliott, William S.	10/31/45	60,000.00		24,000.00	600.00	84,600.00
McCaffrey, J. L.		68,750.00		27,500.00	1,100.00	97,350.00
McCormick, Fowler		99,999.96		40,000.00	1,280.00	141,279.96
INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION Ware, Louis	6/30/45	50,000.00		50,000.00	1,200.00	101,200.00
WILLIAM F. JOBBINS, INCORPORATED McKnight, William A.	12/31/44	10,000.00		75,000.00		85,000.00
KRAFT CHEESE COMPANY Kraft, John H.	12/31/44	80,833.37				80,833.37
LION MANUFACTURING CORPORATION Lyon, Stuart G.	12/31/44		76,852.00			76,852.00
LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY Kemper, James S.	12/31/44	45,000.00			200,904.09	245,904.09
MARS, INCORPORATED Mars, Mrs. E. V.	12/31/44	120,000.00				120,000.00

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
ILLINOIS (Cont.)						
MAYBELLINE COMPANY Williams, Thomas L.	6/30/45	80,000.00				80,000.00
W. H. MINER, INC. Withall, A. P.	12/31/44	50,000.00	144,264.03			194,264.03
MONROE CHEMICAL COMPANY Bonfoey, L. P.	12/31/44	76,120.57*				76,120.57
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., INCORPORATED Avery, S. L.	1/31/45	100,000.00			850.00	100,850.00
Ryan, C. D.		75,000.00		20,000.00	800.00	95,800.00
NORTHWEST ENGINEERING COMPANY Houston, L. E.	12/31/44	50,000.00		50,000.00		100,000.00
PABST BREWING COMPANY Perlstein, H.	12/31/44					82,000.00
REID MURDOCH & CO. Anderson, L. S.	13/31/44	25,000.00		115,822.71		140,822.71
REPUBLIC FOOD PRODUCTS CO. Clair, J. M.	12/31/44	26,000.00		62,620.00		88,620.00
C. A. ROBERTS CO. Kaiser, A. A.	12/31/44	83,570.76				83,570.76
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. Barrows, A. S.	1/31/45	77,130.00		35,000.00		112,130.00
Houser, T. V.		59,999.95		20,000.00		79,999.95
A. E. STALEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY Staley, A. E., Jr.	12/31/44	48,000.00		44,500.00		92,500.00
STANDARD OIL COMPANY (INDIANA) Seubert, Edward G.	12/31/44	41,925.60			66,911.76	108,837.36
SWIFT & COMPANY Holmes, John	12/31/44	85,000.00				85,000.00

* Compensation based upon contract dated June 24, 1940.

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>ILLINOIS (Cont.)</u>						
CHICAGO TRIBUNE - NEW YORK NEWS SYNDICATE, INC. Gray and Gray	12/31/44	13,250.00			81,187.45	94,437.45
NEWS SYNDICATE CO. INC. Clarke, R. W.	12/31/44	67,200.00		22,800.00		90,000.00
Flynn, F. M.		67,200.00		22,800.00		90,000.00
Holliss, R. C.		67,200.00		22,800.00		90,000.00
TRIBUNE COMPANY Campbell, C. M.	12/31/44					80,786.91
Rose, L. H.						111,068.00
UNITED DRILL AND TOOL CORPORATION Kearins, M. J.	12/31/44	24,999.84			65,000.00	89,999.84
ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION McDonald, Eugene F., Jr.	4/30/45	55,000.00		30,000.00		85,000.00
<u>INDIANA</u>						
MEAD JOHNSON & COMPANY Johnson, Lambert D.	12/31/44	40,478.88			78,611.12	119,090.00
<u>IOWA</u>						
THE REGISTER AND TRIBUNE COMPANY Martin, Henry P., Jr.	12/31/44	6,573.75	70,806.22			77,379.97
<u>LOUISIANA</u>						
HIGGINS INDUSTRIES, INC. Higgins, Andrew J.	12/31/44	83,333.33				83,333.33

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>MARYLAND</u>						
ACACIA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Montgomery, William	12/31/44	75,000.00			200.00	75,200.00
AMERICAN TOTALISATOR COMPANY, INC. Straus, Henry L.	12/31/44	53,000.00		34,811.53		87,811.53
THE HECHT COMPANY Davidow, Harry	1/31/45	45,593.45		80,214.47		125,807.92
Dulcan, Charles B., Sr.		50,000.00		133,235.62		183,235.62
Goodman, Moses H.		45,000.00		47,143.13		92,143.13
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>						
AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY (VOL. ASS'N) Cozzens, C. O.	12/31/44	90,000.00				90,000.00
Mosher, Ira		83,333.33				83,333.33
THE ATLANTIC LUMBER COMPANY Crowley, Ralph C.	12/31/44	77,399.00				77,399.00
French, Edward V.		185,497.51				185,497.51
McHugh, Thomas J.		185,497.51				185,497.51
E. B. BADGER & SONS COMPANY Badger, Erastus B.	12/31/44	18,000.00	132,383.56		1,364.24	151,747.80
Campbell, Charles L.		10,000.00	88,255.70		956.03	99,211.73
Hall, Walter T.		18,000.00	132,383.56		1,225.85	151,609.41
Hargrove, George C.		12,000.00	88,255.70		658.06	100,913.76
Lunt, George P.		12,000.00	88,255.70		734.49	100,990.19
Peters, William A., Jr.		18,000.00	132,383.56		1,093.02	151,476.58
EVANS CASE COMPANY Reilly, Alfred F.	2/28/45	25,000.00		51,356.74		76,356.74
HAFFENREFFER & CO., INC. Haffenreffer, T. C.	12/31/44	28,750.00	54,212.11			82,962.11

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
MASSACHUSETTS (Cont.)						
THE LAHEY CLINIC Lahey, Dr. Frank H.	12/31/44	110,000.00				110,000.00
MEISEL PRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY Skelton, W. A.	12/31/44	15,000.00	65,096.44			80,096.44
PACKARD MILLS, INC. Hubbard, Ralph K.	12/31/44	26,400.00	57,461.69	20,000.00		103,861.69
POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION Best, Samuel M.	12/31/44	25,000.00		58,832.70		83,832.70
TRANSIT BUS SALES INC. Steeves, Henry A.	12/31/44	75,200.00				75,200.00
UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE COMPANY Babson, Paul T.	12/31/44	24,000.00			55,413.17	79,413.17
THE VAN KEUREN CO. Van Keuren, Harold L.	12/31/44	100,000.00			300.00	100,300.00
WINSLOW BROS. & SMITH CO. Cook, Cheney E.	10/31/45	75,000.00			380.00	75,380.00
MICHIGAN						
AURORA GASOLINE COMPANY Wenger, Henry E.	3/31/45	21,600.00		74,400.17		96,000.17
BOHN ALUMINUM & BRASS CORPORATION Bohn, Chas. B.	12/31/44	50,000.00		50,000.00	100.00	100,100.00
Markey, P. A.		50,000.00		49,000.00	125.00	99,125.00
BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY Doughty, A. J.	12/31/44	80,000			175.00	80,175.00
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY Dow, Willard H.	5/31/45	100,000.00				100,000.00
EVANS PRODUCTS COMPANY Evans, E. S.	12/31/44	75,000.00			789.12	75,789.12
Singer, R. M.			80,638.82			80,638.82

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>MICHIGAN (Cont.)</u>						
FORD MOTOR COMPANY	12/31/44					
Bricker, M. L.		75,444.42				75,444.42
Craig, B. J.		136,624.92				136,624.92
Ford, Henry II		94,004.20				94,004.20
Rausch, R. R.		75,063.17				75,063.17
THE GEAR GRINDING MACHINE COMPANY	8/31/45					
Macdonald, C. N.		26,000.00		50,000.00		76,000.00
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Anderson, Harry W.		38,333.30		54,770.00	525.00	93,623.30
Archer, Thomas P.		72,100.00		70,558.05	1,300.00	143,958.05
Babcock, Irving B.		61,250.00		90,571.38		151,821.38
Badgley, Ollie V.		30,000.00		53,234.30	750.00	83,984.30
Bradley, Albert		100,000.00		168,057.50	4,312.15 ^a	
					3,650.00	276,019.65
Brown, Donaldson		100,000.00		129,170.65	3,400.00	232,570.65
Codrington, George W.		50,000.00		69,671.45	939.00	120,610.45
Coyle, Marvin E.		100,000.00		137,114.95	3,100.00	240,214.95
Crawford, James M.		36,000.00		57,506.70	900.00	94,406.70
Curtice, Harlow H.		90,000.00		113,483.15	2,750.00	206,233.15
Dean, Hugh		30,000.00		44,629.17	675.00	75,304.17
Donner, Frederic G.		50,000.00		78,802.60	2,050.00	130,852.60
Dreystadt, Nicholas		60,000.00		77,534.10	1,125.00	138,659.10
Earl, Harley J.		65,000.00		49,829.60	750.00	115,579.60
Evans, Ronald K.		65,000.00		102,401.35	1,500.00	168,901.35
Fisher, Alfred J.		50,000.00		49,529.35	600.00	100,129.35
Fisher, Edward F.		100,000.00		122,161.55	2,275.00	224,436.55
Fisher, Lawrence P.		50,000.00		35,487.10	1,343.75	86,830.85
Goad, Louis C.		54,166.63		66,853.10	3,300.00 ^a	
					750.00	125,069.73

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>MICHIGAN (Cont.)</u>						
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION (Cont.)	12/31/44					
Godfrey, Edward H.		45,000.00		41,232.85	339.00	86,571.85
Grant, Richard H.		53,711.96		60,109.80	2,250.00	116,071.76
Harder, Delmar S.		30,000.00		51,231.70	600.00	81,831.70
Hogan, Henry M.		50,000.00		77,667.70	1,050.00	128,717.70
Holler, William E.		60,000.00		66,752.55	1,125.00	127,877.55
Hufstader, William F.		34,750.00		44,989.75	600.00	80,339.75
Hughes, Frederick G.		40,000.00		46,940.40	639.00	87,579.40
Hunt, Ormond E.		100,000.00		183,745.00	4,000.00	287,745.00
Johnson, Earle F.		59,166.67		56,840.10		116,006.77
Kettering, Charles F.		100,000.00		141,087.10	3,100.00	244,187.10
Klingler, Harry J.		70,000.00		70,724.70	1,125.00	141,849.70
Kunkle, Bayard D.		59,583.33		81,020.45	939.00	141,542.78
McCuen, Charles L.		75,000.00		98,429.20	1,500.00	174,929.20
Newill, Edward B.		40,000.00		41,284.80	450.00	81,734.80
Osborn, Cyrus R.		40,000.00		38,147.30	300.00	78,447.30
Frentis, Meyer L.		35,000.00		42,018.90	675.00	77,693.90
Riley, Edward C.		40,000.00		35,610.30	450.00	76,060.30
Skinner, Sherrod E.		60,000.00		79,370.05	1,050.00	140,420.05
Sloan, Alfred P., Jr.		200,000.00			900.00	200,900.00
Smith, John Thomas		100,000.00		129,170.65	3,500.00	232,670.65
Wetherald, Charles E.		50,000.00		66,318.70	1,050.00	117,368.70

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>MICHIGAN (Cont.)</u>						
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION (Cont.)	12/31/44					
Williams, William C., Jr.		60,000.00		90,585.45	1,125.00	151,710.45
Wilson, Charles E.		150,000.00		208,579.20	4,375.00	362,954.20
Young, Orville W.		39,999.96		45,123.35	525.00	85,648.31
<p>BONUS includes the total value of Bonus Awards granted for 1943, partly in General Motors Corporation Common stock and partly in cash, payable August 3, 1944. The Stock portion of the awards was computed at \$61.50 per share, the closing market price of General Motors Corporation Common stock on August 3, 1944, as evidenced by the New York Stock Exchange.</p> <p>BONUS also includes the fourth fourth of Bonus Awards granted for 1941, payable in General Motors Corporation Common stock in 1944, computed at \$62.75 per share, the closing market price of General Motors Corporation Common stock on December 26, 1944, the available delivery date, as evidenced by the New York Stock Exchange.</p> <p>OTHER COMPENSATION represents dividends received on bonus stock held in escrow. (a) Covers allowance for living expenses.</p>						
THE J. L. HUDSON COMPANY	1/31/45					
Preston, George E.		26,266.66		54,000.00		80,266.66
Webber, James B.		26,266.66		75,000.00		101,266.66
Webber, Oscar		26,266.66		113,000.00		139,266.66
Webber, Richard H.		52,433.33		50,000.00		102,433.33
HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY	12/31/44					
Barit, A. Edward		90,000.00				90,000.00
KOESTLIN TOOL & DIE CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Fralick, Foster L.		23,000.00			55,000.00	78,000.00
S. S. KRESGE COMPANY	12/31/44					
Tuttle, C. B.		89,250.00				89,250.00
Williams, R. R.		89,250.00				89,250.00
LYON INCORPORATED	12/31/44					
Lyon, G. A.		50,000.00		40,000.00		90,000.00

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>MICHIGAN (Cont.)</u>						
NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT McLucas, Walter S.	12/31/44	50,000.00			58,250.00	108,250.00
NATIONAL SHEET STEEL COMPANY, INC. Deskin, Ray	12/31/44	25,000.00	55,158.21			80,158.21
PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY Christopher, G. T.	12/31/44	81,000.00		20,000.00		101,000.00
REO MOTORS, INC. Hund, H. E.	12/31/44	40,800.00		70,000.00		110,800.00
SQUARE D COMPANY Magin, F. W.	12/31/44	45,000.00		72,147.59		117,147.59
THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE COMPANY Rockwell, Walter F.	6/30/45	50,000.04		31,483.30		81,483.34
<u>MINNESOTA</u>						
THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY King, E. L., Jr.	12/31/44	42,500.00		40,000.00		82,500.00
<u>MISSOURI</u>						
AMERICAN LITHOFOLD CORPORATION Blauner, Robert A.	12/31/44		125,493.22	25.00		125,518.22
Katherman, Karen		1,200.00	117,246.25	25.00		118,471.25
THE BAYER COMPANY Linaker, F. W.	12/31/44	7,500.00		87,142.85		94,642.85
D'ARCY ADVERTISING CO. Lee, A. L.	12/31/44	126,197.00				126,197.00
J. A. FOLGER & COMPANY Atha, R. E.	12/31/44	21,000.00		75,758.50		96,758.50

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>MISSOURI (Cont.)</u>						
LAWTON BYRNE BRUNER INSURANCE AGENCY CO. Lawton, C. S.	12/31/44		83,823.53			83,823.53
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING COMPANY Pulitzer, Joseph	12/31/44	100,000.00	84,889.88			184,889.88
SOUTHERN COMFORT CORPORATION Fouke, P. B.	12/31/44		89,695.73			89,695.73
Fouke, L. R.		5,000.00	138,909.37			143,909.37
Fowler, F. E., Jr.		10,000.00	157,693.59			167,693.59
<u>NEBRASKA</u>						
J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS Brandeis, George	1/31/45	49,999.92		74,916.61		124,916.53
<u>NEW JERSEY</u>						
AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS CORPORATION Brush, Alvin G.	12/31/44	50,000.00		15,000.00	15,000.00	80,000.00
BENGUE, INC. Seltzer, Theodore	12/31/44	12,000.00	254,691.14			266,691.14
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY Dorrance, Arthur C.	7/31/45	99,000.00				99,000.00
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE-PEET COMPANY Coulter, J. A.	12/31/44	40,000.08		35,500.00		75,500.08
Little, E. H.		100,000.08		140,141.00		240,141.08
Railey, B. W.		40,000.08		60,000.00		100,000.08
HAHNE & COMPANY Buck, Junior C.	1/31/45	30,000.00			70,000.00	100,000.00

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW JERSEY (Cont.)</u>						
HOFFMAN - LA ROCHE INC. Barell, Dr. E. C. Bobst, E. H.	12/31/44					98,362.57 300,000.00
A. HOLLANDER & SON, INC. Hollander, Michael	12/31/44	52,000.00		52,000.00		104,000.00
JOHNSON & JOHNSON Johnson, R. W.	12/31/44	75,000.00		17,000.00		92,000.00
NEW JERSEY WORSTED MILLS Haltermann, Frederick W.	12/31/44	12,000.00		94,078.20		106,078.20
<u>NEW YORK</u>						
J. N. ADAM & CO. Holder, A. C.	1/31/45	45,000.00		55,000.00		100,000.00
AIR REDUCTION COMPANY INC. Adams, C. E.	12/31/44	65,000.00		43,900.00	1,250.00	110,150.00
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION Atherton, H. F.	12/31/44	125,000.00				125,000.00
ALLIED STORES CORPORATION Broidy, Edward W. Coons, Albert Lawrie, Walter H. McCarthy, Charles E. Puckett, B. Earl Pyke, Robert W.	1/31/45	26,000.00 26,000.00 24,000.00 13,000.00 30,000.00 26,000.00		100,237.00 63,780.00 173,396.51 71,780.00 185,220.00 68,048.00	140.00 180.00 200.00 200.00 200.00	126,377.00 89,960.00 197,396.51 84,980.00 215,420.00 94,248.00
AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE COMPANY Given, Wm. B., Jr.	12/31/44	75,000.00		20,000.00		95,000.00

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK (Cont.)</u>						
AMERICAN CAN COMPANY	12/31/44					
Figgis, D. W.		100,000.00			4,200.00	104,200.00
Sullivan, M. J.		150,000.00			4,000.00	154,000.00
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY	12/31/44					
Bell, W. B.		75,000.00		141,571.58		216,571.58
Cooper, K. F.		43,200.00		40,149.99		83,349.99
AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Derby, H. L.		44,928.00		41,755.99		86,683.99
AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY	4/30/45					
Hardy, Charles J.		96,000.00			1,201.00	97,201.00
Stevenson, F. A.		75,000.00			1,201.00	76,201.00
AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY	12/31/44					
Dickerman, William C.		112,500.00			1,340.00	113,840.00
Fraser, Duncan W.		90,000.00			1,355.00	91,355.00
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY	12/31/44					
Cooper, C. P.		99,999.96			1,400.00	101,399.96
Gifford, W. S.		206,250.00			3,900.00	210,150.00
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY	12/31/44					
Hahn, Paul M.		50,000.00*		39,691.98		89,691.98
Hill, George W.		120,000.00		66,153.29		186,153.29
Riggio, Vincent		50,000.00		39,691.98		89,691.98
AMERICAN WEEKLY, INC.	12/31/44					
Berkowitz, Mortimer		52,166.64		132,462.99		184,629.63

* Less: Salary paid to P. M. Hahn by The American Tobacco Company but billed to a subsidiary company.

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK (Cont.)</u>						
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY Colt, S. Sloan	12/31/44	100,000.00			5,450.00	105,450.00
HERMAN BASCH & CO., INC. Nauen, Ernest	12/31/44	18,000.00			63,927.62	81,927.62
		18,000.00			63,927.62	81,927.62
Vortrefflich, Paul W.						
BLUE NETWORK COMPANY, INC. La Roche, Chester J.	12/31/44	75,000.00		10,000.00		85,000.00
BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY - DELAWARE Bristol, H. P.	12/31/44	60,000.00		29,548.92		89,548.92
		49,999.92		29,548.92		79,548.84
Bristol, L. H.		49,999.92		29,548.92		79,548.84
Bristol, W. M., Jr.						
BROCKWAY MOTOR COMPANY, INC. Piroumoff, G. S.	12/31/44	30,000.00		27,000.00	20,000.00	77,000.00
CARTER CARBURETOR CORPORATION Weed, Hugh H. C.	4/30/45	48,000.00			58,456.00	106,456.00
CHARLES STORES COMPANY, INC. Hornstein, B. S.	1/31/45	30,000.00		158,414.63		188,414.63
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK Aldrich, Winthrop W.	12/31/44	175,000.00			7,800.00	182,800.00
		100,000.00			7,000.00	107,000.00
Campbell, H. Donald						
CHEMICAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY Houston, Frank K.	12/31/44	75,000.00		1,725.00		76,725.00
CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST COMPANY Sherer, Dunham B.	12/31/44	75,000.00		1,020.00		76,020.00
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. Palmer, C. R.	12/31/44	95,000.00				95,000.00
CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY OF AMERICA Hufnagel, F. B.	12/31/44	110,000.00				110,000.00

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK (Cont.)</u>						
H. DUYS & CO., INC. Steur, John A. C.	3/31/45				122,972.28*	122,972.28
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY Hargrave, T. J.	12/31/44					107,482.69
Lovejoy, Frank W. Sievers, H. C.						85,451.92
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL ENGRAVING CO., INC. Jacober, M. C.	12/31/44	14,800.00	29,675.92	3,000.00	59,391.83	106,867.75
ETHYL CORPORATION Webb, Earle W.	12/31/44	60,000.00		30,438.00		90,438.00
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK Fraser, Leon	12/31/44	85,000.00			1,200.00	86,200.00
Welldon, Samuel A.		75,000.00			1,200.00	76,200.00

* Includes \$10,000.00 paid on account for expenses.

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK (Cont.)</u>						
GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Chester, Colby M.		75,000.00			75.00	75,075.00
Francis, Clarence		130,000.00				130,000.00
Igleheart, Austin S.		115,000.00				115,000.00
Metcalf, Charles W.		100,000.00				100,000.00
Young, Udell C.		85,000.00				85,000.00

The foregoing compensation comprises amounts paid on behalf of General Foods Corporation and subsidiaries as follows:

	<u>General Foods Comparative</u>	<u>Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Total</u>
Colby M. Chester	62,612.62	12,462.38	75,075.00
Clarence Francis	108,420.32	21,579.68	130,000.00
Austin S. Igleheart	95,910.28	19,089.72	115,000.00
Charles W. Metcalf	83,400.24	16,599.76	100,000.00
Udell C. Young	62,900.00	22,100.00	85,000.00

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK (Cont.)</u>						
GENERAL MOTORS ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION Schumann, John J., Jr.	12/31/44	65,000.00		64,030.00	1,489.00	130,519.00
<p>BONUS includes the total value of Bonus Awards granted for 1943, partly in General Motors Corporation Common stock and partly in cash, payable August 3, 1944. The Stock portion of the awards was computed at \$61.50 per share, the closing market price of General Motors Corporation Common stock on August 3, 1944, as evidenced by the New York Stock Exchange.</p> <p>BONUS also includes the fourth fourth of Bonus Awards granted for 1941, payable in General Motors Corporation Common stock in 1944 computed at \$62.75 per share, the closing market price of General Motors Corporation Common stock on December 26, 1944, the available delivery date, as evidenced by the New York Stock Exchange.</p> <p>OTHER COMPENSATION represents dividends received on bonus stock held in escrow.</p>						
W. T. GRANT COMPANY Fogler, Raymond H.	1/31/45	60,000.00		75,000.00		135,000.00
THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO. (NEW JERSEY)	2/28/45					
Adams, O. C.		100,021.00			20.00	100,041.00
Brooks, C. A.		100,021.00				100,021.00
Byrnes, W. M.		100,021.00			60.00	100,081.00
Smith, R. B.		79,259.96				79,259.96

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK (Cont.)</u>						
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK	12/31/44					
Cleveland, J. Luther		98,548.39			7,310.28	105,858.67
Conway, W. Palen		100,000.00			5,242.47	105,242.47
Stetson, Eugene W.		100,000.00			7,589.53	107,589.53
GUGGENHEIM NITRATE CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Whelpley, Medley G. B.		87,500.00				87,500.00
HANDY AND HARMAN	12/31/44					
Handy, C. W.		84,000.00				84,000.00
Niemeyer, G. H.		84,000.00				84,000.00
HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.	12/31/44					
Brace, Donald C.		7,500.00	76,464.60	525.00		84,489.60
Scott, S. Spencer		5,000.00	76,464.60	350.00		81,814.60
THE HEARST CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Winchell, Walter		62,400.00	34,841.19			97,241.19
HEARST MAGAZINES INC.	12/31/44					
Berlin, Richard E.		50,000.00			74,134.43	124,134.43
THE WILLIAM HENGERER COMPANY	1/31/45					
Hecht, Harold M.		30,000.00			70,000.00	100,000.00
HICKOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.	4/30/45					
Hickok, S. Rae		27,000.00			93,000.00	120,000.00
INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY	12/31/44					
Doubleday, George		78,000.00				78,000.00

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK (Cont.)</u>						
JOHNSON & HIGGINS	12/31/44					
Davey, W. N.		132,418.03			140.00	132,558.03
Hall, W. E.		117,704.91			220.00	117,924.91
Hunt, E. F.		117,704.91			200.00	117,904.91
Keegan, J. S.		132,418.03			220.00	132,638.03
La Boyteaux, W. H.		205,983.59			240.00	206,223.59
Lowe, Henry W.		132,418.03			240.00	132,658.03
Otis, Courtlandt		88,278.68			220.00	88,498.68
Sexton, Herbert B.		102,991.80			260.00	103,251.80
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY	1/31/45					
Mitton, Edward R.		49,000.00		91,800.16		140,800.16
JOSKE BROS. CO.	1/31/45					
Calvert, J. H.		24,000.00		121,052.10		145,052.10
KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Stannard, E. T.		125,000.00			1,100.00	126,100.00
LACKAWANNA STEEL CONSTRUCTION CORP.	12/31/44					
Phillippi, W. H.		89,205.73				89,205.73
LENLEN & MITCHELL, INC.	12/31/44					
Lennen, Philip W.		79,999.92		3,333.33		83,333.25
FREDERICK LOESER & CO., INC.	1/31/45					
Pridday, Joseph E.		50,000.00		49,831.26		99,831.26
LONGINES-WITTMAUER WATCH CO., INC.	3/31/45					
Cartoun, M. F.			100,585.17	10,000.00		110,585.17
Guilden, Morris		33,000.00	75,585.18	15,000.00		123,585.18
Heinmuller, J. P. V.		21,000.00	45,693.72	10,000.00		76,693.72
Perlman, Samuel		25,000.00	56,613.91	10,000.00		91,613.91
LORD & TAYLOR	1/31/45					
Hoving, Walter		70,000.00			65,000.00	135,000.00

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK (Cont.)</u>						
JOE LOWE CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Lowe, Joe		50,000.00		45,000.00		95,000.00
Nissman, Morris			114,882.59			114,882.59
Price, Louis		50,000.00		45,000.00		95,000.00
R. H. MACY & CO., INC.	1/31/45					
Marks, Edwin I.		90,000.00			280.00	90,280.00
Straus, Jack I.		99,999.99			320.00	100,319.99
McCALL CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Warner, William B.		75,000.00		65,179.00	600.00	140,779.00
McCALLUM-HATCH BRONZE CO., INC.	12/31/44					
McCallum, John C.		82,608.78				82,608.78
JAMES MCGREERY & COMPANY	1/31/45					
Davidson, J. E.		60,000.00			40,000.00	100,000.00
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.	12/31/44					
Lincoln, Leroy A.		125,000.00				125,000.00
GEORGE W. MILLAR & CO., INC.	6/30/45					
Greenman, Lewis C.		81,217.72		1,588.11		82,805.83
PHILIP MORRIS & CO. LTD. INC.	3/31/45					
Chalkley, O. H.		75,000.00		25,000.00		100,000.00
Lyon, A. E.		75,000.00		25,000.00		100,000.00
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY	12/31/44					
Tomlinson, R. E.		91,200.00				91,200.00
NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO., INC.	12/31/44					
Trammell, Niles		70,000.08		14,000.00	200.00	84,200.08
NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORP.	12/31/44					
Van Bomel, L. A.		120,000.00			620.00	120,620.00

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK (Cont.)</u>						
NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CORP.	12/31/44					
Balfe, Thomas W.		50,000.00		42,000.00		92,000.00
Mac Namara, M. J.		50,000.00		42,000.00		92,000.00
Porter, Seton		100,000.00		105,000.00		205,000.00
NATIONAL GYPSUM COMPANY	12/31/44					
Baker, Melvin H.		91,250.08				91,250.08
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY	12/31/44					
Bierwirth, John E.		75,000.00			5,000.00	80,000.00
PARAMOUNT PICTURES INC.	12/31/44					
Balaban, Barney		156,000.00				156,000.00
Bracken, Edward V.		105,083.34				105,083.34
Brackett, Charles		102,100.00				102,100.00
Butler, Frank		104,525.00				104,525.00
Crosby, Harry L. (Bing Crosby)		192,944.48				192,944.48
DeSylva, George G.		204,654.76				204,654.76
Donlevy, Brian		86,166.67				86,166.67
Farrow, John V.		92,141.67				92,141.67
Freeman, Y. Frank		130,000.00				130,000.00
Ginsberg, Henry		146,566.66				146,566.66
Goddard, Paulette		187,333.33				187,333.33
Hope, Bob		185,416.67				185,416.67
Howard, Dorothy (Dorothy Lamour)		167,500.01				167,500.01
Keough, Austin C.		78,000.00				78,000.00
Kohlmar, Fred		75,333.34				75,333.34
Ladd, Alan Walbridge		88,999.99				88,999.99
Lanfield, Sidney		104,464.25				104,464.25
Leisen, Mitchell		172,816.24				172,816.24

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK (Cont.)</u>						
PARAMOUNT PICTURES INC. (Cont.)	12/31/44					
MacMurray, Fred		213,333.33				213,333.33
Marshall, George		156,000.00				156,000.00
McCarey, Thomas Leo		75,000.00			1,038,035.37	1,113,035.37
McCrea, Joel		81,250.00				81,250.00
Milland, Raymond		243,333.33				243,333.33
Miller, Seton I.		130,600.00				130,600.00
Moore, Victor Fred		91,000.00				91,000.00
Reagan, Chas. M.		78,611.16				78,611.16
Sandrich, Mark Rex		141,000.00				141,000.00
Scott, Allan		78,750.00				78,750.00
Thornburg, Betty June (Betty Hutton)		84,875.00				84,875.00
Tugend, Harry		131,650.00				131,650.00
Wilder, Samuel "Billy"		136,750.04				136,750.04
Zukor, Adolph		104,000.00			5,000.00	109,000.00
J. C. PENNEY COMPANY	12/31/44					
Binzen, F. W.		10,000.00			67,365.84	77,365.84
Crocker, G. H.		10,000.00			67,365.84	77,365.84
Herbert, J. I. H.		10,000.00			67,365.84	77,365.84
Hughes, A. W.		10,000.00			67,365.84	77,365.84
Reynolds, W. A.		10,000.00			67,365.84	77,365.84
Ross, E. A.		10,000.00			67,365.84	77,365.84
Trown, R. W.		10,000.00			67,365.84	77,365.84
PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Cates, Louis S.		150,000.00				150,000.00
THE READER'S DIGEST ASSOCIATION, INC.	12/31/44					
Cole, Albert L.		84,500.00				84,500.00
Payne, Kenneth W.		48,000.00		36,462.82		84,462.82
Wallace, DeWitt		99,500.00				99,500.00

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK (Cont.)</u>						
REEVES BROTHERS, INC.	6/30/45					
Kerr, A. M.		36,000.00		42,000.00		78,000.00
Reeves, J. M.		66,000.00		61,000.00		127,000.00
RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY INC.	12/31/44					
Stoll, Albert F.		52,000.00	38,055.47			90,055.47
THE F. & M. SCHAEFER BREWING CO.	12/31/44					
Schaefer, F. M. E.		84,000.00			140.00	84,140.00
Schaefer, R. J.		108,000.00			140.00	108,140.00
SIMPLICITY PATTERN CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES	12/31/44					
Shapiro, Joseph M.		60,000.00			53,359.45	113,359.45
SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.	12/31/44					
Brown, John A.		90,000.00				90,000.00
Holton, George V.		80,000.00				80,000.00
Sheets, Harold F.		86,667.00				86,667.00
L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC.	1/31/45					
Roten, J. F.		18,000.00		69,086.26		87,086.26
Sonneborn, Dr. F.		22,500.00		69,086.26		91,586.26
Sonneborn, R. G.		13,500.00		69,086.26		82,586.26
TECHNICAL METAL FINISHING CORP.	12/31/44					
Munzer, Alfred E.		36,400.00		48,800.00		85,200.00
Munzer, William		36,400.00		48,800.00		85,200.00
Munzer, William A.		36,400.00		48,800.00		85,200.00
TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY	12/31/44					
Humphrey, William F.		75,000.00			3,585.20	78,585.20
THE TITCHE-GOETTINGER COMPANY	1/31/45					
Brown, William J.		18,000.00		81,574.35		99,574.35
TODD SHIPYARDS CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Reilly, John D.		135,912.50				135,912.50
M. H. TREADWELL COMPANY, INC.	12/31/44					
Casey, J. S.		44,800.00			50,000.00	94,800.00

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK (Cont.)</u>						
TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX FILM CORP.	12/31/44					
Ameche, Don F.		117,000.00				117,000.00
Bacher, Wm. A.		79,500.00				79,500.00
Bacon, Lloyd		161,250.00				161,250.00
Bankhead, Talullah B.		116,666.65				116,666.65
Caldwell, Erskine		83,750.00				83,750.00
Coburn, Charles D.		197,991.24				197,991.24
Connors, Thomas J.		106,000.00			6,300.00	112,300.00
Foster, Preston S.		78,666.67				78,666.67
Foy, Bryan		172,250.00				172,250.00
Grable, Betty		172,000.00				172,000.00
Hathaway, Henry L.		132,500.00				132,500.00
Haymes, Richard B.		104,062.50				104,062.50
Humberstone, H. B.		75,541.67				75,541.67
Jessel, George A.		99,291.66				99,291.66
King, Henry		143,333.34				143,333.34
Lebaron, William		159,000.00				159,000.00
Lighton, Louis D.		77,833.33				77,833.33
Lubitsch, Ernst		159,500.00				159,500.00
MacMurray, Frederick		177,884.59				177,884.59
Mankiewicz, Joseph L.		185,500.00				185,500.00
Mayo, Archie L.		89,038.37				89,038.37
Miranda, Carmen		201,458.33				201,458.33
Mitchell, Thomas		106,666.66				106,666.66
Moskowitz, Joseph		79,500.00				79,500.00
Newman, Alfred		81,317.41				81,317.41
Perlberg, William		185,500.00				185,500.00
Preminger, Otto L.		95,875.00				95,875.00

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK (Cont.)</u>						
TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX FILM CORP. (Cont.)	12/31/44					
Raft, George		108,333.32				108,333.32
Raine, Norman R.		102,375.00				102,375.00
Ratoff, Gregory		145,000.00				145,000.00
Schenck, Joseph M.		130,416.57				130,416.57
Schreiber, Lew		81,500.00				81,500.00
Seaton, George E.		123,266.66				123,266.66
Skouras, Spyros P.		254,807.57			1,100.00	255,907.57
Stahl, John M.		172,250.00				172,250.00
Swerling, Joseph		137,000.00				137,000.00
Tierney, Gene		77,083.34				77,083.34
Trotti, Lamar		88,375.00				88,375.00
Woolley, Edgar M.		80,104.16				80,104.16
Wurtzel, Sol M.		77,500.00				77,500.00
Zanuck, Darryl F.		260,833.33				260,833.33
UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER COMPANY (DELAWARE)	12/31/44					
Wagoner, Philip D.		138,860.00				138,860.00
UNION BAG & PAPER CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Calder, Alexander		85,000.00		32,810.00	900.00	118,710.00
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES	12/31/44					
Charske, F. W.		75,000.00			4,215.00	79,215.00
Jeffers, W. M.		75,000.00			780.00	75,780.00
UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY	12/31/44					
Davis, F. B., Jr.		150,000.00			550.00	150,550.00
Humphreys, H. E., Jr.		72,000.00		35,000.00	500.00	107,500.00
Marlor, H. S.		50,000.04		35,000.00	500.00	85,500.04
Needham, T. J.		50,000.04		35,000.00	550.00	85,550.04
Roberts, Elmer		50,000.04		35,000.00	500.00	85,500.04
Smith, H. E.		99,999.96		49,000.00	550.00	149,549.96

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK (Cont.)</u>						
WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION Li, K. C.	12/31/44	4,500.00	88.809		40.00	93,349.00
WALLERSTEIN COMPANY, INC. Graf, William	12/31/44	60,000.00		21,000.00		81,000.00
Wallerstein, Leo		84,000.00		10,000.00		94,000.00
WALWORTH COMPANY Holton, W. B., Jr.	12/31/44	75,000.00			45,000.00	120,000.00
WARNER BROS. CIRCUIT MANAGEMENT CORPORATION Coston, J. E.	8/31/45	46,800.00		25,706.13	5,200.00*	77,706.13
Hoffman, I. J.		52,000.00		24,191.94		76,191.94
WARNER BROS. PICTURES, INC. Bernhard, Jos.	8/31/45	130,000.00			{ 1,100.00	157,100.00
Bernhardt, Kurt		111,708.33			{ 26,000.00*	111,708.33
Blanke, Henry		154,500.00				154,500.00
Bogart, Humphrey		132,916.67				132,916.67
Boyer, Charles		207,500.00				207,500.00
Buckner, Robert		81,625.00				81,625.00
Butler, David		123,750.00				123,750.00
Crawford, Joan		100,000.00				100,000.00
Curtiz, Michael		203,759.83				203,759.83
Daves, Delmar		87,450.00				87,450.00
Einfeld, S. C.		151,333.33				151,333.33
Flynn, Errol		184,000.00				184,000.00
Forbstein, Leo		91,000.00				91,000.00
Francen, Victor		86,916.67				86,916.67
Garfield, Jules		114,708.33				114,708.33

* Allowance for expense.

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK (Cont.)</u>						
WARNER BROS. PICTURES, INC. (Cont.)	8/31/45					
Grant, Cary		172,916.67				172,916.67
Hawks, Howard		80,000.00				80,000.00
Hellinger, Mark		159,000.00				159,000.00
Henreid, Paul		163,437.66				163,437.66
Morner, Stanley		88,541.67		30,000.00		118,541.67
Sakall, S. Z.		80,208.33				80,208.33
Schneider, S.		65,000.00			{ 900.00 (13,000.00**	78,900.00
Shumlin, Herman		91,666.74				91,666.74
Stanwyck, Barbara		125,666.67				125,666.67
Steiner, Max		89,566.67				89,566.67
Wald, Jerry		75,416.67				75,416.67
Walsh, Raoul		173,000.00				173,000.00
Warner, A.		91,000.00			(900.00	104,900.00
Warner, H. M.		182,000.00			(13,000.00**	182,500.00
Warner, J. L.		182,000.00			500.00	182,500.00
Woolley, Edgar M.		125,000.00			100.00	182,100.00
WARNER BROS. PICTURES DISTRIBUTING CORPORATION	8/31/45					
Kalmenson, Benj.		71,761.00			13,000.00**	84,761.00
WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.	12/31/44					
Stoll, C. G.		90,000.00			520.00	90,520.00
R. C. WILLIAMS & COMPANY, INC.	4/30/45					
Jaburg, Hugo F.		52,000.00		25,000.00		77,000.00
Roer, Albert			76,818.30			76,818.30

** Allowance for expense.

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW YORK (Cont.)</u>						
F. W. WOOLWORTH COMPANY	12/31/44					
Chamberlain, G. S.			75,156.76			75,156.76
Cornwell, A. L.			94,209.01			94,209.01
Crowther, H. S.			80,484.29			80,484.29
Deyo, C. W.			250,974.50			250,974.50
O'Neil, H. E.			87,675.87			87,675.87
<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>						
R J REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY	12/31/44					
Williams, S. Clay		100,000.00				100,000.00
<u>OHIO</u>						
THE AETNA PAPER COMPANY	12/31/44					
Howard, H. M.		36,000.00		84,949.74		120,949.74
THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY	12/31/44					
Hook, Charles R.		80,292.00		17,552.15		97,844.15
THE AUSTIN COMPANY	12/31/44					
Bryant, George A.		12,875.16		62,275.00		75,150.16
THE BUICK YOUNGSTOWN COMPANY	12/31/44					
Hopper, E. D.		9,900.00		98,731.20		108,631.20
CHAMPION SPARK PLUG COMPANY	12/31/44					
Stranahan, Frank D.		120,000.00				120,000.00
Stranahan, Robert A.		170,000.00				170,000.00
THE CROSLLEY CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Cosgrove, R. C.		50,000.00		39,999.92		89,999.92
DAVID DAVIES, INC.	12/31/44					
Jameson, Harry W.		18,000.00		95,635.41	1,200.00	114,835.41

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>OHIO (Cont.)</u>						
THE DENISON ENGINEERING COMPANY Denison, W. C., Jr.	12/31/44	100,000.00				100,000.00
EATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY Eaton, J. O.	12/31/44	60,000.00		40,000.00		100,000.00
THE FOREST CITY PUBLISHING COMPANY Bellamy, Paul	12/31/44	15,600.00			83,445.22	99,045.22
Graham, Sterling E.		40,000.00			50,000.00	90,000.00
GENERAL MACHINERY CORPORATION Rentschler, G. A.	12/31/44	90,000.00		10,000.00	100.00	100,100.00
THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY Collyer, John L.	12/31/44	100,000.00		45,000.00	(a)	145,000.00

(a) There was also paid during the year \$9,191.23 to an insurance company under the terms of an approved retirement income plan. This amount is not considered compensation as it is forfeitable.

THE GRUEN WATCH COMPANY Katz, Benjamin S.	3/31/45	42,000.00		41,000.00		83,000.00
ROBERT HELLER & ASSOCIATES, INC. Heller, Robert	12/31/44	75,000.00			1,069.01*	76,069.01
INDUSTRIAL RAYON CORPORATION Rivitz, Hiram S.	12/31/44	75,000.00		33,893.84	(A)	108,893.84

NOTE A - This amount does not include an amount of \$26,106.16 paid by Industrial Rayon Corporation during 1944 into Industrial Rayon Corporation Employees' Pension Fund Trust for the benefit of this officer. This amount was not available to this officer during the year 1944.

* Premium on life insurance - portion of company's contribution to pension trust.

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>OHIO (Cont.)</u>						
THE KROGER GROCERY & BAKING COMPANY	12/31/44					
Bracy, Harry W.		25,000.00				221,393.75
Robertson, Charles M.		81,284.32		196,393.75		81,284.32
THE F. AND R. LAZARUS AND COMPANY	1/31/45					
Lazarus, Simon		100,000.00				100,000.00
THE MIDLAND STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY	12/31/44					
Kulas, E. J.		99,428.92				99,428.92
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY	12/31/44					
Allyn, S. C.		80,000.00				96,000.00
Deeds, Edward A.		75,000.00		16,000.00		100,000.00
OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY	12/31/44				25,000.00*	
Levis, J. P.		90,000.00				90,000.00
Levis, W. E.		100,000.00				100,000.00
THE WILLIAM POWELL COMPANY	12/31/44					
Coombe, H. E.						83,614.97
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY AND AFFILIATED GROUP	6/30/45					
Barnes, F. M.		75,000.00				94,000.00
Brodie, R. K.		75,000.00		19,000.00		94,000.00
Deupree, R. R.		100,000.00		78,049.00		178,049.00
THE PYRAMID RUBBER COMPANY	9/30/45					
McIntosh, W. B.		8,400.00		126,899.73		135,299.73
THE WM. TAYLOR SON & COMPANY	1/31/45					
Scholl, D. H.		32,500.00		67,500.00		100,000.00
THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY	12/31/44					
Umstatt, Wm. E.		139,900.00				139,900.00
THE WELDON TOOL COMPANY	12/31/44					
Bergstrom, C. A.		25,090.00		50,000.00		75,090.00

* Expense allowance.

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>OKLAHOMA</u>						
CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY Moran, Dan	12/31/44	100,000.00			200.00	100,200.00
<u>OREGON</u>						
MEIER & FRANK COMPANY, INC. Adams, R. R.	1/31/45	60,000.00		25,000.00		85,000.00
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>						
ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA AND AFFILIATED CORPORATIONS Davis, Arthur V.	12/31/44	108,000.00				108,000.00
Gibbons, G. R.		75,400.00				75,400.00
THE ANCHOR PACKING COMPANY Clarke, Walter J.	12/31/44			85,133.72		85,133.72
Edmonds, John F.				78,322.84		78,322.84
Kohl, Frank				118,415.38	10,000.00	128,415.38
ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY Prentis, H. W., Jr.	12/31/44	125,000.00				125,000.00
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY (DELAWARE) Mackall, Paul	12/31/44	90,000.00		59,760.00		149,760.00
COPPERWELD STEEL COMPANY Bramer, S. E.	12/31/44	27,520.00		74,960.48		102,480.48
GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION Fink, G. R.	12/31/44	62,500.00		75,000.00		137,500.00
HEINTZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY Meinel, William J.	12/31/44	25,000.00		171,308.79		196,308.79
HERSHEY CHOCOLATE CORPORATION Murrie, Wm. F. R.	12/31/44	95,014.01				95,014.01

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>PENNSYLVANIA (Cont.)</u>						
JOSEPH HORNE COMPANY	1/31/45					
Burchfield, W. H.		49,563.00		69,189.55		118,752.55
Friesell, Wm. H., Sr.		46,884.00		65,449.58		112,333.58
JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Lewis, H. E.		120,416.65				120,416.65
Parsons, L. M.		79,166.69				79,166.69
LOWMAN-SHIELDS RUBBER COMPANY	12/31/44					
Shields, John, Jr.		8,000.00	75,481.15			83,481.15
LUKENS STEEL COMPANY	12/31/44					
Wolcott, Robert W.		75,624.77			2,565.00	78,189.77
MCCLOSKEY & COMPANY	12/31/44					
McCloskey, M. H., Jr.		156,000.00				156,000.00
THE MIDVALE COMPANY	12/31/44					
Bradley, Francis		45,000.00		40,850.00	550.00	86,400.00
G. C. MURPHY COMPANY	12/31/44					
Mack, Edgar M.		20,000.00		80,000.00		100,000.00
Sample, Paul L.		15,000.00		61,000.00		76,000.00
Shaw, Walter C.		20,000.00		80,000.00		100,000.00
NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Fink, G. R.		62,500.00		75,000.00	400.00	137,900.00
Millsop, T. E.		26,666.64		50,000.00	400.00	77,066.64
Weir, E. T.		93,750.00		112,500.00	400.00	206,650.00
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY	12/31/44					
Clement, M. W.		110,000.00			745.00	110,745.00
JACOB SIEGEL COMPANY, INC.	1/31/45					
Siegel, Jacob		90,000.00				90,000.00

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>PENNSLVANIA (Cont.)</u>						
SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES	12/31/44					
Boyer, Francis		27,500.00		66,550.00		94,050.00
Kline, C. Mahlon		30,000.00		72,600.00		102,600.00
TASTY BAKING COMPANY	12/31/44					
Baur, P. J.		122,578.55				122,578.55
Morris, H. C.		122,578.55				122,578.55
TOWNSEND COMPANY	6/30/45					
Weidner, H. C.		39,000.00		46,222.22		76,222.22
WEIRTON STEEL COMPANY	12/31/44					
Millsop, T. E.		33,666.72		50,000.00		83,666.72
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY	12/31/44					
Bucher, Geo. H.		95,000.00		45,000.00	1,500.00	141,500.00
Robertson, A. W.		150,050.00		47,000.00	1,350.00	198,400.00
<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>						
COLLYER INSULATED WIRE COMPANY	12/31/44					
Moeller, Robert C.		24,000.00		50,000.00	22,604.00*	96,604.00
<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>						
ROCK HILL PRINTING AND FINISHING CO.	12/31/44					
Joslin, Archie O.		55,000.00		28,548.00		83,548.00
<u>TEXAS</u>						
POLLOCK PAPER & BOX COMPANY	12/31/44					
Jacobs, Leslie L.		100,000.00				100,000.00
SOUTHERN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION	12/31/44					
Brown, Willis C.		15,000.00		96,226.93		111,226.93

* Represents adjustment of bonus for 1942.

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEU- SATION	TOTAL
<u>VERMONT</u>						
E. B. AND A. C. WHITING COMPANY Unsworth, Thomas A.	5/31/45	48,000.00		75,000.00		123,000.00
<u>VIRGINIA</u>						
NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY Ferguson, H. L.	12/31/44	40,000.00			84,831.08	124,831.08
REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY Reynolds, B. S.	12/31/44	75,000.00		20,000.00		95,000.00
<u>WISCONSIN</u>						
THE ELECTRIC SPRAYIT COMPANY Deutsch, S.	12/31/44	18,360.00		73,360.00		91,720.00
THE FALK CORPORATION Falk, Harold S.	12/31/44	26,000.00		68,567.07		94,567.07
THE PARKER PEN COMPANY Frederick, C. L.	2/28/45	12,000.00		66,509.85		78,509.85
WESTERN PRINTING & LITHOGRAPHING CO. Benstead, H. M.	12/31/44	9,600.00	123,694.78			133,294.78
Voigt, Elmer G.		9,600.00	144,913.40			154,513.40
Wadewitz, E. H.		15,000.00	189,206.60			204,206.60
Wadewitz, W. R.		9,600.00	152,769.31			162,369.31

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER COMPEN- SATION	TOTAL
REPORT OF PAYMENTS OF SALARY, COMMISSION, BONUS OR OTHER COMPENSATION PAID IN EXCESS OF \$75,000.00 COMPILED FROM INCOME RETURNS, SCHEDULE F-1, FILED FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1943 AND FISCAL YEARS ENDED IN 1944 SUPPLEMENTAL NO. 2						
<u>MARYLAND</u>						
STEWART & COMPANY, INC. Abbott, T. P.	1/31/44	35,000.00			46,404.42	81,404.42
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>						
E. B. BADGER & SONS COMPANY Badger, Erastus B. Hall, Walter T. Hargrove, George C. Lunt, George P. Peters, William A., Jr.	12/31/43	18,000.00 18,000.00 12,000.00 12,000.00 18,000.00	96,963.75 96,963.75 64,642.50 64,642.50 96,963.75			114,963.75 114,963.75 76,642.50 76,642.50 114,963.75
LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY Countway, F. A.	6/30/44	30,000.00		380,947.92		410,947.92
NATIONAL FIREWORKS, INC. Babbitt, Edwin V. Clark, George J. J.	8/31/44	52,000.00 52,000.00	100,000.00 100,000.00	10,000.00 10,000.00	1,200.00 1,200.00	163,200.00 163,200.00
<u>MINNESOTA</u>						
POWERS DRY GOODS COMPANY, INC. Olson, Doddrick	1/31/44	36,000.00			48,885.89	84,885.89

NAME OF CORPORATION AND OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES	CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR ENDED	SALARY	COMMISSION	BONUS	OTHER CO-PEN- SATION	TOTAL
<u>NEW JERSEY</u>						
HAHNE & COMPANY Buck, Junior C.	1/31/44	30,000.00			70,000.00	100,000.00
<u>NEW YORK</u>						
J. N. ADAM & COMPANY Holder, Albin O.	1/31/44	45,000.00			55,000.00	100,000.00
BLUE BELL, INCORPORATED Fox, J. C.	11/30/44					101,666.68
HANDY AND HARMAN Handy, C. W. Niemeyer, G. H.	12/31/43	87,000.00 87,000.00				87,000.00 87,000.00
THE WILLIAM HENGERER COMPANY Hecht, Harold M.	1/31/44	30,000.00			70,000.00	100,000.00
MCCAMPBELL & COMPANY, INC. Hughes, John Chambers Mannion, Frank D. McC Campbell, Leavelle Storm, Raymand H.	12/31/43				95,520.94 95,520.94 133,191.47 95,520.94	95,520.94 95,520.94 133,191.47 95,520.94
JAMES MCCREERY & COMPANY Davidson, J. Edward	1/31/44	60,000.00			39,412.75	99,412.75
CARL L. NORDEN, INC. Barth, T. H.	10/31/44	86,458.34		1,666.67		88,125.01
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>						
LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION Garthwaite, A. A.	10/31/44	55,000.00			21,392.98	76,392.98
<u>TEXAS</u>						
POLLOCK PAPER & BOX COMPANY Jacobs, Leslie L.	12/31/43	100,000.00				100,000.00

WHEN THIS RELEASE HAS BEEN MIMEOGRAPHED, PLEASE
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✓- 361

[Handwritten initials]

...res showing the
...om warehouse, for
...ident's proclamation
...s of April 13, 1942,
...45, as follows:

... flour, semolina,
...ashed or cracked

Country of Origin	Established : Imports		Established : Imports	
	Quota	May 29, 1945, to May 28, 1946, Incl.:	Quota	May 29, 1945, to May 28, 1946, I
	(Bushels)	(Bushels)	(Pounds)	(Pounds)
Canada	795,000	794,444	3,815,000	1,375,199
China	-	-	24,000	-
Hungary	-	-	13,000	-
Hong Kong	-	-	13,000	-
Japan	-	-	8,000	-
United Kingdom	100	-	75,000	-
Australia	-	-	1,000	234
Germany	100	-	5,000	-
Syria	100	-	5,000	-
New Zealand	-	-	1,000	-
Chile	-	-	1,000	-
Netherlands	100	-	1,000	-
Argentina	2,000	-	14,000	-
Italy	100	-	2,000	-
Cuba	-	-	12,000	-
France	1,000	-	1,000	-
Greece	-	-	1,000	-
Mexico	100	-	1,000	-
Panama	-	-	1,000	-
Uruguay	-	-	1,000	-
Poland and Danzig	-	-	1,000	-
Sweden	-	-	1,000	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	1,000	-
Norway	-	-	1,000	-
Canary Islands	-	-	1,000	-
Rumania	1,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	100	-	-	-
Brazil	100	-	-	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	100	-	-	-
Belgium	100	-	-	-
	<u>800,000</u>	<u>794,444</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>	<u>1,375,433</u>

✓-361

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
June 11, 1946

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the quantities of wheat and wheat flour entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption under the import quotas established in the President's proclamation of May 28, 1941, as modified by the President's proclamations of April 13, 1942, and April 29, 1943, for the 12 months commencing May 29, 1945, as follows:

Country of Origin	Wheat		Wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar wheat products	
	: Established : Quota : (Bushels)	: Imports : May 29, 1945, to : May 28, 1946, Incl.: (Bushels)	: Established : Quota : (Pounds)	: Imports : May 29, 1945, : to May 28, 1946, I (Pounds)
Canada	795,000	794,444	3,815,000	1,375,199
China	-	-	24,000	-
Hungary	-	-	13,000	-
Hong Kong	-	-	13,000	-
Japan	-	-	8,000	-
United Kingdom	100	-	75,000	-
Australia	-	-	1,000	234
Germany	100	-	5,000	-
Syria	100	-	5,000	-
New Zealand	-	-	1,000	-
Chile	-	-	1,000	-
Netherlands	100	-	1,000	-
Argentina	2,000	-	14,000	-
Italy	100	-	2,000	-
Cuba	-	-	12,000	-
France	1,000	-	1,000	-
Greece	-	-	1,000	-
Mexico	100	-	1,000	-
Panama	-	-	1,000	-
Uruguay	-	-	1,000	-
Poland and Danzig	-	-	1,000	-
Sweden	-	-	1,000	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	1,000	-
Norway	-	-	1,000	-
Canary Islands	-	-	1,000	-
Rumania	1,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	100	-	-	-
Brazil	100	-	-	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	100	-	-	-
Belgium	100	-	-	-
	<u>800,000</u>	<u>794,444</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>	<u>1,375,433</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, June 13, 1946.

Press Service
No. V-361

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the quantities of wheat and wheat flour entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption under the import quotas established in the President's proclamation of May 28, 1941, as modified by the President's proclamations of April 13, 1942, and April 29, 1943, for the 12 months commencing May 29, 1945, as follows:

Country of Origin	Wheat		Wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar wheat products	
	Established Quota (Bushels)	Imports :May 29, 1945, to :May 28, 1946, Incl. (Bushels)	Established Quota (Pounds)	Imports :May 29, 1945, to :May 28, 1946, Incl. (Pounds)
Canada	795,000	794,444	3,815,000	1,375,199
China	-	-	24,000	-
Hungary	-	-	13,000	-
Hong Kong	-	-	13,000	-
Japan	-	-	8,000	-
United Kingdom	100	-	75,000	-
Australia	-	-	1,000	234
Germany	100	-	5,000	-
Syria	100	-	5,000	-
New Zealand	-	-	1,000	-
Chile	-	-	1,000	-
Netherlands	100	-	1,000	-
Argentina	2,000	-	14,000	-
Italy	100	-	2,000	-
Cuba	-	-	12,000	-
France	1,000	-	1,000	-
Greece	-	-	1,000	-
Mexico	100	-	1,000	-
Panama	-	-	1,000	-
Uruguay	-	-	1,000	-
Poland and Danzig	-	-	1,000	-
Sweden	-	-	1,000	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	1,000	-
Norway	-	-	1,000	-
Canary Islands	-	-	1,000	-
Rumania	1,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	100	-	-	-
Brazil	100	-	-	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	100	-	-	-
Belgium	100	-	-	-
	<u>800,000</u>	<u>794,444</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>	<u>1,375,433</u>

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V-362

guy

figures showing the
awn from warehouse, for
President's proclamation
nations of April 13, 1942,
9, 1946, as follows:

Country of Origin	Established : Imports		Established : Imports	
	Quota	May 29, 1946, to June 1, 1946	Quota	May 29, 1946, to June 1, 1946
	(Bushels)	(Bushels)	(Pounds)	(Pounds)
Canada	795,000	17	3,815,000	14,003
China	-	-	24,000	-
Hungary	-	-	13,000	-
Hong Kong	-	-	13,000	-
Japan	-	-	8,000	-
United Kingdom	100	-	75,000	-
Australia	-	-	1,000	-
Germany	100	-	5,000	-
Syria	100	-	5,000	-
New Zealand	-	-	1,000	-
Chile	-	-	1,000	-
Netherlands	100	-	1,000	-
Argentina	2,000	-	14,000	-
Italy	100	-	2,000	-
Cuba	-	-	12,000	-
France	1,000	-	1,000	-
Greece	-	-	1,000	-
Mexico	100	-	1,000	-
Panama	-	-	1,000	-
Uruguay	-	-	1,000	-
Poland and Danzig	-	-	1,000	-
Sweden	-	-	1,000	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	1,000	-
Norway	-	-	1,000	-
Canary Islands	-	-	1,000	-
Rumania	1,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	100	-	-	-
Brazil	100	-	-	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	100	-	-	-
Belgium	100	-	-	-
	<u>800,000</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>	<u>14,003</u>

V-362

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
June 11, 1946

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the quantities of wheat and wheat flour entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption under the import quotas established in the President's proclamation of May 28, 1941, as modified by the President's proclamations of April 13, 1942, and April 29, 1943, for the 12 months commencing May 29, 1946, as follows:

Country of Origin	Wheat		Wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar wheat products	
	Established Quota (Bushels)	Imports May 29, 1946, to June 1, 1946 (Bushels)	Established Quota (Pounds)	Imports May 29, 1946, to June 1, 1946 (Pounds)
Canada	795,000	17	3,815,000	14,003
China	-	-	24,000	-
Hungary	-	-	13,000	-
Hong Kong	-	-	13,000	-
Japan	-	-	8,000	-
United Kingdom	100	-	75,000	-
Australia	-	-	1,000	-
Germany	100	-	5,000	-
Syria	100	-	5,000	-
New Zealand	-	-	1,000	-
Chile	-	-	1,000	-
Netherlands	100	-	1,000	-
Argentina	2,000	-	14,000	-
Italy	100	-	2,000	-
Cuba	-	-	12,000	-
France	1,000	-	1,000	-
Greece	-	-	1,000	-
Mexico	100	-	1,000	-
Panama	-	-	1,000	-
Uruguay	-	-	1,000	-
Poland and Danzig	-	-	1,000	-
Sweden	-	-	1,000	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	1,000	-
Norway	-	-	1,000	-
Canary Islands	-	-	1,000	-
Rumania	1,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	100	-	-	-
Brazil	100	-	-	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	100	-	-	-
Belgium	100	-	-	-
	<u>800,000</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>	<u>14,003</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Thursday, June 13, 1946.

Press Service
No. V-362

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the quantities of wheat and wheat flour entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption under the import quotas established in the President's proclamation of May 28, 1941, as modified by the President's proclamations of April 13, 1942, and April 29, 1943, for the 12 months commencing May 29, 1946, as follows:

Country of Origin	Wheat		Wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar wheat products	
	Established Quota	Imports May 29, 1946, to June 1, 1946	Established Quota	Imports May 29, 1946, to June 1, 1946
	(Bushels)	(Bushels)	(Pounds)	(Pounds)
Canada	795,000	17	3,815,000	14,003
China	-	-	24,000	-
Hungary	-	-	13,000	-
Hong Kong	-	-	13,000	-
Japan	-	-	8,000	-
United Kingdom	100	-	75,000	-
Australia	-	-	1,000	-
Germany	100	-	5,000	-
Syria	100	-	5,000	-
New Zealand	-	-	1,000	-
Chile	-	-	1,000	-
Netherlands	100	-	1,000	-
Argentina	2,000	-	14,000	-
Italy	100	-	2,000	-
Cuba	-	-	12,000	-
France	1,000	-	1,000	-
Greece	-	-	1,000	-
Mexico	100	-	1,000	-
Panama	-	-	1,000	-
Uruguay	-	-	1,000	-
Poland and Danzig	-	-	1,000	-
Sweden	-	-	1,000	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	1,000	-
Norway	-	-	1,000	-
Canary Islands	-	-	1,000	-
Rumania	1,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	100	-	-	-
Brazil	100	-	-	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	100	-	-	-
Belgium	100	-	-	-
	<u>800,000</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>	<u>14,003</u>

DS CONTROL

SPECIAL

It is Important
that this Paper
should be made
Special.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 2-6610

Per 4408 Main
.....
(Room) (Bldg.)

.....
(Room) (Bldg.)

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(Room) (Bldg.)

DEPARTMENT

ton

Press Service
No. V-363

today that Denmark has been
blocked accounts may be re-
edure of General License No. 95.
ange of letters between the
nd Shipping and Secretary
onnection with the defrosting
the license. Copies of the
Reserve Banks of New York,

From: *M. G. Bell 6/6*
..... (Date)
..... (Room) (Bldg.)

designated the Danmarks

JUN 5 1946

*OK
FMB*

*(See release with
memo slip attached
dated 6/7. There
are changes)*

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

To: *Mr. Shaeffer 4408 Main*
(1) (Room) (Bldg.)

(2) (Room) (Bldg.)

(3) (Room) (Bldg.)

DEPARTMENT

ton

Press Service
No. V-363

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and Shipping and Secretary
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From: *M. L. Bell 6/6* (Date)
..... (Room) (Bldg.)

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JUN 5 1946

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(See release with
memo slip attached
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are changes)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Friday, June 14, 1946

Press Service
No. V-363

Secretary Vinson announced today that Denmark has been added to the list of countries whose blocked accounts may be released under the certification procedure of General License No. 95. This action was taken after an exchange of letters between the Danish Minister of Commerce, Trade and Shipping and Secretary Vinson similar to those written in connection with the defrosting of the countries previously named in the license. Copies of the letters are available at the Federal Reserve Banks of New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

The Danish Government has designated the Danmarks Nationalbank as its certifying agent.

JUN 5 1946

*OK
F.M.V.*

*(See release with
memo slip attached
dated 6/7. There
are changes)*

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

To: Mr. Shoeffler 4408 Main
(1) (Room) (Bldg.)

(2) (Room) (Bldg.)

(3) (Room) (Bldg.)

This is the revised
Press Release we have
discussed.

DEPARTMENT

Press Service
No. V-363

announced today that Denmark has been
blocked accounts may be released
General License No. 95. This
of letters between the Danish
Treasury Department
on with the defrosting of the
license. Copies of the letters
Banks of New York, Chicago and

designated the Danmarks National-

From: M. G. Bell 6/7 (Date)

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

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Friday, June 14, 1946

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oOo

COTTON CARD STRIPS made from cottons having a staple of less than 1-3/16 inches in length, COMBER WASTE, LAP WASTE, SLIVER WASTE, AND ROVING WASTE, WHETHER OR NOT MANUFACTURED OR OTHERWISE ADVANCED IN VALUE: Annual quotas commencing September 20, by Countries of Origin:

Total quota, provided, however, that not more than 33-1/3 percent of the quotas shall be filled by cotton wastes other than comber wastes made from cottons of 1-3/16 inches or more in staple length in the case of the following countries: United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and Italy:

(In Pounds)

Country of Origin	Established : TOTAL QUOTA	TOTAL IMPORTS : Sept. 20, 1945, to June 1, 1946:	ESTABLISHED : 33-1/3% of Total Quota :	IMPORTS : Sept. 20, 1945, to June 1, <u>1/</u> 1946
United Kingdom.....	4,323,457	-	1,441,152	-
Canada.....	239,690	-	-	-
France.....	227,420	-	75,807	-
British India.....	69,627	69,627	-	-
Netherlands.....	68,240	-	22,747	-
Switzerland.....	44,388	-	14,796	-
Belgium.....	38,559	-	12,853	-
Japan.....	341,535	-	-	-
China.....	17,322	-	-	-
Egypt.....	8,135	-	-	-
Cuba.....	6,544	-	-	-
Germany.....	76,329	-	25,443	-
Italy.....	21,263	-	7,088	-
TOTALS	5,482,509	69,627	1,599,886	-

1/ Included in total imports, column 2.

V-364

WHEN THIS RELEASE HAS BEEN MIMEOGRAPHED,
PLEASE FORWARD 8 COPIES TO ROOM 403, WILKINS BLDG.

y reports from the
ste chargeable to the
of September 5, 1939,
h 31, 1942, and June
1946

guy

THAN HARSH OR ROUGH
Y USED IN THE MANU-
RS). Annual quotas

Country of Origin	Staple length less than 1-1/8"		Staple length 1-1/8" or more but less than 1-11/16"	
	Established: 20, 1945, to June 1, 1946	Imports Sept. 20, 1945, to June 1, 1946	Established: 20, 1945, to June 1, 1946	Imports Sept. 20, 1945, to June 1, 1946
Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	783,816	-	24,727,129	-
Peru.....	247,952	237,411	7,321,833	-
British India.....	2,003,483	2,003,483	-	-
China.....	1,370,791	-	-	-
Mexico.....	8,883,259	8,883,259	-	-
Brazil.....	618,723	618,723	-	100
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics...	475,124	-	-	-
Argentina.....	5,203	-	-	-
Haiti.....	237	-	-	-
Ecuador.....	9,333	-	-	-
Honduras.....	752	-	-	-
Paraguay.....	871	-	-	-
Colombia.....	124	-	-	-
Iraq.....	195	-	-	-
British East Africa.....	2,240	-	-	-
Netherlands East Indies.....	71,388	-	-	-
Barbados.....	-	-	-	-
Other British West Indies 1/.....	21,321	-	-	-
Nigeria.....	5,377	-	-	-
Other British West Africa 2/.....	16,004	-	-	-
Other French Africa. 3/..	689	-	-	1
Algeria and Tunisia.....	-	-	-	-
	14,516,882	11,742,876	45,656,420	32,049,063

1/ Other than Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago.
2/ Other than Gold Coast and Nigeria.
3/ Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 11, 1946

V-364

The Bureau of Customs announced today that preliminary reports from the collectors of customs show imports of cotton and cotton waste chargeable to the import quotas established by the President's proclamations of September 5, 1939, as amended by the proclamations of December 19, 1940, March 31, 1942, and June 29, 1942, during the period September 20, 1945, to June 1, 1946.

COTTON HAVING A STAPLE OF LESS THAN 1-11/16 INCHES (OTHER THAN HARSH OR ROUGH COTTON OF LESS THAN 3/4 INCH IN STAPLE LENGTH AND CHIEFLY USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BLANKETS AND BLANKETING, AND OTHER THAN LINTERS). Annual quotas commencing September 20, by Countries of Origin:

(In Pounds)

Country of Origin	Staple length less than 1-1/8"		Staple length 1-1/8" or more but less than 1-11/16"	
	Established Sept. 20, 1945, to June 1, 1946	Imports Sept. 20, 1945, to June 1, 1946	Established Sept. 20, 1945, to June 1, 1946	Imports Sept. 20, 1945, to June 1, 1946
Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	783,816	-	24,727,129	-
Peru.....	247,952	237,411	7,321,833	-
British India.....	2,003,483	2,003,483	-	-
China.....	1,370,791	-	-	-
Mexico.....	8,883,259	8,883,259	-	-
Brazil.....	618,723	618,723	-	100
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics...	475,124	-	-	-
Argentina.....	5,203	-	-	-
Haiti.....	237	-	-	-
Ecuador.....	9,333	-	-	-
Honduras.....	752	-	-	-
Paraguay.....	871	-	-	-
Colombia.....	124	-	-	-
Iraq.....	195	-	-	-
British East Africa.....	2,240	-	-	-
Netherlands East Indies.....	71,388	-	-	-
Barbados.....	-	-	-	-
Other British West Indies 1/.....	21,321	-	-	-
Nigeria.....	5,377	-	-	-
Other British West Africa 2/.....	16,004	-	-	-
Other French Africa. 3/..	689	-	-	1
Algeria and Tunisia.....	-	-	-	-
	14,516,882	11,742,876	45,656,420	32,049,063

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

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Thursday, June 13, 1946.

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(In Pounds)

Country of Origin	: Staple length less than 1-1/8"		: Staple length 1-1/8" or more but less than 1-11/16"	
	: Established: 20, 1945, to June 1, 1946	: Imports Sept. 20, 1945, to June 1, 1946	: Established Quota	: Imports Sept. 20, 1945, to June 1, 1946
Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	783,816	-	-	24,727,129
Peru.....	247,952	237,411	-	7,321,833
British India.....	2,003,483	2,003,483	-	-
China.....	1,370,791	-	-	-
Mexico.....	8,883,259	8,883,259	-	-
Brazil.....	618,723	618,723	-	100
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Argentina.....	5,203	-	-	-
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Ecuador.....	9,333	-	-	-
Honduras.....	752	-	-	-
Paraguay.....	871	-	-	-
Colombia.....	124	-	-	-
Iraq.....	195	-	-	-
British East Africa.....	2,240	-	-	-
Netherlands East Indies.	71,388	-	-	-
Barbados.....	-	-	-	-
Other British West Indies 1/.....	21,321	-	-	-
Nigeria.....	5,377	-	-	-
Other British West Africa 2/.....	16,004	-	-	-
Other French Africa 3/..	689	-	-	1
Algeria and Tunisia.....	-	-	-	-
	14,516,882	11,742,876	45,656,420	32,049,063

- 1/ Other than Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago.
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(In Pounds)

Country of Origin	: Established : TOTAL QUOTA	: TOTAL IMPORTS : Sept. 20, 1945 : to June 1, 1946:	: ESTABLISHED : 33-1/3% of : Total Quota	: IMPORTS : Sept. 20, 1945, : to June 1, 1946 1/
United Kingdom.....	4,323,457	-	1,441,152	-
Canada.....	239,690	-	-	-
France.....	227,420	-	75,807	-
British India.....	69,627	69,627	-	-
Netherlands.....	68,240	-	22,747	-
Switzerland.....	44,388	-	14,796	-
Belgium.....	38,559	-	12,853	-
Japan.....	341,535	-	-	-
China.....	17,322	-	-	-
Egypt.....	8,135	-	-	-
Cuba.....	6,544	-	-	-
Germany.....	76,329	-	25,443	-
Italy.....	21,263	-	7,088	-
TOTALS	5,482,509	69,627	1,599,886	-

1/ Included in total imports, column 2.

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V-365-

[Handwritten signature]

inary figures
umption during
:

Country of Production

Quantity in Pounds
As of April 30, 1946

Signatory Countries:

Brazil	853,184,266
Colombia	398,704,149
Costa Rica	17,710,553
Cuba	290
Dominican Republic	17,435,643
Ecuador	9,092,827
El Salvador	29,347,643
Guatemala	49,495,250
Haiti	15,270,187
Honduras	5,076,821
Mexico	41,847,988
Nicaragua	11,959,038
Peru	2,379,907
Venezuela	32,837,179

Non-Signatory Countries:

26,992,409

TOTAL

1,511,334,150

The above data reflects the amount of coffee for which entries for consumption have been reported as of April 30, and includes the returned weights on a number of entries, which returned weights have not previously been considered.

V-365-

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 11, 1946

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the quantities of coffee entered for consumption during the period commencing October 1, 1945, as follows:

Country of Production	Quantity in Pounds As of April 30, 1946
Signatory Countries:	
Brazil	853,184,266
Colombia	398,704,149
Costa Rica	17,710,553
Cuba	290
Dominican Republic	17,435,643
Ecuador	9,092,827
El Salvador	29,347,643
Guatemala	49,495,250
Haiti	15,270,187
Honduras	5,076,821
Mexico	41,847,988
Nicaragua	11,959,038
Peru	2,379,907
Venezuela	32,837,179
Non-Signatory Countries:	26,992,409
TOTAL	1,511,334,150

The above data reflects the amount of coffee for which entries for consumption have been reported as of April 30, and includes the returned weights on a number of entries, which returned weights have not previously been considered.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, June 13, 1946

Press Service
 No. V-365

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Country of Production	Quantity in Pounds As of April 30, 1946
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Signatory Countries:

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Cuba	290
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Guatemala	49,495,250
Haiti	15,270,187
Honduras	5,076,821
Mexico	41,847,988
Nicaragua	11,959,038
Peru	2,379,907
Venezuela	32,837,179

Non-Signatory Countries:	26,992,409
--------------------------	------------

TOTAL	1,511,334,150
-------	---------------

The above data reflects the amount of coffee for which entries for consumption have been reported as of April 30, and includes the returned weights on a number of entries, which returned weights have not previously been considered.

No. 676 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-51 (dated Jan. 15, 1942)
No. 681 - 2-1/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1952-55
No. 684 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-51 (dated May 15, 1942)
No. 685) - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1962-67
692)
No. 689 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-51 (dated July 15, 1942)
No. 698 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1950-52 (dated Oct. 19, 1942)
No. 701 - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1963-68) - available in the
No. 702 - 1-3/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1948) \$1,000,000 denomina-
tion, registered form.

II. MODIFICATION OF CIRCULARS

1. Notice is hereby given that in addition to the denominations provided for in the above-mentioned circulars, bearer and registered bonds of the \$1,000,000 denomination will be available for authorized transactions on and after July 1, 1946.

FRED M. VINSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ADDITION OF THE \$1,000,000 DENOMINATION OF TREASURY BONDS TO
OUTSTANDING ISSUES

1946
Department Circular No. 789

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, June 10, 1946.

Fiscal Service
Bureau of the Public Debt

I. ENUMERATION OF DEPARTMENT CIRCULARS AFFECTED

1. The following listed Treasury Department circulars offered for subscription and set forth the terms of various issues of Treasury bonds in denominations ranging up to \$100,000, in both bearer and registered forms:

- No. 307)
352) - 4-1/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1947-52
- No. 443 - 3 percent Treasury Bonds of 1951-55
- No. 526 - 3-1/8 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-52
- No. 531)
536)
546) - 2-7/8 percent Treasury Bonds of 1955-60
- 547)
548)
- No. 557 - 2-3/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1948-51
- No. 561 - 2-3/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1951-54
- No. 567 - 2-3/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1956-59
- No. 572)
574) - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-53
- No. 581 - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1948
- No. 584 - 2-3/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1958-63
- No. 593)
604) - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1950-52
- No. 598)
603) - 2-3/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1960-65
- No. 599 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1947
- No. 626 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1948-50 (dated Dec. 8, 1939)
- No. 627 - 2-1/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1951-53
- No. 637 - 2-1/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1954-56
- No. 641 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1953-55
- No. 649 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1948-50 (dated March 15, 1941)
- No. 651 - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1952-54
- No. 661 - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1956-58
- No. 670)
672) - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1967-72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941)
- No. 673 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1951-55

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, June 12, 1946.

Press Service

No. 366

Secretary Vinson today announced that on and after July 1, 1946, Treasury bonds of the \$1,000,000 denomination, in coupon and registered form, will be available for authorized transactions in all outstanding unmatured issues.

The Treasury bonds offered in the Second War Loan Drive, in April 1943, and all subsequent Treasury bond issues offered for subscription, have carried the \$1,000,000 denomination. There has been a continued demand from the market for this denomination in the earlier issues of Treasury bonds still outstanding, which it is now possible to meet.

The text of the official circular follows:

20 copies to

Em
C.P.S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Wednesday, June 12, 1946.

Press Service
No. V-366

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The text of the official circular follows:

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OUTSTANDING ISSUES

1946
Department Circular No. 789

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, June 10, 1946.

Fiscal Service
Bureau of the Public Debt

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352)
- No. 443 - 3 percent Treasury Bonds of 1951-55
- No. 526 - 3-1/8 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-52
- No. 531)
536)
- 546) - 2-7/8 percent Treasury Bonds of 1955-60
547)
548)
- No. 557 - 2-3/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1948-51
- No. 561 - 2-3/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1951-54
- No. 567 - 2-3/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1956-59
- No. 572) - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-53
574)
- No. 581 - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1948
- No. 584 - 2-3/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1958-63
- No. 593) - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1950-52
604)
- No. 598) - 2-3/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1960-65
603)
- No. 599 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1947
- No. 626 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1948-50 (dated Dec.8, 1939)
- No. 627 - 2-1/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1951-53
- No. 637 - 2-1/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1954-56
- No. 641 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1953-55
- No. 649 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1948-50 (dated Mar.15,1941)
- No. 651 - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1952-54
- No. 661 - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1956-58

- No. 670) - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1967-72
672) (dated Oct. 20, 1941)
- No. 673 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1951-55
- No. 676 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-51
(dated Jan. 15, 1942)
- No. 681 - 2-1/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1952-55
- No. 684 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-51
(dated May 15, 1942)
- No. 685) - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1962-67
692)
- No. 689 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1949-51
(dated July 15, 1942)
- No. 698 - 2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1950-52
(dated Oct. 19, 1942)
- No. 701 - 2-1/2 percent Treasury Bonds of 1963-68) - Available
No. 702 - 1-3/4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1948) in the
\$1,000,000
denomination,
registered
form.

II. MODIFICATION OF CIRCULARS

1. Notice is hereby given that in addition to the denominations provided for in the above-mentioned circulars, bearer and registered bonds of the \$1,000,000 denomination will be available for authorized transactions on and after July 1, 1946.

FRED M. VINSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ALPHA

- 3 -

sold, redeemed or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch.

ALPHA

- 2 -

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, tenders for \$200,000 or less from any one bidder at 99.905 entered on a fixed-price basis will be accepted in full. Payment of accepted tenders at the prices offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on June 20, 1946.

~~(7)~~
The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills shall not have any special treatment, as such, under Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted. The bills shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall be considered to be interest. Under Sections 42 and 117 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Section 115 of the Revenue Act of 1941, the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold shall not be considered to accrue until such bills shall be

ALPHA

V-367

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, June 14, 1946

(1)

The Secretary of the Treasury, by this public notice, invites tenders for \$1,300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and fixed-price bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be dated June 20, 1946, and will mature September 19, 1946, when the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$500,000, and \$1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, two o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, June 17, 1946. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of \$1,000, and the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Tom

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, June 14, 1946

The Secretary of the Treasury, by this public notice, invites tenders for \$1,300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and fixed-price bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be dated June 20, 1946, and will mature September 19, 1946, when the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$500,000, and \$1,000,000 (maturity value).

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Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, tenders for \$200,000 or less from any one bidder at 99.905 entered on a fixed-price basis will be accepted in full. Payment of accepted tenders at the prices offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on June 20, 1946.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills shall not have any special treatment, as such, under Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted. The bills shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall be considered to be interest. Under Sections 42 and 117 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Section 115 of the Revenue Act of 1941, the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold shall not be considered to accrue until such bills shall be sold, redeemed or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch.

United States Customs officials said today that Roy C. Carlton, former army technician stationed at Kronberg, Germany, ~~has satisfied~~ ^{has been interviewed by} Treasury agents and Army investigators ^{without developing any evidence} that he had ~~no~~ ^{any} part in the alleged smuggling into the United States of a fortune in gems belonging to the Hesse family.

Carlton, who was questioned at his home in Kilgore, Texas, about his part in the finding of the cache of jewels, said he immediately informed Captain Kathleen Nash (now Mrs. Jack Wyant Durant), his superior officer, and delivered the jewelry to her. Colonel Jack Wyant Durant and his WAC Captain wife are in military custody in connection with the alleged removal of the gems.

Customs officials said Carlton was questioned on the basis of preliminary Army information indicating that he might have been involved in the diversion of the gems. ~~With both Customs and Army investigators satisfied, after hearing Carlton's story, that he had not violated Customs laws, the former soldier was not detained further.~~

After careful investigation, both Customs and Army officials are satisfied that ~~the former soldier is involved in no violation of law, and he is not being detained.~~

oOo

The former soldier is not being detained.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, June 13, 1946

Press Service
No. V-368

United States Customs officials said today that Roy C. Carlton, former Army technician stationed at Kronberg, Germany, has been interviewed by Treasury agents and Army investigators without developing any evidence that he had any part in the alleged smuggling into the United States of a fortune in gems belonging to the Hesse family.

Carlton, who was questioned at his home in Kilgore, Texas, about his part in the finding of the cache of jewels, said he immediately informed Captain Kathleen Nash (now Mrs. Jack Wyant Durant), his superior officer, and delivered the jewelry to her. Colonel Jack Wyant Durant and his WAC Captain wife are in military custody in connection with the alleged removal of the gems.

Customs officials said Carlton was questioned on the basis of preliminary Army information indicating that he might have been involved in the diversion of the gems. The former soldier is not being detained.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, June 14, 1946.

Secretary of the Treasury Vin
the Federal Reserve Banks, of 7/8
ness of Series F-1947, open on an
Treasury Notes of Series D-1946,
mature on July 1, 1946. Since it
of the maturing notes on cash red
ject to allotment to all holders
subscriptions in amounts up to \$2
scriptions will not be received.
will open on June 19, 1946.

The certificates now offered
interest from that date at the ra
payable semiannually on January 1
1947. They will be issued in bea
\$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000 and \$1,

Pursuant to the provisions of
the certificates now offered shall
Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted. The full provisions relating to
taxability are set forth in the official circular released today.

Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches,
and at the Treasury Department, Washington, and should be accompanied by a
like face amount of the maturing notes.

The subscription books will close at the close of business Friday, June 21,
except for the receipt of subscriptions from holders of \$25,000 or less of the
maturing notes. The subscription books will close for the receipt of sub-
scriptions of the latter class at the close of business Monday, June 24.

Subscriptions addressed to a Federal Reserve Bank or Branch or to the
Treasury Department, and placed in the mail before midnight of the respective
closing days, will be considered as having been entered before the close of
the subscription books.

The text of the official circular follows:

no original

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Friday, June 14, 1946.

Press Service
No. V-369

Secretary of the Treasury Vinson today announced the offering, through the Federal Reserve Banks, of 7/8 percent Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series F-1947, open on an exchange basis, par for par, to holders of Treasury Notes of Series D-1946, in the amount of \$4,909,727,000, which will mature on July 1, 1946. Since it is planned to retire about \$2,000,000,000 of the maturing notes on cash redemption, subscriptions will be received subject to allotment to all holders on an equal percentage basis, except that subscriptions in amounts up to \$25,000 will be allotted in full. Cash subscriptions will not be received. The subscription books for this offering will open on June 19, 1946.

The certificates now offered will be dated July 1, 1946, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of seven-eighths of one percent per annum, payable semiannually on January 1 and July 1, 1947. They will mature July 1, 1947. They will be issued in bearer form only, in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000 and \$1,000,000.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Debt Act of 1941, interest upon the certificates now offered shall not have any exemption, as such, under Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted. The full provisions relating to taxability are set forth in the official circular released today.

Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, and at the Treasury Department, Washington, and should be accompanied by a like face amount of the maturing notes.

The subscription books will close at the close of business Friday, June 21, except for the receipt of subscriptions from holders of \$25,000 or less of the maturing notes. The subscription books will close for the receipt of subscriptions of the latter class at the close of business Monday, June 24.

Subscriptions addressed to a Federal Reserve Bank or Branch or to the Treasury Department, and placed in the mail before midnight of the respective closing days, will be considered as having been entered before the close of the subscription books.

The text of the official circular follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

7/8 PERCENT TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS OF SERIES F-1947

Dated and bearing interest from July 1, 1946

Due July 1, 1947

1946
Department Circular No. 790

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, June 14, 1946.

Fiscal Service
Bureau of the Public Debt

I. OFFERING OF CERTIFICATES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par, from the people of the United States for certificates of indebtedness of the United States, designated 7/8 percent Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of Series F-1947, in exchange for Treasury Notes of Series D-1946, maturing July 1, 1946. Approximately \$2,000,000,000 of the maturing notes will be retired on cash redemption.

II. DESCRIPTION OF CERTIFICATES

1. The certificates will be dated July 1, 1946, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 7/8 percent per annum, payable semiannually on January 1 and July 1, 1947. They will mature July 1, 1947, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The income derived from the certificates shall be subject to all Federal taxes, now or hereafter imposed. The certificates shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The certificates will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

4. Bearer certificates with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000 and \$1,000,000. The certificates will not be issued in registered form.

5. The certificates will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States certificates.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, subscriptions for amounts up to and including \$25,000 will be allotted in full, and subscriptions for amounts over \$25,000 will be allotted to all holders on an equal percentage basis, but not less than \$25,000 on any one subscription. The basis of the allotment will be publicly announced, and allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for certificates allotted hereunder must be made on or before July 1, 1946, or on later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury Notes of Series D-1946, maturing July 1, 1946, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective Districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for certificates allotted, to make delivery of certificates on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

Fred M. Vinson,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

TO Mr Shaffer

Public Relations

This is the
usual per release
on Finnish
payment

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MR. HEFFELFINGER

Press Service
No. 4022

received the sum of \$16,479.74

representing the semiannual

of \$31,652.50 under the

\$13,652.08 on account of the

due under the postpayment

\$1,132.18 on account of the

due under the postpayment

the entire amount due from the

1946, under these agreements.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Press Service
No. V-370

On June 14th the Treasury received the sum of \$166,479.74 from the Government of Finland, representing the semiannual payment of interest in the amount of \$131,652.50 under the Funding Agreement of May 1, 1923; \$13,695.06 on account of the semiannual payment on the annuity due under the postponement agreement of May 1, 1941, and \$21,132.18 on account of the semiannual payment on the annuity due under the postponement agreement of October 14, 1943.

These payments represent the entire amount due from the Government of Finland on June 15, 1946, under these agreements.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE,
Monday, June 17, 1946

Press Service
No. V-370

On June 14th the Treasury received the sum of \$166,479.74 from the Government of Finland, representing the semi-annual payment of interest in the amount of \$131,652.50 under the Funding Agreement of May 1, 1923; \$13,695.06 on the account of the semi-annual payment on the annuity due under the postponement agreement of May 1, 1941, and \$21,132.18 on account of the semi-annual payment on the annuity due under the postponement agreement of October 14, 1943.

These payments represent the entire amount due from the government of Finland on June 15, 1946, under these agreements.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, June 18, 1946.

Press Service

The Secretary of the Treasury announced last evening that the tenders for \$1,300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated June 20 and to mature September 19, 1946, which were offered on June 14, 1946, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on June 17.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - \$1,950,634,000
 Total accepted - 1,310,352,000 (includes \$36,828,000 entered on a fixed-price basis at 99.905 and accepted in full)
 Average price - 99.905/ Equivalent rate of discount approx. 0.375% per annum
 Range of accepted competitive bids:
 High - 99.908 Equivalent rate of discount approx. 0.364% per annum
 Low - 99.905 " " " " " " 0.376% " "

(65 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

<u>Federal Reserve District</u>	<u>Total Applied for</u>	<u>Total Accepted</u>
Boston	\$ 6,670,000	\$ 4,885,000
New York	1,449,889,000	951,789,000
Philadelphia	70,840,000	49,840,000
Cleveland	23,570,000	18,320,000
Richmond	15,198,000	12,748,000
Atlanta	1,995,000	1,995,000
Chicago	285,230,000	194,090,000
St. Louis	21,586,000	15,461,000
Minneapolis	2,340,000	2,340,000
Kansas City	13,111,000	12,049,000
Dallas	8,950,000	8,530,000
San Francisco	51,255,000	38,305,000
TOTAL	\$1,950,634,000	\$1,310,352,000

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, June 18, 1946

Press Service
 No. V-371

The Secretary of the Treasury announced last evening that the tenders for \$1,300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated June 20 and to mature September 19, 1946, which were offered on June 14, 1946, were opened at the Federal Banks on June 17.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - \$1,950,634,000
 Total accepted - 1,310,352,000 (includes \$36,828,000 entered on a fixed-price basis as 99.905 and accepted in full)
 Average price - 99.905 / Equivalent rate of discount approx 0.375% per annum

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High - 99.908 Equiv. rate of discount approx. 0.364% per annum
 Low - 99.905 " " " " " " 0.376% " "

(65 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

Federal Reserve District	Total Applied for	Total Accepted
Boston	\$ 6,670,000	\$ 4,885,000
New York	1,449,889,000	951,789,000
Philadelphia	70,840,000	49,840,000
Cleveland	23,570,000	18,320,000
Richmond	15,198,000	12,748,000
Atlanta	1,995,000	1,995,000
Chicago	285,230,000	194,090,000
St. Louis	21,586,000	15,461,000
Minneapolis	2,340,000	2,340,000
Kansas City	13,111,000	12,049,000
Dallas	8,950,000	8,530,000
San Francisco	51,255,000	38,305,000
TOTAL	\$1,950,634,000	\$1,310,352,000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 18, 1946

V-372

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the quantities of coffee entered for consumption during the period commencing October 1, 1945, as follows:

Country of Production	Quantity in Pounds As of April 30, 1946
Signatory Countries:	
Brazil	853,184,266
Colombia	398,701,688
Costa Rica	17,710,553
Cuba	290
Dominican Republic	17,428,379
Ecuador	9,092,827
El Salvador	29,315,366
Guatemala	49,495,250
Haiti	15,270,187
Honduras	5,076,821
Mexico	41,847,988
Nicaragua	11,959,038
Peru	2,379,907
Venezuela	32,837,179
Non-Signatory Countries:	26,992,409
TOTAL	1,511,292,148

The above data reflects the amount of coffee for which entries for consumption have been reported as of April 30, and includes the returned weights on a number of entries, which returned weights have not previously been considered.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, June 18, 1946

Press Service
 No. V-372

The Bureau of Customs announced today preliminary figures showing the quantities of coffee entered for consumption during the period commencing October 1, 1945, as follows:

Country of Production	Quantity in Pounds As of April 30, 1946
-----------------------	--

Signatory Countries:

Brazil	853,184,266
Colombia	398,701,688
Costa Rica	17,710,553
Cuba	290
Dominican Republic	17,428,379
Ecuador	9,092,827
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Haiti	15,270,187
Honduras	5,076,821
Mexico	41,847,988
Nicaragua	11,959,038
Peru	2,379,907
Venezuela	32,837,179

Non-Signatory Countries: 26,992,409

TOTAL 1,511,292,148

The above data reflects the amount of coffee for which entries for consumption have been reported as of April 30, and includes the returned weights on a number of entries, which returned weights have not previously been considered.

As soon as the Council begins operations, there will be transferred to its jurisdiction all Section 722 cases now being handled by the Audit Review Divisions of the Income Tax Unit in Washington.

The Council members already appointed are: Mr. Hamel, a prominent Washington attorney and former Chairman of the United States Board of Tax Appeals; Charles P. Smith, recently retired from the Tax Court; and Morton P. Fisher, prominent Baltimore attorney and former Chief of the Public Finance Branch of the Office of Military Government in Germany.

*Approved orally by
W. T. Sherwood,
Acting Commissioner
D.P. 6-19-46*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Washington 25, D. C.

Friday Ams June 21,

V-373

Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Charles D. ~~H~~^amel, Chairman of the Excess Profits Tax Council, announced today that the Council expects to begin active operations within the next few weeks. The Council is the agency which has been set up within the Bureau of Internal Revenue to administer claims filed by corporations for reduction of their excess profits taxes under Section 722 of the Internal Revenue Code.

With a view to such an early start, an announcement will be made shortly of the full membership of the Council, which will be composed of fifteen individuals selected for outstanding experience in law, accounting and economics.

Meanwhile, administrative and procedural plans are being developed for early consideration of the Council. Foremost of these is a proposal for the Council to re-examine and attempt settlements without Court trial in the approximately 600 cases which are pending in the Tax Court of the United States.

Among other facilities, the Council is expected to have a Conference Group to attempt settlement of disputed cases, and also a Review Group to examine cases in which taxpayers and field agents of the Bureau have reached agreements.

Field offices of the Bureau will continue to handle Section 722 cases as in the past in an effort to reach agreements with taxpayers in as many instances as possible. Each field office has organized a Committee on Section 722 claims and each corporation having such a claim pending in a field office is requested to expedite its case by fully informing the Committee of all relevant facts regarding the case.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Washington

FOR RELEASE MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, June 21, 1946

Press Service
No. V-373

Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Charles D. Hamel, Chairman of the Excess Profits Tax Council, announced today that the Council expects to begin active operations within the next few weeks. The Council is the agency which has been set up within the Bureau of Internal Revenue to administer claims filed by corporations for reduction of their excess profits taxes under Section 722 of the Internal Revenue Code.

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As soon as the Council begins operations, there will be transferred to its jurisdiction all Section 722 cases now being handled by the Audit Review Division of the Income Tax Unit in Washington.

The Council members already appointed are: Mr. Hamel, a prominent Washington attorney and former Chairman of the United States Board of Tax Appeals; Charles P. Smith, recently retired from the Tax Court; and Morton P. Fisher, prominent Baltimore attorney and former Chief of the Public Finance Branch of the Office of Military Government in Germany.

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- 3 -

sold, redeemed or otherwise disposed of, and such bills are excluded from consideration as capital assets. Accordingly, the owner of Treasury bills (other than life insurance companies) issued hereunder need include in his income tax return only the difference between the price paid for such bills, whether on original issue or on subsequent purchase, and the amount actually received either upon sale or redemption at maturity during the taxable year for which the return is made, as ordinary gain or loss.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or Branch.

ALPHA

- 2 -

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Subject to these reservations, tenders for \$200,000 or less from any one bidder at 99.905 entered on a fixed-price basis will be accepted in full. Payment of accepted tenders at the prices offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on June 27, 1946.

The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills shall not have any special treatment, as such, under Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted. The bills shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall be considered to be interest. Under Sections 42 and 117 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Section 115 of the Revenue Act of 1941, the amount of discount at which bills issued hereunder are sold shall not be considered to accrue until such bills shall be

ALPHA

V-374

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Friday, June 21, 1946
(1)

The Secretary of the Treasury, by this public notice, invites tenders for \$1,300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be issued on a discount basis under competitive and fixed-price bidding as hereinafter provided. The bills of this series will be dated June 27, 1946, and will mature September 26, 1946, when the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$500,000, and \$1,000,000 (maturity value).

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and Branches up to the closing hour, two o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, Monday, June 24, 1946. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. Each tender must be for an even multiple of \$1,000, and the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.

Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of 2 percent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

[Handwritten signature]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Friday, June 21, 1946

Press Service
No. V-374

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, June 25, 1946.

Press Service

V-375

The Treasury announced last evening that the tenders for \$1,300,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills to be dated June 27 and to mature September 26, 1946, which were offered on June 21, 1946, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on June 24.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for - \$1,854,714,000
 Total accepted - 1,305,799,000 (includes \$33,397,000 entered on a fixed-price basis at 99.905 and accepted in full)
 Average price - 99.905/4 Equivalent rate of discount approx. 0.375% per annum

Range of accepted competitive bids:

High - 99.907 Equivalent rate of discount approx. 0.368% per annum
 Low - 99.905 " " " " " " 0.376% " "

(67 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

<u>Federal Reserve District</u>	<u>Total Applied for</u>	<u>Total Accepted</u>
Boston	\$ 15,140,000	\$ 10,883,000
New York	1,440,297,000	1,002,717,000
Philadelphia	16,560,000	12,732,000
Cleveland	13,840,000	12,190,000
Richmond	9,995,000	7,850,000
Atlanta	2,672,000	2,614,000
Chicago	270,685,000	189,735,000
St. Louis	4,395,000	3,570,000
Minneapolis	16,315,000	12,355,000
Kansas City	13,355,000	11,705,000
Dallas	4,860,000	4,728,000
San Francisco	46,600,000	34,720,000
TOTAL	\$1,854,714,000	\$1,305,799,000

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
Tuesday, June 25, 1946.

Press Service
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Atlanta	2,672,000	2,614,000
Chicago	270,685,000	189,735,000
St. Louis	4,395,000	3,570,000
Minneapolis	16,315,000	12,355,000
Kansas City	13,355,000	11,705,000
Dallas	4,860,000	4,728,000
San Francisco	46,600,000	34,720,000
TOTAL	\$ 1,854,714,000	\$1,305,799,000

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

To: Mr. Shaeffer..... 4408 M.T. DEPARTMENT
 (1)..... (Room) (Bldg.) nington
 (2)..... (Room) (Bldg.)
 (3)..... (Room) (Bldg.)

Press Service
No. V-380

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 to alleviate the many cases of severe
 brought to the attention of the Treas-
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From: R. Williams..... 6/17/46
 (Date)
 (Room) (Bldg.)

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 remittances to these countries from free funds were removed last Decem-
 ber through the issuance of General License No. 94.

Attention was directed to the fact that General License No. 32A
 does not waive the provisions of General Ruling No. 11A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Friday, June 21, 1946

Press Service
No. V-380

Citizens or subjects of Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary or Rumania residing in those countries may now receive limited support remittances from their blocked property in the United States under an amendment of General License No. 32A issued today by the Treasury Department. These remittances are permitted in order to alleviate the many cases of severe personal hardship which have been brought to the attention of the Treasury Department. The amount, however, will be limited to a maximum of \$200 per month for any one household, since no general determination has yet been made with respect to the disposition of the blocked property of these four countries.

Individuals residing in these countries who are not citizens or subjects of enemy countries may receive up to \$1,000 per month under the new license from their blocked funds. Prior to this amendment, the license extended this privilege only to individuals in Italy.

Treasury officials pointed out that all restrictions against remittances to these countries from free funds were removed last December through the issuance of General License No. 94.

Attention was directed to the fact that General License No. 32A does not waive the provisions of General Ruling No. 11A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Friday, June 21, 1946

Press Service
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS

Press Service

Friday, June 28, 1946

No. V-382

The Treasury Department announced today the revocation of substantially all the reporting requirements on Form TFR-300 relating to foreign-owned property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and all the reporting requirements for reporting on Form TFR-500 relating to property in foreign countries in which a person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States had an interest.

A compilation of statistical studies based on the TFR-300 reports was recently published by this Department and similar studies based on the TFR-500 reports have reached the stage where additional incoming reports are no longer of value.

It was announced in connection with the revocation of the reporting requirements that it will no longer be necessary to submit any additional or corrected reports on the basis of newly obtained information. Although the requirements for reporting on Series L of Form TFR-300 in special types of cases as set forth in Public Circular No. 4C remain in effect, all references to reporting on any other Series of Form TFR-300 contained in that Circular should be disregarded.

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JAllen:ec:5-27-46

g.a. *E.A. Flaherty* *Pres.* *[Signature]*

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Washington

FOR RELEASE, MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Friday, June 28, 1946

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No. V-382

The Treasury Department announced today the revocation of substantially all the reporting requirements on Form TFR-300 relating to foreign-owned property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and all the reporting requirements for reporting on Form TFR-500 relating to property in foreign countries in which a person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States had an interest.

A compilation of statistical studies based on the TFR-300 reports was recently published by this Department and similar studies based on the TFR-500 reports have reached the stage where additional incoming reports are no longer of value.

It was announced in connection with the revocation of the reporting requirements that it will no longer be necessary to submit any additional or corrected reports on the basis of newly obtained information. Although the requirements for reporting on Series L of Form TFR-300 in special types of cases as set forth in Public Circular No. 40 remain in effect, all references to reporting on any other Series of Form TFR-300 contained in that Circular should be disregarded.

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