

23rd Annual Report

of the

**Securities and Exchange
Commission**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1957



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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Headquarters Office

425 Second Street NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

COMMISSIONERS

January 7, 1958

EDWARD N. GADSBY, *Chairman*

ANDREW DOWNEY ORRICK

HAROLD C. PATTERSON

EARL F. HASTINGS

JAMES C. SARGENT

ORVAL L. DuBOIS, *Secretary*

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1958.

SIR: On behalf of the Securities and Exchange Commission, I have the honor to transmit to you the Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Commission covering the fiscal year July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957, in accordance with the provisions of section 23 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, approved June 6, 1934; section 23 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, approved August 26, 1935; section 46 (a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, approved August 22, 1940; section 216 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, approved August 22, 1940; and section 3 of the act of June 29, 1949, amending the Bretton Woods Agreements Act.

Respectfully,

EDWARD N. GADSBY,
Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

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FOREWORD

The 23rd Annual Report of the Securities and Exchange Commission to the Congress for the fiscal year July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957, describes the Commission's activities during the year under the statutes which it administers. These include supervision of the registration of securities for sale to the public by use of the mails and in interstate commerce, the surveillance of the exchange and over-the-counter markets in securities, regulation of the activities of brokers and dealers, regulation of registered public utility holding company systems and investment companies, and litigation in the courts.

In the fiscal year 1957 new issues of securities registered for public sale totaled \$14.6 billion, the largest amount in the Commission's history. The number of brokers and dealers registered with the Commission at the end of the year was 4,771, representing some 200 more than in any previous fiscal year.

In recent years the Commission has vigorously pursued an intensified Enforcement Program of discovering, preventing and punishing fraudulent and other illegal activities in connection with transactions in securities. Administrative and legal actions taken under this Enforcement Program have exceeded those of any prior year. During the year there were 132 suspensions of offerings for which an exemption provided for small issues of securities was claimed, 10 stop-order proceedings were commenced to suspend the effectiveness of registration statements covering new issues of securities, 1,214 inspections of brokers and dealers were conducted which uncovered 1,722 violations of the securities laws and the rules thereunder, 74 revocation and denial proceedings were instituted against brokers and dealers, 71 injunctive actions were instituted in the courts and 26 cases were referred to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution.

The Commission has submitted to the Congress proposals for a comprehensive revision of various of the acts which it administers, which proposals are now pending before the appropriate Congressional Committees. These proposals, as well as other pending bills affecting the Commission, are discussed in detail in this report.

COMMISSIONERS AND STAFF OFFICERS

(As of December 15, 1957)

Commissioners

	<i>Term expires June 5</i>
EDWARD N. GADSBY of Massachusetts, <i>Chairman</i> ¹	1958
ANDREW DOWNEY ORRICK of California ²	1962
HAROLD C. PATTERSON of Virginia	1960
EARL F. HASTINGS of Arizona	1959
JAMES E. SARGENT of New York	1961

Secretary: OEBAL L. DUBOIS

¹ Assumed office on August 20, 1957. Succeeded J. Sinclair Armstrong who resigned on May 27, 1957.

² Served as Acting Chairman from May 27, 1957, to June 5, 1957, and from June 13, 1957, to August 20, 1957.

Staff Officers

ALBERT K. SCHEIDENHELM, Executive Director.

RAY GARRETT, JR., Associate Executive Director.¹

BYRON D. WOODSIDE, Director, Division of Corporation Finance.

SHARON C. RISK, Associate Director.²

JOSEPH C. WOODLE, Director, Division of Corporate Regulation.³

PHILIP A. LOOMIS, JR., Director, Division of Trading and Exchanges.

JOHN E. LOOMIS, Associate Director.

THOMAS G. MEEKER, General Counsel.

DANIEL J. MCCAULEY, Jr., Associate General Counsel.

ANDREW BARR, Chief Accountant.

LEONARD HELFENSTEIN, Director, Office of Opinion Writing.

W. VICTOR RODIN, Associate Director.

¹ Designated Associate Executive Director, September 26, 1957. Formerly Director, Division of Corporate Regulation.

² Designated October 14, 1957.

³ Designated Director, Division of Corporate Regulation, November 3, 1957. Formerly Associate Director, Division of Corporate Regulation.

REGIONAL AND BRANCH OFFICES

Regional Administrators

- Region 1. New York, New Jersey.—Paul Windels, Jr., Edward Schoen, Jr., Associate Regional Administrator,¹ 225 Broadway, New York 7, New York.
- Region 2. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine.—Philip E. Kendrick, United States Post Office and Courthouse, Post Office Square, Boston 9, Massachusetts.
- Region 3. Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and that part of Louisiana lying east of the Atchafalaya River.—William Green, Peachtree-Seventh Building (Room 350), Atlanta 23, Georgia.
- Region 4. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas City (Kansas), Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin.—Thomas B. Hart, Bankers Building (Room 630), 105 West Adams Street, Chicago 3, Illinois.
- Region 5. Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, that part of Louisiana lying west of the Atchafalaya River, and Kansas (except Kansas City).—Oran H. Allred, United States Courthouse (Room 301), 10th and Lamar Streets, Fort Worth 2, Texas.
- Region 6. Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah.—Milton J. Blake, 822 Midland Savings Building, 444 17th Street, Denver 2, Colorado.
- Region 7. California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii.—Arthur E. Pennekamp, Pacific Building (Room 339), Fourth and Market Streets, San Francisco 3, California.
- Region 8. Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Alaska.—James E. Newton, 905 Second Avenue Building (Room 304), Seattle 4, Washington.
- Region 9. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, District of Columbia.—William J. Crow, 425 Second Street NW. (Room 105), Washington 25, D. C.

Branch Offices

- Cleveland, Ohio. Standard Building (Room 1628), 1370 Ontario Street.
- Detroit, Michigan. Federal Building (Room 1074).
- Los Angeles, California. United States Post Office and Courthouse (Room 1737), 312 North Spring Street.
- St. Paul, Minnesota. Main Post Office and Courthouse (Room 1027), 180 East Kellogg Boulevard.
- Salt Lake City, Utah. Boston Building (Room 201).

¹ Designated Associate Regional Administrator, October 21, 1957.

COMMISSIONERS

Edward N. Gadsby, Chairman

Chairman Gadsby was born in North Adams, Mass., on April 11, 1900. He received an A. B. degree from Amherst College in 1923 and a J. D. degree from the New York University School of Law in 1928. From 1929 to 1937 he was associated with the law firm of Mudge, Stern, Williams & Tucker of New York City. From 1937 to 1947 he practiced law in North Adams, Mass. In 1947 he was appointed a Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities and held that position until 1952, serving as Chairman from 1947 to 1949. From 1952 to 1956 he served as General Counsel of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities and thereafter was a member of the law firm of Sullivan & Worcester of Boston, Mass. On August 20, 1957, he took office as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term expiring June 5, 1958 and was designated Chairman of the Commission.

Andrew Downey Orrick

Commissioner Orrick was born in San Francisco, Calif., on October 18, 1917. He received his B. A. degree from Yale College in 1940 and an LL. B. degree from the University of California (Hastings College of Law) in 1947. From 1942 to 1946 he was on active duty with the United States Army as a captain in the Transportation Corps. After being admitted to practice in California in 1947 he was associated with the law firm of Orrick, Dahlquist, Herrington & Sutcliffe, in San Francisco, until February 1954, when he became Regional Administrator of the San Francisco Regional Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission. He served in that capacity until May 24, 1955, when he was appointed a member of the Commission for a term of office expiring June 5, 1957. On June 12, 1957, he was reappointed as a member of the Commission for a term of office expiring June 5, 1962.

Harold C. Patterson

Commissioner Patterson was born in Newport, R. I., on March 12, 1897, and attended public schools in Massachusetts and Maryland. He attended George Washington University after graduating from Randolph Macon Academy. In 1918 he enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve for service in World War I, was commissioned ensign,

United States Naval Reserve, in 1918; in June 1919 commissioned ensign United States Navy; and resigned in 1923. Prior to 1954, he had for many years been a partner of Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath, members of the New York Stock Exchange, in Washington, D. C. He resigned from the firm June 1, 1954. He served as a Board Member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and was active over the years in its securities industry policing work. On June 15, 1954, he was appointed Director of the Division of Trading and Exchanges of the Securities and Exchange Commission and served in that capacity until August 5, 1955, when he took office as a member of the Commission for a term of office expiring June 5, 1960.

Earl F. Hastings

Commissioner Hastings was born in Los Angeles, Calif., on April 27, 1908, and resides in Glendale, Ariz. He attended Texas Western University and the University of Denver. He is a registered professional engineer. During the years 1932 to 1941 he served as a consulting engineer with mining and industrial firms. From 1941 to 1942 he worked with Hawaiian constructors on a military installation on Oahu, T. H. From 1942 to 1947 he served in various engineering and managerial capacities. At that time he became a general partner of the firm, Darlington, Hastings & Thorne, which served as industrial consultants and managers. In 1949 he was appointed Director of Securities, Arizona Corporation Commission, Phoenix, and he served in that capacity until March 1, 1956, when he was appointed a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term of office expiring June 5, 1959.

James C. Sargent

Commissioner Sargent was born in New Haven, Conn., on February 26, 1916, and holds degrees of B. A. and LL.B. from the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1940 and became associated with the firm of Clark & Baldwin, New York City. From January 1941 to July 1951, except for military service, he was employed as a trial attorney by Consolidated Edison Company of New York. He enlisted in the United States Army Air Force in 1942 and served in this country as an Air Intelligence school instructor and as a combat and special intelligence officer in the Southwest Pacific. He was separated to inactive duty in January 1946 with the rank of captain and holds that rank in the organized reserve. In the fall of 1948, he served as an Assistant Attorney General of the State of New York in the Election Frauds Bureau in New York City. From July 1951 to August 1954 he was employed as law

assistant to the Appellate Division, First Department, Supreme Court, State of New York. He was associated with the firm of Spence & Hotchkiss, New York City, from August 1954 until November 1955. In November 1955 he was appointed Administrator of the Commission's New York Regional Office. He served in that capacity until June 29, 1956, when he was sworn in as a member of the Commission for a term of office expiring June 5, 1961.

PART I

ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

The most significant aspect of the Commission's activities during 1957 in providing protection to public investors under conditions then existing and foreseen has been its Enforcement Program.

The Enforcement Program, under the day-to-day direction of the Commission, has been carried out by the Commission's operating divisions in Washington and by its 14 regional and branch offices in principal cities throughout the Nation.

The Commission believes that there can be no substantial question as to the desirability, indeed the necessity, for the effective enforcement of the Federal securities laws. Furthermore, it is the policy of the Commission that its enforcement activities should include such efforts and such measures as are necessary to accomplish that objective under the conditions which exist. The Federal securities laws were enacted by the Congress for the stated purpose of providing full and fair disclosure of the character of securities sold in interstate and foreign commerce, preventing frauds in the sale thereof, preventing inequitable and unfair practices in the securities markets and for other important purposes.

Conditions at present require a more vigorous and accelerated program including new measures of enforcement. At no time in the Commission's experience have activity and public participation in the securities markets been so great.

The dollar volume of securities effectively registered under the Securities Act of 1933 increased by 94 percent from \$7.5 billion in the fiscal year 1953 to \$14.6 billion in the fiscal year 1957. In the postwar years 1945 to 1950 it was \$4.5 billion on the average and in the 1930's averaged about \$2.5 billion. The increase for the fiscal years 1951 to 1957 is graphically illustrated in a chart appended to this part of the report.

The aggregate market value of all stock on all stock exchanges, which never exceeded \$100 billion before 1946, except briefly in 1929, increased from \$111 billion at December 31, 1950, to over \$262 billion at June 30, 1957. The dollar volume of securities traded on stock exchanges rose to \$34 billion in the fiscal year 1957 as compared with about \$17 billion in 1953.

The number of holders of shares in publicly owned corporations was estimated by the New York Stock Exchange to have increased

from 6,490,000 in early 1952 to 8,650,000 at the end of 1955 and has probably further increased since then.

Markets such as these are accompanied by enforcement problems unprecedented in the Commission's experience. These problems were not encountered in the relatively quiet and disillusioned markets of the 1930's or under the conditions of war and reconversion. By reason of recent economic and market conditions, it appears that a substantial segment of the public again believes that it is possible for the unskilled to reap large and quick profits in the securities markets and has available funds which may be used for that purpose. As a result, there is an increase in the number of uninformed and unsophisticated investors and an increase in their willingness to purchase unknown and speculative securities, which are represented as offering unusual opportunities for gain.

These public attitudes, in turn, increase substantially the opportunities for illicit profit in the illegal or fraudulent sale of securities and increase also the premium upon successful evasion of the investor safeguards provided in the Federal securities laws. As in any field of law enforcement, the number, ingenuity, and resources of violators increase when the potential rewards of successful violations increase, and the potential rewards of a successful securities fraud may be measured in the millions of dollars.

Illustrative of the enforcement problems now confronting the Commission are the matters briefly summarized below.

THE PROBLEM OF "BOILER ROOMS"

The term "boiler room" means an organization engaged in the sale of securities primarily over the telephone, particularly the long distance telephone, by high pressure methods ordinarily accompanied by misrepresentation, deception or fraud. Such organizations commonly concentrate on the distribution of one or a few issues of speculative securities at a time, seeking to sell these issues in quantity by whatever representations are necessary to make a sale.

To detect and prove fraud in telephone sales of securities is a difficult undertaking involving the painstaking collection and verification of evidence from widely scattered sources throughout the United States.

The Commission has utilized all available enforcement techniques to meet the problem. As a result, it is believed that most of the larger "boiler rooms" whose activities created such concern in the past year are no longer in operation. In lieu thereof, there are appearing a great number of smaller firms using the "boiler room" techniques with only a few high pressure salesmen. This cancerous diffusion

makes the enforcement work of the Commission more difficult and requires continued emphasis upon this phase of the enforcement program.

SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES BASED ON CLAIMED EXEMPTIONS

The Commission believes that a large but undetermined number of securities have been sold in violation of the registration and prospectus and in some cases the anti-fraud provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 pursuant to claimed exemptions which, in fact, were not available. The Commission believes that these sales have been made, in the main, under claims of exemption pursuant to the so-called "private offering" exemption and the intrastate exemption. This is particularly applicable where an issue, or the sales procedures to be employed, would not stand the light of the full disclosure requirements of registration. In such cases, there is incentive to attempt avoidance of these requirements through purported reliance upon an exemption where the limitations of the exemption are not in fact observed. The Commission ordinarily learns of these offerings only after they have been commenced and has no means of ascertaining whether or not the exemption is available except by initiating an investigation.

Recently there have been a number of instances where securities claimed to have been issued pursuant to these exemptions were transferred through channels in Canada, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, and other foreign countries. When this occurs, the Commission has been handicapped in tracing the transactions and determining the facts upon which proof of the availability or nonavailability of the claimed exemption depends, particularly where the laws of the particular foreign country preclude disclosure of pertinent information. There is reason to believe that in many instances these channels are utilized for the deliberate purpose of complicating or frustrating the Commission's investigative effort. Every effort must be, and is being, made to discover the facts in such cases and to prevent evasion of statutory duties by such means.

EVASION OF REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS THROUGH THE "NO SALE" THEORY

By Commission rule No. 133, which embodies an interpretation of long standing, the issue of securities in connection with certain types of corporate mergers, consolidations, reclassifications of securities and acquisitions of corporate assets has been deemed not to constitute a "sale" of securities to stockholders of corporate parties to the trans-

actions. This rule has the effect of exempting issues of securities in these transactions from the registration requirements of the Act. It has been relied upon in a very large number of corporate transactions consummated without registration. A substantial number of transactions allegedly exempted under the rule in fact involve violation of the registration provisions. The enforcement problem involved is essentially similar to that in connection with the exemptions of private offerings and intrastate sales and there is evidence that this rule also has been abused in deliberate efforts to evade compliance with the registration provisions.

Last year the Commission invited comment upon a proposal which in effect would have repealed the rule and made the transactions covered by it subject to registration.¹ A public hearing was held on the proposal in January 1957. In March the Commission announced that it was deferring action on this proposal pending further study of the problems and questions which had been raised.² The staff of the Commission is continuing its study of the proposal and related matters.

The enforcement problem of keeping transactions subject to the rule within legitimate bounds remains and will require continued investigative and enforcement effort. Furthermore, substantial revision of the rule may ultimately prove necessary to prevent its being used as a loophole for evasion of the registration requirements. If this occurs, a substantial increase in the number of registration statements filed under the Securities Act and in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act is anticipated. In this connection, the administrative burden upon the Commission and upon corporations may be minimized, in part, by coordinating such registration requirements with the proxy statement requirements of the Commission's rules under section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act.

CERTAIN PROBLEMS OF PROMOTIONAL STOCK

Recent economic conditions have been relatively favorable for the sale of promotional stocks of new ventures, particularly in fields in which the securities of established enterprises have shown marked gains. For example, many new insurance and finance ventures have been promoted, particularly in the South Central, Southwestern, and Southeastern parts of the country, and their securities have been distributed either through registration or Regulation A, or more commonly, in reliance upon the intrastate exemption. Many of these issues and the sales techniques employed in their distribution appear to involve abuses and possible violations of the anti-fraud and other provisions of the Securities Act or the Securities Exchange Act, which

¹ Securities Act Release No. 3698 (October 2, 1956).

² Securities Act Release No. 3761 (March 15, 1957).

require extensive investigation. The large number of these promotions and the rapidity with which they have increased has placed a most serious burden on the Commission's field enforcement personnel charged with the conduct of such investigations.

STOP ORDER AND SUSPENSION PROCEEDINGS FOR NEW ISSUES

There has been a substantial increase in instances where issuers filing either under the registration requirements of the Securities Act or under the Commission's exemptive Regulation A do not appear to be making an effort to comply in good faith with the disclosure and other standards required for such filings. Consequently, it is necessary that the Commission, for the protection of investors, institute stop-order proceedings or suspension orders. Each of these has been preceded by an investigation and in many instances has required a formal administrative hearing. While the collection, presentation and analysis of evidence imposes a substantial burden on the Commission's enforcement staff, nevertheless it has been possible to prevent the public sale of securities under circumstances likely to involve fraud upon the investing public.

BROKER-DEALER INSPECTIONS

The chart appended to this part of the report shows the results of the Commission's program of increased emphasis upon broker-dealer inspections. The number of registered brokers and dealers increased from 4,053 on June 30, 1953, to 4,771 on June 30, 1957. The Commission presently estimates that at the end of the fiscal year 1958, there will be 5,000 registered brokers and dealers. It is estimated that this number will increase to 5,200 at the close of the fiscal year 1959. The Commission is concerned with the increase in numbers of registered brokers and dealers. Many of the new brokers and dealers are inexperienced and unfamiliar with the obligations owed to their customers. The Commission has intensified its broker-dealer program. In the fiscal year 1957 1,214 inspections were completed, the greatest number since the Commission was organized.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

The effectiveness of an enforcement program cannot be measured simply by statistics as to the number of investigations undertaken and the number of formal legal and administrative proceedings commenced. Such a "yardstick" does not differentiate between the relatively simple case and the complex and time-consuming cases, which have become increasingly prominent. The effectiveness of an enforcement program in the last analysis is measured only by the degree

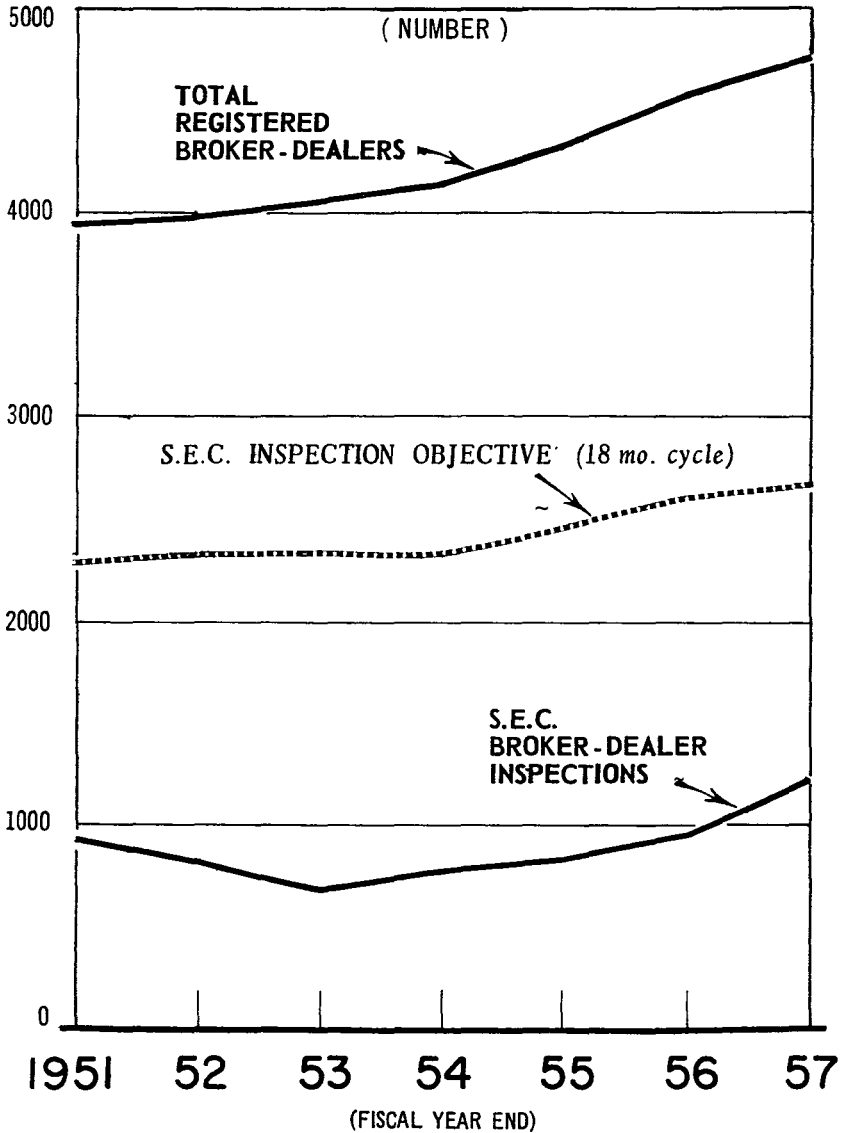
of compliance with the law to be achieved and this in turn, depends in large measure on making certain that suspected violations will be investigated and that appropriate action will be taken either to correct or to punish violations which are discovered. Nevertheless, certain enforcement statistics of recent years illustrate, to some degree, the progress achieved by the Commission, aided by the increased appropriations in the fiscal years 1957 and 1958. There follows a comparative table of certain enforcement actions covering the fiscal years 1956 and 1957.

Comparative table of certain enforcement actions

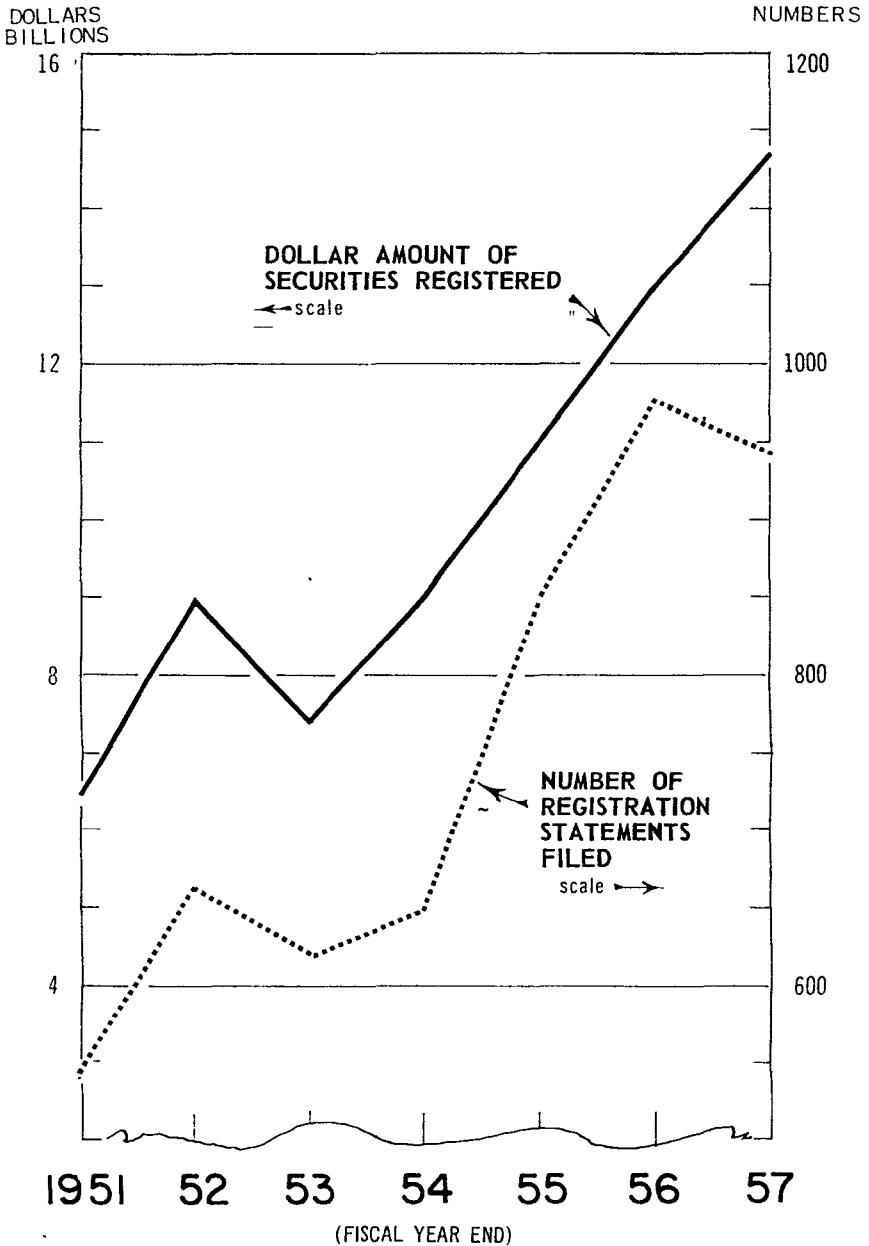
Type of action	1956	1957
A. Investigations of Violations of the Securities Acts:		
Pending at beginning of period.....	644	813
Opened during period.....	362	512
Closed during period.....	1,006	1,325
Pending at end of period.....	193	347
	813	978
B. Broker-Dealer Inspections.....	952	1,214
C. Administrative Proceedings to Deny or Revoke Registrations of Broker-Dealers Instituted.....	44	73
D. Stop-Order Proceedings respecting Registration Statements under the Securities Act Instituted.....	8	10
E. Suspension Orders respecting Regulation A Filings Instituted.....	95	132
F. Injunctive Actions Filed.....	33	68
G. Cases Referred to Department of Justice for Criminal Prosecution.....	17	26
Number of Possible Defendants Named in such References.....	43	132

If the confidence and faith of the American public in the capital markets are to be maintained so that the essential supply of capital can be continued to meet the high rate of demand anticipated by present estimates of industrial production with the resultant high standard of living, it is essential that this agency continue its Enforcement Program by supervising the capital markets in accordance with the standards established by the Congress in the Federal securities laws.

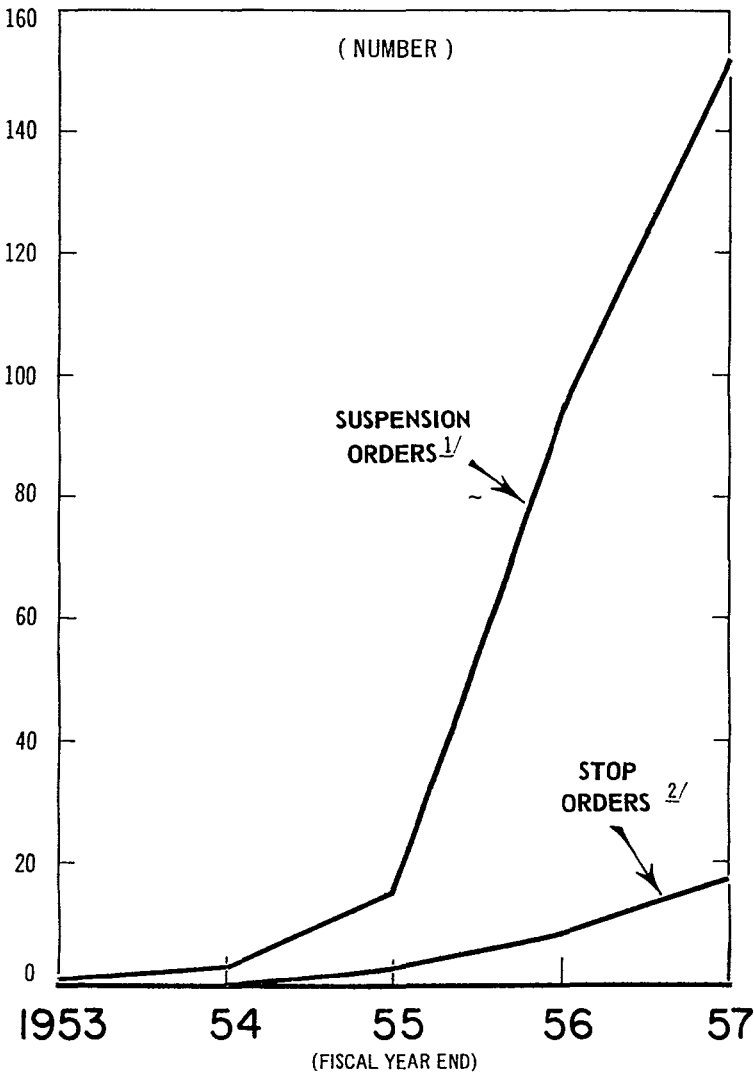
S.E.C. BROKER-DEALER INSPECTION PROGRAM



SECURITIES REGISTERED WITH S.E.C.



CERTAIN ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933



1/ **SUSPENSION ORDERS** - Orders denying exemptions from registration under Regulation A.

2/ **STOP ORDERS** - Number of registration statements on which orders were issued authorizing stop orders.

PART II

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

Statutory Amendments Proposed by the Commission

During 1957 the Commission submitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, which Committees have the duty of exercising watchfulness over the execution of the securities laws pursuant to section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, proposals to amend an aggregate of 87 provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.¹ These proposals were introduced in the Senate by Senator Frank J. Lausche, then Chairman of the Subcommittee on Securities of the Committee on Banking and Currency, as S. 2544, S. 2545, S. 2546, S. 2796 and S. 2547. Subsequently, they were introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Oren Harris, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as H. R. 9326, H. R. 9327, H. R. 9328, H. R. 9329 and H. R. 9330. The Senate bills were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and the House bills to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. No action was taken by either Committee during the remainder of the first session of the Congress.

The overall purpose of the Commission's proposals, the more significant of which are briefly described below, is to strengthen the safeguards and protections afforded the public by tightening the jurisdictional provisions, correcting certain inadequacies revealed through administrative experience and facilitating criminal prosecutions and other enforcement activities.

While the Commission was formulating its proposals, Senator J. W. Fulbright, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and Representative Oren Harris agreed that there would be no objection to the Commission's discussing them with representatives of the securities industry. On January 24, 1957, the Commission circulated a draft of proposed amendments, and a public conference was held on February 25 and 26, 1957, at which interested persons

¹The Commission submitted these legislative proposals to the Congress in July and August 1957.

were heard. Further conferences were then held with representatives of interested industry groups, and the comments made at the public hearing were further explored. The Commission reexamined its program in the light of all the comments it had received, and prepared a revised draft of amendments, which was circulated on June 17, 1957. Thereafter, another conference was held with interested industry representatives. Conferences were also held with representatives of the Department of Justice. In addition, the Commission received and considered written comments on both drafts which it had circulated.

The proposals under the Securities Act of 1933 would provide a more workable procedure in stop order proceedings relating to pre-effective registration statements; clarify the jurisdictional basis of the civil liability provisions of the statute; extend civil and criminal liability to documents filed with the Commission in connection with offerings exempt under section 3 (b);² increase to \$500,000 the size of offerings which may be exempted from registration pursuant to section 3 (b);³ make explicit that a registrant may withdraw his registration statement except where the statement is subject to a stop order or a stop order proceeding; make it clear that a showing of past violations is a sufficient basis for injunctive relief;⁴ and make it clear that aiders and abettors may be liable in civil and administrative proceedings.⁵

The proposed amendments to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 would establish as a basis for Federal jurisdiction the status of a person as an exchange member, or a broker or dealer doing business through a member, or a registered broker or dealer; clarify and strengthen the statutory provisions relating to manipulation and to the financial responsibility of brokers and dealers; authorize the Commission to regulate by rule the borrowing, holding or lending of customers' securities by a broker or dealer; make it clear that attempts to purchase or sell securities are covered by the anti-fraud provisions of the statute; make unlawful under the Act the misappropriation of money or securities of, or entrusted to the care of, an exchange member or a registered broker or dealer; implement the provisions relating to the denial or revocation of broker and dealer registration with respect to the basis on which such action may be taken, the sanction which may be imposed, the conditions under which an application for registration may be withdrawn, and

²The proposed amendment for the extension of civil liability in connection with documents filed under sec. 3 (b) was also embodied in H. R. 173.

³See p. 15 *infra*.

⁴Also proposed with respect to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

⁵Also proposed with respect to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

the postponement of the effectiveness of an application for registration; authorize the Commission to suspend or withdraw the registration of a securities exchange when the exchange has ceased to meet the requirements of original registration; and provide for adjudication of an insolvent broker or dealer as a bankrupt in an injunctive proceeding instituted by the Commission.

Changes are proposed in the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 to conform certain provisions of that statute to certain of the recommendations made in connection with the Securities Act.

The proposals with reference to the Investment Company Act of 1940 would require an investment company to state as a matter of fundamental policy, which generally could not be changed without the consent of its stockholders, the extent to which it intends to invest in particular types of securities and such other basic investment objectives it represents it will emphasize; strengthen the provisions requiring that there be a minimum number of independent or nonmanagement directors; limit the extent to which a face amount investment company may include preferred and common stocks in its "qualified investments"; make clear the application of the statute to an "advisory board"; and clarify the exceptions for companies engaged in banking, insurance, small loan, factoring, discount or real estate businesses.

The proposals under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 would expand the basis for disqualification from registration because of prior misconduct; authorize the Commission by rule to require the keeping of books and records and the filing of reports; permit periodic examinations of books and records; empower the Commission by rule to define, and prescribe means reasonably designed to prevent, fraudulent practices; extend criminal liability for a willful violation of a rule or order of the Commission; and implement the provisions relating to the postponement of effectiveness and withdrawal of applications for registration.

Many minor amendments are also proposed.

Proposal to Increase Registration Fees

In response to various inquiries made of the Commission by the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate, by the Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, by the Chairman of the Independent Offices Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and by the Bureau of the Budget, the Commission on April 5, 1957, submitted to the Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives a proposal for an amendment of section 31 of the

Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which would increase the statutory fees provided by that section. The Commission recommended introduction of this bill, stating that if the Congress desired to increase the receipts to the Treasury of the fees provided by the Federal securities laws this proposal would be an appropriate and feasible method of so doing. It would spread the impact of the fees over all of the investing public for whose benefit the various acts the Commission administers were enacted, without imposing any undue burden upon any securities industry or group or class of investors.

Under existing law the fee for the registration of exchanges provided by section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is one five-hundredths of 1 percent of the aggregate dollar amount of stock exchange transactions (equal to 2 cents per \$1,000). The Commission proposed that the exchange registration fee under the Securities Exchange Act be increased to a rate of 5 cents per \$1,000 and that there be a similar registration fee for brokers and dealers of 5 cents per \$1,000 on transactions effected otherwise than on a national securities exchange. If the proposed fees had been in effect during the 1956 fiscal year, these, together with receipts from other fees which the proposal does not contemplate changing, would have resulted in receipts by the Commission of approximately \$4,250,000, as against total fees actually received of \$2,053,932.

On May 27, 1957, Congressman Harris, as Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, introduced the Commission's proposal as H. R. 7778, which was referred to that Committee. Subsequently, on July 11, 1957, Senator Lausche, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Securities of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, favorably reported to the Senate an identical bill (with two minor exceptions), as S. 2520.^c The Senate passed S. 2520 on August 8, 1957, and sent it to the House on the same date, where it was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The House Committee had taken no action on either H. R. 7778 or S. 2520 at the close of the first session of the Congress.

Registration of Unlisted Securities of Certain Companies Having Large Public Investor Interest

On February 11, 1957, Senator J. W. Fulbright, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, introduced S. 1168, a bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to extend the reporting provisions of sections 12, 13 and 16 and the provisions of section 14 relating to the solicitation of proxies to certain corporations whose securities are publicly held but are not listed and registered on a national securities exchange. As originally introduced, the bill ap-

^cS. Rept. 605, dated July 11, 1957.

plied to corporations having more than 750 stockholders or debt securities of more than \$1 million outstanding in the hands of the public, and \$2 million of assets. It would have required such corporations to register with the Commission and file with it annual and other periodic reports now required only of corporations with listed and registered securities. The bill would have also subjected such corporations to the Commission's proxy rules and the insider-trading provisions of the Act.

S. 1168, as originally introduced, was, with one exception, identical with the August 5, 1955, print of S. 2054, introduced by Senator Fulbright in the 84th Congress, which had been favorably reported by the Subcommittee on Securities to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency.⁷ The exception was that the exemption for insurance companies contained in the August 5, 1955, print of S. 2054 was not contained in the original draft of S. 1168. No final action on S. 2054 was taken by the Committee during the 84th Congress. However, before that Congress adjourned, Senator Fulbright, as Chairman of the Committee, requested the Commission to extend a study it had previously made of those corporations which would come within the scope of S. 2054 to include insurance companies. The study the Commission had previously submitted to the Committee did not cover insurance companies because they were expressly exempted from S. 2054. In compliance with the Committee's request, the Commission sent questionnaires to more than 530 insurance companies to obtain the data necessary for making an objective, factual appraisal of the financial, reporting and proxy practices of insurance companies. The Commission's study showed that deletion of the insurance company exemption from the bill would extend the bill's coverage to approximately 169 insurance corporations having total assets of about \$24 billion. Shortly after the 85th Congress convened, the Commission submitted the supplemental report to the Committee on Banking and Currency,⁸ and expressed the opinion that it would be consistent with the purposes of the Federal securities laws and of the proposed bill that the insurance company exemption be deleted.

The Commission in general supported the original draft of S. 1168 both in written comments and in hearings held before the Subcommittee on Securities. The Commission, however, urged two amendments: (1) That the applicability of the provisions of existing section 16 (b) to the corporations subject to the bill be eliminated pending further study by the Commission, and (2) that section 15 (d) not be repealed as provided in the bill. Subject to these amendments, the

⁷ For the background and history of S. 2054, 84th Cong., see the 22nd Annual Report of the Securities and Exchange Commission, pp. 9-11.

⁸ Committee Print, Supplementary Report of SEC on S. 2054, February 11, 1957.

Commission expressed the opinion that the bill would provide additional protection to investors in corporate securities in which there is a broad public investor interest and which are sold and traded in the interstate securities markets by requiring disclosure of the business and financial facts pertaining to the corporations issuing them, and that it would strengthen the protections against fraud afforded to investors.⁹

The Committee reported the bill out to the Senate with amendments reducing its application to companies having \$10 million of assets and more than 1,000 stockholders of record and deleting the debt security test.¹⁰ Also the same exemption for insurance companies as was provided in S. 2054 was added to the bill. The Commission's suggestions with respect to sections 15 (d) and 16 (b) were adopted.

No action was taken by the Senate during the first session of the 85th Congress.

Proposals To Amend the Exemption From Registration for Small Issues

S. 810, introduced by Senator Edward F. Thye, and S. 843, by Senator John J. Sparkman, would each amend section 3 (b) of the Securities Act of 1933 to increase to \$500,000 the \$300,000 maximum limit presently authorized by this exemptive provision.

In written comments to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, and in testimony before the Subcommittee on Securities, the Commission supported both bills, pointing out that the proposed amendment to section 3 (b) would be in the public interest generally and that its own proposed legislative program contained a provision substantially similar to that of these bills.¹¹

On June 14, 1957, the committee favorably reported S. 2299, a bill substantially similar to S. 810 and S. 843.¹² Subsequently, on June 26, 1957, the Senate passed S. 2299, and it was sent to the House of Representatives where it was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. At the request of this Committee, the Commission submitted written comments in which it urged enactment of the bill. Hearings had not yet been scheduled by the House Committee at the close of the first session of the Congress.

Reporting Requirement of Beneficial Owners of Registered Securities

S. 594, a bill to amend section 16 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require beneficial owners of more than 5 percent (instead of the present 10 percent requirement) of any class of any

⁹ Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency, U. S. Senate, 85th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 594, S. 1183 and S. 1601, May 21-29, p. 61 *et seq.*

¹⁰ S. Rept. 700, dated July 24, 1957.

¹¹ Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency, U. S. Senate, 85th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 810 and S. 843, May 20-29, pp. 4-6, 9-15.

¹² S. Rept. 438, dated June 14, 1957.

equity security registered on a national securities exchange to file with the Commission reports of their holdings and transactions, was introduced by Senator Homer E. Capehart on January 14, 1957.

In written comments and in hearings held by the Subcommittee on Securities of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, the Commission raised no objection to the bill, pointing out that disclosure of 5 percent ownership might serve to permit management or any other group to determine whether substantial beneficial holdings were being accumulated and the identity of beneficial holders accumulating them.¹³

The Committee had taken no action on the bill at the close of the first session of the Congress.

Disclosure of Beneficial Ownership of Registered Securities in Election Contests

On March 14, 1957, Senator Capehart introduced S. 1601, a bill directed to identifying beneficial owners in proxy contests. The bill would add to section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 a provision making it unlawful for any person to give or to attempt to give a proxy to vote a security registered on a national securities exchange at any meeting for the election or removal of directors, with respect to which meeting proxies are solicited by opposing nominees, unless (1) such person is the beneficial owner of the security, or (2) the name and last known address of the beneficial owner appear on the proxy. In addition, the bill would make it unlawful for any person knowingly to exercise or attempt to exercise any proxy in violation of this provision.

In a memorandum and in hearings before the Subcommittee on Securities of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency in May 1957, the Commission opposed S. 1601, expressing the views that (1) there was a substantial question as to whether the bill would actually obtain disclosure of beneficial ownership; (2) in any event, the bill would not provide investors at the time of the execution of their proxies with any additional information as to the beneficial ownership of other security holders; and (3) the bill's enactment might well impede the conduct of corporate meetings.¹⁴

Other Bills Introduced in the Congress To Amend the Federal Securities Laws

The Commission also prepared written comments, at the request of appropriate committees of the Congress, on the following bills to amend the Federal securities laws.

¹³ Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency, U. S. Senate, 85th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 594, S. 1168, and S. 1601, May 21-29, pp. 11-12.

¹⁴ *Id.* at p. 12 *et seq.*

S. 2197, introduced by Senator Olin B. Johnston, would amend section 3 (a) (2) of the Securities Act of 1933 to exempt from registration any security secured by mortgages insured or guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration or the Federal Housing Administration.

H. R. 137, introduced by Representative Leonard Farbstein, would provide for civil liability on the part of those responsible for untrue statements of material facts or omissions to state material facts in any statement or document filed with the Commission in connection with an offering pursuant to an exemption under section 3 (b) of the Securities Act. This proposal is also embodied in the Commission's legislative program.¹⁵ H. R. 4744, introduced by Representative John B. Bennett, would make applicable to exempt offerings under section 3 (b) the strict civil liabilities now pertaining solely to registered offerings.¹⁶

H. R. 810, introduced by Representative Abraham J. Multer, would amend section 16 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require officers and directors to report to the Commission pledges, hypothecations and loans of securities registered on national securities exchanges.

H. R. 2456, introduced by Representative Edna F. Kelly, would amend section 11 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require the Commission to prescribe regulations, embodying insofar as practicable the principles of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, which would require brokers to maintain insurance for the protection of customers' funds intrusted to them.

All of these bills were still in committee at the close of the first session of the 85th Congress.

Other Legislative Proposals

The Commission devoted a substantial amount of time to matters pertaining to other legislative proposals referred to it for comment and to congressional inquiries. During the fiscal year 1957, a total of thirty-three legislative proposals were analyzed at the request of appropriate congressional committees, as compared with nineteen during the preceding fiscal year. In addition, numerous congressional inquiries relating to matters other than specific legislative proposals were received and answered.

Congressional Hearings

Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary.—In April 1957, former Chairman Armstrong and other members of the Commission appeared before the Internal Security

¹⁵ See p. 11, *supra*.

¹⁶ H. R. 173 and H. R. 4744 are identical with H. R. 11308 and H. R. 9319, respectively, introduced in the 84th Cong. The background of the latter bills are discussed in the 22nd Annual Report of the Commission, pp. 11-12.

Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. The Chairman presented a detailed discussion of the enforcement problems arising out of the purchase and sale of securities in the United States by or on behalf of persons and institutions in foreign countries. Particular attention was called to the problems arising in connection with proxy regulations, insider-trading, manipulative practices and other related matters. The General Counsel of the Commission presented a statement dealing with the obtaining of information from foreign sources, particular attention being directed to provisions of the Swiss Banking Act and the Swiss Espionage Act.

In response to the request of the Subcommittee, the General Counsel testified in a hearing held in New York City during June, 1957. As a matter ancillary to the main inquiry, namely the possibility of acquisition of control of domestic corporations by anonymous foreign interests, the Subcommittee was interested in the experience of the Commission in its attempts to detect the identities of those who make use of foreign devices to circumvent the operation of the Federal securities laws. At the request of the Subcommittee, the General Counsel prepared and submitted a memorandum pointing out that substantial investigatory problems are created due to the difficulty of eliciting information from foreign sources, but indicating that the Commission has secured desired information through other means.

Senate Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.—On May 29, 1957, Commissioner Andrew Downey Orrick, then Acting Chairman of the Commission, testified before the Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare concerning S. 1122, S. 1813, and S. 2137.¹⁷ These bills, which designate the Commission as the administering agency, provide for the registration of employee welfare and pension funds. Similar bills are being studied by the Committee which name other agencies to administer them. In addition to registering, certain funds would be required annually to report changes respecting portfolios, officers, trustees, and other matters. The persons administering the funds would be charged with the responsibility for filing these reports, and the bills prescribe both civil and criminal penalties for failure to file registrations or reports or for the violation of fiduciary duties specifically described therein.

Previously, on March 8, 1957, the Commission had submitted a memorandum of comments on several Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure bills, including S. 1122. This memorandum contained techni-

¹⁷ Hearings before the Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U. S. Senate, 85th Cong., 1st sess., May 27–July 1, 1957, p. 99 *et seq.*

cal suggestions concerning the bills as well as an estimate of the cost which would be incurred if the Commission were to administer S. 1122.¹⁸ At the request of the Subcommittee, the Commission prepared two supplemental memoranda. The first, submitted on June 21, 1957, expressed the Commission's views that it was not the appropriate agency to administer the legislation, compared S. 1122 and S. 2175 and discussed the need for such legislation and its probable impact upon the capital markets.¹⁹ The second supplemental memorandum compared a portion of the proposed legislation with provisions of the Investment Company Act.²⁰

No action has been taken on these bills.

Subcommittee on Securities of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency.—In March and again in May 1957 former Chairman Armstrong, the other Commissioners, and several staff members appeared before the Subcommittee on Securities of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. At each of these hearings Chairman Armstrong presented a statement and answered inquiries concerning the Commission's position with respect to certain proposed securities legislation under consideration. Of particular concern were the provisions of Senate bills S. 594, S. 810, S. 843, S. 1168 and S. 1601. These bills and the Commission's position thereon are discussed *supra* at pages 13 to 16.

Other Hearings.—In addition to the hearings mentioned heretofore, the Commission and staff members presented to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee a general discussion of the Commission's activities and the particular problems currently facing the Commission. The Commission and various members of its staff also appeared before the Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. In addition, various members of the Commission and staff members testified in executive sessions of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, the Permanent Investigation Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Government Operations and the Subcommittee on Securities of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 62.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 119.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 122.

PART III

REVISION OF RULES AND FORMS

The Commission maintains a continuous program of reviewing its rules, regulations and forms under the various acts in order to keep abreast of constantly changing conditions in the securities industry. Apart from the periodic review conducted by certain staff members specifically assigned to this task, the need for changes is brought to the attention of the Commission in several different ways. In some instances, changes are requested or suggested by investors or by issuers, underwriters or their attorneys, accountants, or other representatives. Within the Commission, changes may be suggested by members of the staff as a result of reviews of the operation of the rules and regulations and the examination of material filed with the Commission. In accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, most proposed new rules and forms are published prior to their adoption in order to obtain the views of all interested persons, including issuers and various industry groups. During the 1957 fiscal year, the Commission published for comment or adopted a number of proposed changes in its rules and forms which are described below.¹

Proposed Revision of Rule 133 Under the Securities Act of 1933

This rule, which is in the form of a definition of the terms "sale," "offer," "offer to sell" and "offer for sale," operates to make the registration and prospectus requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 inapplicable to securities issued in connection with certain mergers, consolidations, reclassifications and transfers of assets between corporations. The statutory construction embodied in this rule was developed in the early days of the Commission.² A review of the operation of this rule led the Commission to conclude that the rule should be reconsidered. Accordingly, in the latter part of 1956 the Commission invited views and comments on a proposed revision of the rule which

¹ The rules and regulations of the Commission are published in the Code of Federal Regulations, the rules adopted under the various Acts administered by the Commission appearing in the following parts of Title 17 :

Securities Act of 1933, part 230.

Securities Exchange Act of 1934, part 240.

Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, part 250.

Trust Indenture Act of 1939, part 260.

Investment Company Act of 1940, part 270.

Investment Advisers Act of 1940, part 275.

² See 22nd Annual Report, Securities and Exchange Commission, p. 45.

would have the effect of rescinding the existing rule and substituting therefor one which would define the above terms to include the solicitation of a vote, consent or authorization of stockholders of a corporation in favor of such mergers, consolidations, reclassifications and transfers of assets.³ A public hearing was held on the proposed revision in January, 1957⁴ and in March the Commission announced that it would not adopt the proposed rule as published but would give the matter further study and consideration.⁵ The matter was still pending at the end of the fiscal year.

Adoption of Rule 434A and Amendment of Forms S-1 and S-9 Under the Securities Act of 1933

Section 10 (b) of the Securities Act as amended in 1954⁶ authorizes the Commission to adopt rules and regulations permitting the use of a prospectus which omits in part or summarizes information set forth in the more complete prospectus required to be used in connection with the sale of securities. Acting pursuant to this authority, the Commission on November 26, 1956, adopted rule 434A which permits the use of a summary prospectus in the offering of securities registered on Forms S-1 or S-9 by registrants which are required to file annual and other reports under section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.⁷ Summary prospectuses provided for by this rule are not intended to supplant the complete prospectuses which must be furnished to purchasers of securities registered under the Securities Act. The purpose of such prospectuses is to furnish prospective investors with a condensed or summarized statement of some of the more important information contained in the registration statement so as to enable them to determine whether they would be interested in receiving more complete information in regard to the securities being offered. Summary prospectuses thus facilitate the dissemination of information in regard to registered securities and also serve as a screening device which enables issuers, underwriters and dealers to ascertain who is and who is not interested in receiving the complete prospectus.

Forms S-1 and S-9 were amended in connection with the adoption of rule 434A so as to authorize the use of summary prospectuses in connection with the offering of securities registered on these forms. The amended instructions superseded the instructions as to newspaper prospectuses previously contained in these forms since under the amended instructions the two types of prospectuses are combined.

³ Securities Act Release No. 3698 (October 2, 1956).

⁴ Securities Act Release No. 3728 (December 17, 1956).

⁵ Securities Act Release No. 3761 (March 15, 1957).

⁶ Public Law 577, 83d Cong.

⁷ Securities Act Release No. 3722 (November 26, 1956).

Thus a summary prospectus may be published in a newspaper or other periodical or printed in a form suitable for distribution in the form of a circular, letter or otherwise.

Adoption of Note to Rule 460 Under the Securities Act of 1933

The Commission is authorized by section 8 (a) of the Securities Act to accelerate the effective date of a registration statement, having due regard to the adequacy of the information respecting the issuer theretofore available to the public, the facility with which investors can understand the nature of and rights attaching to the securities to be registered and their relationship to the capital structure of the issuer, and to the public interest and the protection of investors. Historically, the Commission has passed upon requests for acceleration on a case-by-case basis after consideration of all the pertinent facts. However, with the passage of time, certain of the principal areas in which the Commission has refused acceleration have formed a pattern. Accordingly, the Commission submitted to the public a proposed codification of certain of these bases upon which acceleration might be denied.⁸ After a public hearing,⁹ the Commission adopted as a note to rule 460 a codification of the principal grounds upon which it would ordinarily deny acceleration of the effective date of a registration statement.¹⁰ The note gives notice of the Commission's policy against acceleration in certain cases where provision is made for indemnification by the registrant of its officers, directors, or controlling persons against liabilities arising under the Securities Act, where the registrant, a controlling person, or an underwriter is being investigated for possible violation of the statutes administered by the Commission, where an underwriter who is committed to purchase securities does not meet certain standards of financial responsibility, and where there have been transactions by persons connected with the offering which may have artificially affected the market price of the security being offered.

Rescission of Rules 132, 151, and 414 Under the Securities Act of 1933

Rule 132 was adopted prior to the 1954 amendments to the Securities Act of 1933¹¹ to provide for the use of so-called identifying statements in connection with securities registered or in the process of registration under that Act. Section 2 (10) (b) of the Act as amended in 1954 gave the Commission explicit authority to adopt rules providing for the use of substantially the same type of ad-

⁸ Securities Act Release No. 3672 (August 9, 1956).

⁹ Securities Act Release No. 3729 (December 18, 1956).

¹⁰ Securities Act Release No. 3791 (May 28, 1957).

¹¹ Public Law 577, 83d Cong.

vertisements as those previously provided by rule 132. Acting pursuant to this authority the Commission adopted rule 134 in 1955.¹² Inasmuch as this rule superseded rule 132, the latter was rescinded.¹³

Rule 151 was adopted by the Commission not long after the enactment of the Securities Act of 1933. It defined for certain transactions the term "issuance" as used in the former section 4 (3) of the Act as in effect prior to July 1, 1934. Since the rule applied only to offerings commenced prior to that date, it had become obsolete and was rescinded.¹⁴

Rule 414 was adopted in connection with rule 132. It required the filing with the registration statement of identifying statements proposed to be used pursuant to rule 132. With the rescission of that rule, rule 414 no longer served any purpose and was rescinded.¹⁵

Amendment of Rules 100, 170, and 426 Under the Securities Act of 1933

In the latter part of 1956, the Commission reprinted its General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Act of 1933 using the "section" designations of such rules in the Code of Federal Regulations.¹⁶ In order to avoid possible confusion between sections of the Act and sections of the Code, rule 100 was amended by deleting therefrom the definition of the term "section" which defined the term as meaning a section of the Act.¹⁷

Rule 170 was adopted some years ago to prohibit the use of pro forma financial statements which give effect to the receipt and application of any part of the proceeds from the sale of the securities being offered unless the entire issue is firmly underwritten. The rule was amended to make it clear that it is intended to permit the use of such financial statements not only where there is a firm commitment to take the issue but also where there is no such commitment, provided the underwriters have agreed to take all of the securities, if any are taken, or to refund to public investors all subscription payments made, if the underwriters elect not to take the issue.¹⁸

Rule 426 requires the inclusion in a prospectus for registered securities of certain statements and information in regard to stabilizing activities. The rule was amended to require, in the case of a rights offering to existing security holders, that the prospectus used in connection with any reoffering of the unsubscribed securities to the general public shall contain information in regard to trans-

¹² Securities Act Release No. 3568 (August 29, 1955). See 21st Annual Report, p. 4.

¹³ Securities Act Release No. 3692 (September 20, 1956).

¹⁴ Id.

¹⁵ Id.

¹⁶ For example, the Code of Federal Regulations designation of rule 100 is § 230.100.

¹⁷ Securities Act Release No. 3692 (September 20, 1956).

¹⁸ Id.

actions effected by the issuer or the underwriters during the rights offering period. The amendment merely codified previous administrative practice in this respect.¹⁹

Revision of Regulation A Under the Securities Act of 1933 and Withdrawal of Proposed Amendments Thereto

Shortly after the beginning of the 1957 fiscal year, the Commission adopted a revised regulation A which provides, subject to certain terms and conditions, a general exemption for certain issues of securities not in excess of \$300,000. A similar exemption provided by regulation D for Canadian securities was merged into regulation A, so that the regulation as currently in effect provides a general exemption for both domestic and Canadian securities.²⁰ The revised regulation A was described in some detail in the 22nd Annual Report.²¹

When the Commission adopted the revised regulation A, it announced that it had under consideration certain further amendments of regulation A in addition to those contained in the revised regulation.²² These further amendments would have had the effect of making the exemption provided by that regulation available only to issuers and offerings meeting specific standards based either upon the existence of a record of net earnings by the issuer or upon a limitation of the number of securities which might be issued pursuant to the exemption. After further consideration of the matter, the Commission determined not to adopt these amendments. It also determined not to adopt a proposed amendment published in December 1955, which would have required the certification of financial statements filed under regulation A.²³

With respect to the proposals which would restrict the use of regulation A to seasoned companies and offerings of a limited number of units, the Commission concluded that there is no public investor need for the imposition of such restrictions at the present time. This conclusion was reached after considering the comments received in regard to the proposed amendments, most of which were opposed to such amendments, and the Commission's experience in the administration of regulation A following its revision in July 1956. There has been a reduction in the filings under regulation A and this fact plus the Commission's stepped-up enforcement program led the Commission to believe that the problems to which these proposals related are effectively dealt with by regulation A as presently in effect.

With respect to the proposal to require certified financial statements, the Commission concluded that, in view of the nature of the

¹⁹ Id.

²⁰ Securities Act Release No. 3663 (July 23, 1956).

²¹ P. 28 ff.

²² Securities Act Release No. 3664 (July 23, 1956).

²³ Securities Act Release No. 3783 (May 9, 1957).

disclosure requirements of regulation A and taking into account the limited financial information which is available with respect to promotional companies as well as the added expense which certified financial statements would impose on small businesses which use that regulation, such requirement should not be imposed.

Withdrawal of Proposal To Amend Form S-1

This proposed amendment related to the registration of securities under the Securities Act of 1933 for the purpose of making a rights offering to existing security holders by certain large, established foreign enterprises.²⁴ The amendment would have permitted such issuers, with the exception of North American and Cuban issuers, to furnish uncertified financial statements if certain conditions were met. The proposed amendment was withdrawn when the Commission concluded that there appeared to be no present need for it.²⁵

Proposed Revisions of Forms S-2 and S-3

Form S-2 is used for registration under the Securities Act of 1933 of securities of commercial and industrial companies in the promotional or developmental stage. Form S-3 is a similar form for mining companies in the exploratory or developmental stage. Revisions were proposed to bring the forms up to date in the light of the Commission's experience and current administrative practice.²⁶ In connection therewith, Form S-11, another form for mining companies in the exploratory stage, would be merged into Form S-3 so that there would be only one form for use by this type of mining companies. The proposed revisions were still under consideration at the end of the fiscal year.²⁷

Amendment of Forms S-4, S-5 and S-6

These forms are used for registration under the Securities Act of 1933 of securities of investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. A registration statement on any of these forms consists of certain of the information and documents which would be required in a registration statement under the Investment Company Act of 1940 if such a statement were currently being filed. Registrants on this form are thus permitted to base their registration statements under the 1933 Act in large part upon the information and documents filed with the Commission in the original registration statement under the 1940 Act and in subsequent reports filed thereunder. Such data are supplemented by information and

²⁴ Securities Act Release No. 3735 (December 21, 1956):

²⁵ Securities Act Release No. 3782 (April 30, 1957).

²⁶ Securities Act Release No. 3668 (August 2, 1956), and Securities Act Release No. 3700 (October 4, 1956).

²⁷ Revised Forms S-2 and S-3 were adopted August 19, 1957, effective September 19, 1957. See Securities Act Releases Nos. 3828 and 3829.

documents required for registration under the 1933 Act which have not been previously furnished under the 1940 Act.

Form S-4, which is used for registration of securities of closed-end management companies, was revised during the fiscal year to bring it into line with a revision of the corresponding basic Form N-8B-1 under the Investment Company Act.²⁸ A further amendment of this form and of Form S-5 was, at the end of the fiscal year, being considered in connection with the Commission's consideration of certain proposed amendments to its Statement of Policy with respect to sales literature used in the sale of investment company securities.²⁹ The Commission also has under consideration a proposed revision of Form S-6 which is used for registration of securities of unit investment trusts and securities of certain unincorporated management investment companies.³⁰

Proposed Amendments to Statement of Policy Relating to Investment Company Sales Literature

The Commission continued during the fiscal year its consideration of certain proposed amendments to its Statement of Policy relating to sales literature used by investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The Statement of Policy was adopted in 1950 and was amended in January 1955. It is designed to serve as a guide for issuers, underwriters and dealers in the preparation of such sales literature so as to avoid violation of the antifraud provisions of section 17 of the Securities Act of 1933. A public hearing on the proposed amendments was held November 15, 1956. After considering the testimony and after further consultation with industry representatives, a revised draft of the proposed amendments was published in May 1957.³¹ At the close of the year the Commission was considering the comments received as a result of the publication of this draft and was continuing its discussion with industry representatives.³²

Amendment of Rule 12b-35 and Form 10-K Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

During the fiscal year the Commission took under consideration a revision of rule 12b-35 of its General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.³³ This rule permits registrants under the Securities Act of 1933 to file an application for registration of securities on a national securities exchange consisting principally

²⁸ Securities Act Release No. 3711 (October 29, 1956).

²⁹ Securities Act Release No. 3789 (May 27, 1957). These amendments were adopted after the end of the fiscal year; see Securities Act Release No. 3854 (October 30, 1957).

³⁰ Securities Act Release No. 3690 (August 27, 1956).

³¹ Securities Act Release No. 3790 (May 27, 1957).

³² The amendments were adopted on October 31, 1957. Securities Act Release No. 3856.

³³ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5471 (March 11, 1957).

of its registration statement under the Securities Act and any annual, semiannual or current reports filed pursuant to section 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act. The principal purpose of the revision is to conform the rule to the requirements of the Commission's existing forms and to provide that the rule may not be used unless the registration statement filed as a part of the application for registration contains substantially all of the information which would be required by the appropriate application form.³⁴

The Commission also considered a proposed amendment to its Form 10-K.³⁵ This form is the principal form used for annual reports by listed companies and Securities Act registrants which are subject to the reporting requirements under sections 13 and 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act. The proposed amendment would require extractive enterprises to furnish such material information in regard to their production, reserves, and other matters as might be necessary to keep reasonably current the information previously reported in regard thereto.³⁶

Amendment of Forms 4, U-17-2 and N-30F-2

These forms are used by directors, officers and principal stockholders for monthly reports of their security transactions and holdings pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and the Investment Company Act of 1940. On November 29, 1956, the Commission amended these forms to require persons reporting thereon to identify purchases made through the exercise of options and in private transactions. The purpose of the amendment is to enable persons studying these reports to distinguish between such purchases and purchases made on the open market.³⁷

Amendment of Forms N-8B-1 and N-30A-1

These forms are used respectively for registration statements and annual reports of management investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The Commission adopted similar amendments to each of these forms governing the computation of certain required ratios.³⁸ At the close of the year the Commission also had under consideration a further amendment to Form N-8B-1 which would require the registrant to supply certain summarized income and expense data and certain percentage ratios

³⁴ Revised rule 12b-35 was adopted on August 19, 1957, effective September 19, 1957. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5566.

³⁵ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5471 (March 11, 1957):

³⁶ The proposed amendment to Form 10-K was withdrawn August 19, 1957. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5566.

³⁷ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5410 (November 29, 1956):

³⁸ Investment Company Act Release No. 2430 (October 29, 1956).

for the past 10 years.³⁹ As mentioned above, this information would also be furnished in registration statements under the Securities Act of 1933 by management investment companies registering securities under that Act.^{39a}

Amendment of Rule 17d-1 Under the Investment Company Act of 1940

During the fiscal year the Commission adopted amended rule 17d-1 designed to adapt the rule more closely to the language of section 17(d) of the Investment Company Act, which grants the Commission regulatory powers with respect to profit sharing and joint venture relationships between investment companies and their affiliates.⁴⁰ The prior rule had required Commission approval of pension and bonus plans whether or not such plans involved profit sharing. The amended rule applies only to profit-sharing arrangements.

Proposed Revision and Consolidation of Forms N-8B-2 and N-8B-3

This proposed revision and consolidation would result in a single form for registration statements filed under the Investment Company Act of 1940 by unit investment trusts which are currently issuing securities and by unincorporated management investment companies which are issuing periodic payment plan certificates.⁴¹ The proposed revision is the first general revision of these forms since they were adopted in 1942. As a result of the experience gained over the intervening years and in view of the fact that the form is now used chiefly by newly organized companies, it is proposed that these forms be simplified. Much of the historical information relating to the operations of companies which were in existence at the time of the passage of the Act is no longer of importance and hence the requirement for furnishing such information would be omitted under the proposed revision. Inasmuch as the requirements for this form serve as a basis for furnishing information required in registration statements under the Securities Act of 1933, the proposed new form is being considered with registration under that Act particularly in mind.

Adoption of Rule 17a-7 Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Rule 17a-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires all registered brokers and dealers to make and keep current specified books and records relating to their business. Rule 17a-4 provides that such books and records shall be maintained in an easily accessible place during specified periods. These books and records are subject to inspection by representatives of the Commission under section 17

³⁹ Investment Company Act Release No. 2536 (May 27, 1957).

^{39a} This amendment was adopted October 30, 1957, Investment Company Act Release No. 2618.

⁴⁰ Investment Company Act Release No. 2472 (January 10, 1957).

⁴¹ Investment Company Act Release No. 2401 (August 27, 1956).

(a) of the Act. The above rules, however, were not specifically designed to make accessible to the Commission the books and records of foreign brokers and dealers registered with the Commission.

On July 16, 1956, the Commission adopted rule 17a-7 requiring each nonresident broker or dealer, as defined in the rule, to maintain in the United States, at a place designated by him in a written notice filed with the Commission, complete and current copies of the books and records he is required to maintain under any rule adopted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, unless he files with the Commission a written undertaking, in substantially the form provided for in the rule, to furnish to the Commission upon demand copies of any, all or any part of his books and records specified in the demand.⁴²

Amendment of Rule 15c2-3 Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Rule 15c2-3 was adopted on January 11, 1954,⁴³ after validation procedures for German bonds were established, to prohibit trading in invalid West German securities. This rule made it unlawful for any broker or dealer to effect any transaction in the over-the-counter market in any security required to be validated under any applicable law of the Federal Republic of Germany unless (a) such security was duly validated, and (b) if such security was a dollar security, there was attached a document of the Validation Board for German Dollar Bonds certifying to the validation of such security. The rule was amended on March 19, 1954,⁴⁴ to make it possible for brokers and dealers to trade in interest coupons detached from German bonds which had been duly validated. Subsequently information available to the United States indicated that a considerable number of interest coupons detached from unvalidated German bonds were in the possession of lawful holders. It appeared that these bonds had been duly repurchased or acquired by the German issuers, that the interest coupons were lawfully detached when the holders sold the bonds, and that many of the bonds were among those which were stolen in Berlin after the end of World War II. After the German Government passed an ordinance providing for validation of such coupons, the Validation Board for German Dollar Bonds undertook to issue to each registrant one instrument with respect to all such coupons of the same issue since, because of administrative difficulties, it was not possible for the Validation Board to issue separate validation instruments for each coupon. In order to legalize trading in such coupons and to protect purchasers the Commission amended its rule 15c2-3 to provide that when a broker-dealer effects a transaction in a validated

⁴² Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5336.

⁴³ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 4983.

⁴⁴ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5011.

interest coupon detached from an unvalidated German dollar bond he must deliver with the coupons the document of the Validation Board certifying to the validation of such coupons.⁴⁵

Amendment of Rule 12f-2 Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Rule 12f-2 provides for the continuation of unlisted trading privileges granted to a security pursuant to section 12 (f) of the Act when certain changes occur with respect to the security. Before the amendment, the rule provided that a security admitted to unlisted trading privileges would still be deemed to be the security theretofore admitted to such privileges even though certain specified changes occurred, including changes in the par value, the number of shares authorized, or the number of shares outstanding, and that in other cases the exchange could file an application requesting the Commission to find that, notwithstanding such change, the security was substantially equivalent to such security.

On November 23, 1956, the Commission amended the rule⁴⁶ so that if any change occurs with respect to a security which is not fully listed and registered on another exchange and such change is accompanied by a major change in the capitalization of the issuer the unlisted trading privileges will continue only if the Commission finds, after application by the exchange that, notwithstanding the change, the security is substantially equivalent to the security theretofore admitted to unlisted trading privileges. A "major change in the capitalization of the issuer" is defined in the rule to mean one where, by reason of one or more mergers, consolidations, acquisitions of assets or securities, or similar transactions, not including a sale of securities for cash, a stock dividend or a stock split, the number of outstanding shares of stock of the issuer has been increased by more than 100 percent within any 12 consecutive calendar months.

Proposal to Amend Rules 15b-8 and 17a-5 Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

On May 10, 1957 the Commission published its proposal to amend rules 15b-8 and 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.⁴⁷ Paragraph (a) of rule 17a-5 requires each member, broker, and dealer subject to the rule to file a report of financial condition furnishing the information required on Form X-17A-5 within each calendar year, but reports for any two consecutive years cannot be filed within less than 4 months of each other. The proposed revision of this paragraph of the rule would require reports to be filed as of

⁴⁵ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5370 (September 24, 1956).

⁴⁶ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5405.

⁴⁷ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5515.

a date within each calendar year, except that: (a) The first report (for others than successors) would have to be as of a date not less than one nor more than 5 months after the broker or dealer becomes subject to the rule, (b) reports could not be as of dates within 4 months of each other, and (c) a member, broker, or dealer who succeeds to and continues the business of a predecessor would not have to file a report if the predecessor had filed a report as of that year.

Paragraph (b) (1) of the rule exempts from the certification requirements a member, broker, or dealer who is not required to file a certified financial statement with any State agency or any national securities exchange and who, during the preceding year, has not made a practice of extending credit or holding funds or securities of customers except as an incident to transactions promptly consummated by payment or delivery. In December 1955 the Commission published a proposal to amend paragraph (b) of this rule to require all members, brokers, and dealers subject to the rule to file certified reports.⁴⁸ Many comments were received on this proposal suggesting that exemptions should be available to certain members, brokers, and dealers. Under the Commission's revised proposal, three limited exemptions from the requirement to file certified reports would be available. The first exemption would be available to members of national securities exchanges who do not transact business with the public, do not carry margin accounts, credit balances, or securities for persons other than general partners and are not required to file certified financial statements with the exchange. The second would be available to a broker whose securities business is so limited that he has been exempt from the Commission's aggregate-indebtedness-net-capital-ratio rule 15c3-1 by paragraph (b) (1) thereof. The third exemption would be available to a broker or dealer whose securities business is limited to buying and selling evidences of indebtedness secured by liens on real estate and has not carried margin accounts, credit balances, or securities for securities customers.

Rule 15b-8 requires every broker or dealer who files an application for registration to file with his application duplicate original statements of financial condition disclosing, as of a date within 30 days, the nature and amount of his assets, liabilities and net worth. However, a partnership succeeding to and continuing the business of another partnership registered as a broker or dealer at the time of such succession is exempt from this requirement. Since the proposed revision of rule 17a-5 would exempt successor broker-dealers from filing Form X-17A-5 reports for any calendar year as of which

⁴⁸ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5264.

a predecessor filed a report, it is proposed to amend rule 15b-8 to delete the above exemption from rule 15b-8 and to require every broker-dealer filing an application for registration to file the financial statement required by the rule. This financial statement does not have to be certified by an independent accountant.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ These amendments to rules 17a-5 and 15b-8 were adopted in substantially this form on August 8, 1957. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5560.

PART IV

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

The Securities Act of 1933 is designed to provide disclosure to investors of material facts concerning securities publicly offered for sale by use of the mails or instrumentalities in interstate commerce, and to prevent misrepresentation, deceit, or other fraudulent practices in the sale of securities. Disclosure is obtained by requiring the issuer of such securities to file with the Commission a registration statement and related prospectus containing significant information about the issuer and the offering. These documents are available for public inspection as soon as they are filed. The registration statement must become "effective" before the securities may be sold to the public. In addition the prospectus must be furnished to the purchaser at or before the sale or delivery of the security. The registrant and the underwriter are responsible for the contents of the registration statement. The Commission has no authority to control the nature or quality of a security to be offered for public sale or to pass upon its merits or the terms of its distribution, and its action in permitting a registration statement to become effective does not constitute approval of the securities.

DESCRIPTION OF THE REGISTRATION PROCESS

Registration Statement and Prospectus

Registration of any security proposed to be publicly offered may be effected by filing with the Commission a registration statement on the applicable form containing prescribed disclosures. A registration statement must contain the information and be accompanied by the documents specified in Schedule A of the Act, when relating to a security issued, generally speaking, by a corporation or other private issuer, or those specified in Schedule B, when relating to a security issued by a foreign government. Both schedules specify in considerable detail the disclosure which an investor should have available in order that he may make an informed decision whether to buy the security. In addition, the Act provides flexibility in its administration by empowering the Commission to classify issues, issuers and prospectuses, to prescribe appropriate forms, and to increase or in certain instances vary or diminish the particular items of information required to be disclosed in the registration statement as the Commission deems appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

In general the registration statement of an issuer other than a foreign government must describe such matters as the names of persons who participate in the direction, management, or control of the issuer's business; their security holdings and remuneration and options or bonus and profit-sharing privileges allotted to them; the character and size of the business enterprise, its capital structure, past history and earnings, and its financial statements, certified by independent accountants; underwriters' commissions; payments to promoters made within two years or intended to be made; acquisitions of property not in the ordinary course of business, and the interest of directors, officers, and principal stockholders therein; pending or threatened legal proceedings; and the purpose to which the proceeds of the offering are to be applied. The prospectus constitutes a part of the registration statement and presents the more important of the required disclosures.

Examination Procedure

The staff of the Division of Corporation Finance examines each registration statement for compliance with the standards of accurate and full disclosure and usually notifies the registrant by an informal letter of comment of any material respects in which the statement appears to fail to conform to these requirements. The registrant is thus afforded an opportunity to file a curative amendment. In addition, the Commission has power, after notice and opportunity for hearing, to issue an order suspending the effectiveness of a registration statement. Information about the use of this "stop order" power during 1957 appears below under "Stop Order Proceedings."

Time Required To Complete Registration

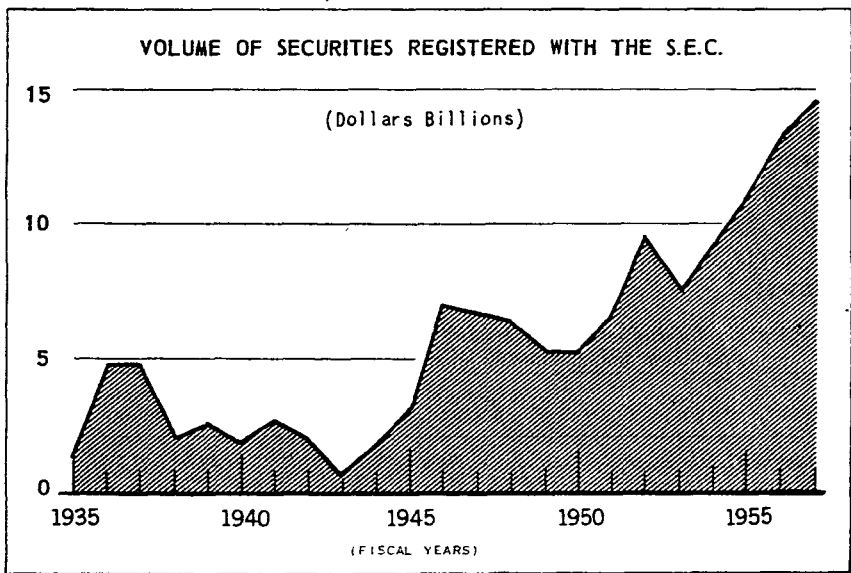
Because prompt examination of a registration statement is important to industry, the Commission completes its analysis in the shortest possible time. Congress provided for 20 days in the ordinary case between the filing date of a registration statement or of an amendment thereto and the time it may become effective. This waiting period is designed to provide investors with an opportunity to become familiar with the proposed offering. Information disclosed in the registration statement is disseminated during the waiting period by means of the preliminary form of prospectus. The Commission is empowered to accelerate the effective date so as to shorten the 20-day waiting period where the facts justify such action. In exercising this power, the Commission is required by statute to take into account the adequacy of the information respecting the issuer theretofore available to the public, the facility with which investors can understand the nature of and the rights conferred by the se-

curities to be registered, and their relationship to the capital structure of the issuer, and the public interest and the protection of investors.

The median time which elapsed between the date of filing and the effective date with respect to 766 registration statements that became effective during the 1957 fiscal year¹ was 23 days, the same period as in the preceding year. This time was divided among the three principal stages of the registration process approximately as follows: (a) From date of filing registration statement to date of letter of comment, 13 days; (b) from date of letter of comment to date of filing first material amendment, 6 days; and (c) from date of filing first amendment to date of filing final amendment and effective date of registration, 4 days. All these days are calendar days, including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

VOLUME OF SECURITIES REGISTERED

Securities effectively registered under the Securities Act during 1957 totaled \$14.6 billion, the highest volume for any fiscal year in the 23-year history of the Commission. Registrations have almost doubled since 1953, when \$7.5 billion of securities were registered, reflecting annual increases of at least \$1.5 billion over the 4-year period. The chart below shows graphically the dollar amount of effective registrations from 1935 to 1957.



¹ Exclusive of 120 registration statements of investment companies filed as post-effective amendments to previously effective registration statements under sec. 24 (e) of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

These figures cover all securities, including new issues sold for cash by the issuer, secondary distributions, and securities registered for other than cash sale, such as exchange transactions and issues reserved for conversion of other securities.

Of the dollar amount of securities registered in 1957, 82.2 percent was for the account of issuers for cash sale, 15.2 percent for account of issuers for other than cash sale and 2.6 percent was for account of others, as shown below.

Account for which securities were registered under the Securities Act of 1933 during the fiscal year 1957 compared with the fiscal years 1956 and 1955

	1957 in millions	% of total	1956 in millions	% of total	1955 in millions	% of total
Registered for account of issuers for cash sale	\$12,019	82.2	\$9,206	70.3	\$8,277	75.5
Registered for account of issuers for other than cash sale	2,225	15.2	2,819	21.5	2,312	21.1
Registered for account of others than the issuers	380	2.6	1,071	8.2	372	3.4
Total	14,624	100.0	13,096	100.0	10,961	100.0

The most important category of registrations, new issues to be sold for cash for account of the issuer, amounted to \$12.0 billion in 1957 as compared with \$9.2 billion in 1956. For 1957, 47 percent of the total volume was made up of debt securities, 49 percent common stock and 4 percent preferred stock. Approximately 40 percent of the volume of common stock represented securities of investment companies.

Figures showing the number of statements, total amounts registered, and a classification by type of security for new issues to be sold for cash for account of the issuing company for 1935 to 1957 appear in appendix table 1. More detailed information for 1957 is given in appendix table 2.

The classification by industries of securities registered for cash sale for account of issuers in each of the last 3 fiscal years is as follows:

Classification by industries of securities registered for cash sale during the fiscal year 1957 compared with the fiscal years 1956 and 1955

	1957 in millions	% of total	1956 in millions	% of total	1955 in millions	% of total
Manufacturing	\$2,674	22.2	\$1,788	19.4	\$1,779	21.5
Mining	283	2.4	148	1.6	106	1.3
Electric, gas, and water	2,951	24.5	1,802	19.6	2,127	25.7
Transportation, other than rail	112	.9	118	1.3	12	.1
Communication	2,030	16.9	1,294	14.1	837	10.1
Investment companies	2,614	21.8	2,890	31.4	2,236	27.0
Other financial and real estate	952	7.9	852	9.2	789	9.5
Trade	84	.7	73	.8	27	.3
Service	33	.3	41	.4	100	1.2
Construction					160	1.9
Total corporate	11,733	97.6	9,006	97.8	8,173	98.7
Foreign governments	286	2.4	200	2.2	104	1.3
Total	12,019	100.0	9,206	100.0	8,277	100.0

The investment company issues referred to in the table above were classified as follows:

Classification of registered issues of investment companies according to type of organization during the 1957 fiscal year compared with the fiscal years 1956 and 1955

	1957 in millions	1956 in millions	1955 in millions
Management open-end companies.....	\$1,791	\$2,267	\$1,853
Management closed-end companies.....		42	28
Unit and face amount certificate companies.....	823	582	355
Total.....	2,614	2,890	2,236

Of the net proceeds of the corporate securities registered for cash sale for the account of issuers in 1957, 72 percent was designated for new money purposes, including plant, equipment and working capital, 1 percent for retirement of securities, and 27 percent for other purposes, principally the purchase of securities by investment companies.

REGISTRATION STATEMENTS FILED

During the 1957 fiscal year, 943 registration statements were filed for offerings of securities aggregating \$14,667,282,319, compared with 981 registration statements covering offerings of \$13,097,787,628 in the 1956 fiscal year.

Of the 943 statements filed in 1957, 305, or 32 percent, were filed by companies that had not previously registered any securities under the Securities Act of 1933, compared with 415, or 42 percent, of the corresponding total during the previous fiscal year.

The growth in the volume of proposed financing under the registration provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 is shown by the following tabulation, which reflects a 3-year increase in 1957 of 63 percent over 1954 in the aggregate dollar amount of offerings as stated in the registration statements filed.

Fiscal year	Number of statements filed	Aggregate dollar amount	Fiscal year	Number of statements filed	Aggregate dollar amount
1954.....	649	\$8,983,572,628	1956.....	981	\$13,097,787,628
1955.....	849	11,009,767,143	1957.....	943	14,667,282,319

A cumulative total of 13,791 registration statements have been filed under the Act by 6,671 different issuers covering proposed offerings of securities aggregating nearly \$134 billion during the 24 years from the date of the enactment of the Securities Act in 1933 to June 30, 1957.

Particulars regarding the disposition of all registration statements filed under the Act to June 30, 1957, and the aggregate dollar amounts

of securities proposed to be offered which were reflected in the registration statements both as filed and as effective, are summarized in the following table.

Number and disposition of registration statements filed

	Prior to July 1, 1956	July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957	Total as of June 30, 1957
Registration statements Filed.....	12, 848	1 943	13, 791
Disposition:			
Effective—net.....	11, 147	2 894	3 12, 024
Under stop order—net.....	187	6	193
Withdrawn.....	1, 399	70	1, 469
Pending at June 30, 1956.....	115		
Pending at June 30, 1957.....			105
Total.....	12, 848		13, 791
Aggregate dollar amount:			
As filed.....	\$119, 090, 464, 965	\$14, 667, 282, 319	\$133, 757, 747, 284
As effective.....	\$116, 135, 795, 262	\$14, 623, 579, 470	\$130, 759, 374, 732

¹ Includes 120 registration statements covering proposed offerings of securities aggregating \$2,532,126,208 which were filed by investment companies under sec 24 (e) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, which permits registration of additional amounts of investment company securities by posteffective amendments to previously effective registration statements.

² Excludes 2 statements that became effective but were later withdrawn; these 2 statements are counted in the 70 statements withdrawn during the year.

³ Excludes 7 statements that became effective prior to July 1, 1956, but were withdrawn during the year; these 7 statements are counted in the 70 statements withdrawn during the year.

The reasons for requesting withdrawal of the 70 registration statements withdrawn during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, are shown in the following table:

Reason for withdrawal request	Number of statements withdrawn	Percent of total withdrawn
Registration statement materially deficient and staff's letter of comment requested amendment.....	10	14
Registration statement materially deficient and registrant advised that unless statement was withdrawn stop order proceedings would be necessary.....	17	25
Change in financing plans.....	23	33
Change in market conditions.....	16	23
Registrant's inability to obtain acceptable underwriting terms.....	3	4
Determination by registrant to utilize Regulation A exemption for offerings not in excess of \$300,000.....	1	1
Total.....	70	100

RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE REGISTRATION PROCESS

Results obtained by the staff's examination of registration statements during 1957 are illustrated by the following examples.

Adjustments made because of differences in determination of income for tax and corporate reporting purposes.—As a general principle, income for corporate reporting purposes is determined by allocating revenues and related costs to the same accounting periods. Certain provisions of the income tax laws depart from this concept. The differences in treatment of various items of income and expense for tax and reporting purposes continue to present problems in the

financial statements filed with the Commission. For example, a company claiming depreciation measured by the declining-balance method for tax purposes included lesser amounts calculated by the straight line method in its income statements included in a registration statement. The staff was of the view that as presented the improvement in earnings shown in the statements over a 3-year period could be seriously misleading. After amendment the earnings per share for the most recent 2 years, the only years affected, were reduced to 70 percent for the last year and 87 percent for the preceding year of the corresponding figures prior to amendment.

In another case preoperating expenses had been taken as a deduction for income tax purposes, as permitted under the Internal Revenue Code, but were treated as deferred charges to future operations for purposes of reporting and therefore omitted as a current charge in determining earnings per share. The issuer was required to reduce the reported earnings by setting aside a reserve for income taxes related to these expenditures to be charged to income in future years but no longer available as a deduction for taxes. The effect of this revision was to reduce the reported net income for the year 1956 to \$584,426 or \$1.22 a common share, from \$710,426 or \$1.49 a common share. Net for the quarter ended March 31, 1957, was reduced to \$63,232 from \$213,232 as previously reported.

Restatement of earnings per share.—It is a common practice to refer to earnings on a per share basis and it is essential that an appropriate method of calculation be used and that the method used be clearly stated. In one case a summary of earnings as originally filed showed net income per share as \$0.99 and \$1.43 on corporate and consolidated bases, respectively, for the most recent fiscal year as compared with \$0.03 and \$0.39 for the preceding year. The registration statement was revised so as to show the consolidated amount for the last year as \$0.45 per share in the summary table. The corporate amount was not shown in the summary table, but a note referred to in the table in respect of the last year stated that net income per share excluded a special credit, gain on sales of securities, amounting to \$0.99 per share, based on shares outstanding at the end of the fiscal year, or amounting to \$0.64 per share based upon shares to be outstanding as of the time of the public offering of additional shares (i. e., giving effect to conversion of certain debentures into common shares). The note also disclosed that giving effect to conversion of debentures as though effective at the beginning of the year, with adjustment for interest on the debentures and related income tax effect, the \$0.45 consolidated net income per share would have declined to \$0.34 per share, and on a corporate only basis would have been \$0.05 per share. In summary, the investor obtained a picture of \$0.34 net income per

share plus \$0.64 special credit gain on sales of securities per share for the last year, as compared with a net income per share figure of \$1.43 as originally presented.

Adjustments in provision for depletion of oil and gas properties.—A filing under the Securities Act by a Canadian oil and gas company included summaries of earnings which showed that the registrant and subsidiaries, and an acquired company and its subsidiaries, had substantially higher net income in 1956 than in 1955. In fact, substantial losses were reported for 1954 and 1955 and substantial profits for 1956. A study of the items in the summary indicated that the improvement reported was in large measure due to the fact that the registrant's statement showed a negative or credit provision for depletion in 1956 of \$62,000 compared with a charge of \$220,000 in 1955, and the acquired group's statement showed 1956 depletion charges of approximately 30 percent of the 1955 charges. It was ascertained by the staff, that, because in 1956 estimates of recoverable oil were materially increased by new discoveries, the companies considered that provisions for depletion in prior years had been excessive and the cumulative adjustment was reflected in the 1956 income statements. The staff took the position that annual depletion charges should be based upon known reserves, and that additional reserves discovered thereafter should be made the basis for determining future depletion charges as oil is recovered therefrom, based upon adjusted costs. The financial statements were amended in accordance with the staff's view. As a result the registrant's originally reported consolidated net income of \$132,000 was converted to a loss of \$93,000 and the net income of the acquired group was reduced from the originally reported \$447,000 to \$300,000. As originally filed the pro forma combined summary of earnings showed net income of 8.33 cents per share. As adjusted, earnings were 2.98 cents per share.

STOP ORDER PROCEEDINGS

Section 8 (d) provides that, if it appears to the Commission at any time that a registration statement contains an untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, the Commission may institute proceedings looking to the issuance of a stop order suspending the effectiveness of the registration statement. Where such an order is issued, the offering cannot lawfully be made, or continued if it has already begun, until the registration statement has been amended to cure the deficiencies and the Commission has lifted the stop order. During the 1957 fiscal year 10 new proceedings were authorized by the Commission under section 8 (d) of the Act and 7 such proceedings were continued from the

preceding year. In connection with these 17 proceedings 8 stop orders were issued during the year, one proceeding was terminated and the registration statement permitted to become effective, and one proceeding was terminated by withdrawal of the registration statement. The remaining seven cases were pending as of June 30, 1957.

Two proceedings in which stop orders were issued with respect to registration statements filed by American Republic Investors, Inc., and Uranium Properties, Ltd., were described in the 22d Annual Report.² The other six proceedings which resulted in the issuance of stop orders during the year are described below, as well as a seventh proceeding in which a stop order was issued shortly after the end of the fiscal year.

Wyoming Gulf-Sulphur Corporation.—This corporation filed a registration statement with the Commission relating to a proposed public offering by the corporation of 700,000 shares for its own account and 226,000 shares for the account of two stockholders. After hearings the Commission issued an order pursuant to section 8 (d) of the Securities Act of 1933 suspending the effectiveness of the registration statement on the basis of findings that, among other things, the corporation failed to disclose in the registration statement the limited experience of management in marketing its product and the limited nature of the potential market for its product.³

The corporation proposed to produce and market "soilaid," which was obtained by treating the sulphur-bearing ores on the properties containing about 16 percent sulphur so as to increase the sulphur content to not less than 25 percent. This product can be used on certain soils in the western part of the United States for the purpose of causing them to become friable and permeable to water. Gypsum, in abundant supply in the west, is also used for this purpose. Although the corporation's stated plans were to produce 400 tons a day in one of its plants and 1,000 tons a day in a plant proposed to be constructed with part of the funds obtained from the proposed financing, only a very limited amount of sulphur-bearing ore had been treated and in the year 1954 only 18,221 tons of sulphur were used for soil-treatment purposes in the entire United States. This information and the fact that because of transportation costs it would be cheaper for a purchaser residing in the west to obtain sulphur from the Gulf Ports of Texas than to purchase the product from the corporation were either not disclosed in the registration statement or inadequately presented.

² Pp. 75-77.

³ Securities Act Release No. 3690 (September 18, 1956).

The Commission also found that the proposed method of distribution of the securities was misleading. Since the bid and asked price of the securities at the time the registration statement was filed was around \$1 and the proposed offering price was to be not less than \$2 a share, the Commission found that "it seems clear that the stock could not be sold at \$2 a share except by misrepresentations or other fraudulent means, unless the market rose appreciably." In this connection, the Commission cited the fact that a few days before the registration statement was filed with the Commission, a broker-dealer firm with which a vice president of the corporation was associated circulated a grossly false and misleading "special report" recommending the purchase of the registrant's stock.

Other areas in which the corporation either failed to disclose material information or inadequately presented information, included the use of the proceeds from the offering, transactions with promoters, and the history of the unsuccessful operation of the properties.

Beta Frozen Food Storage, Inc.—This registrant was organized in Maryland in April 1956 for the purpose of constructing and operating a frozen food storage warehouse near Baltimore. It proposed to offer through its officers, directors, employees and stockholders, and possibly also through selected brokers and dealers, \$1,750,000 principal amount of debentures at \$100 per debenture. The debentures were to be convertible into preferred stock. After deduction of \$15 per debenture, or \$262,500, as selling commission, and expenses of \$50,000, net proceeds to the registrant were estimated to be \$1,437,500. Registrant was virtually without assets and was looking entirely to the proceeds of this financing for its capital requirements.

In connection with the proceedings brought under section 8 (d) it was alleged that the registration statement failed to provide adequate disclosure of the registrant's position and plans in case proceeds were inadequate to make its projected warehouse a reality since there was no firm commitment by an underwriter or any person to purchase all or any part of the securities and hence no assurance as to what amount of proceeds might be received; that registrant minimized or ignored competitive conditions in the industry in which it was about to embark, falsely claiming a large demand for its specific services based upon a nonexistent "survey," and grossly misrepresenting its outlook even to the point of predicting with little or no basis except optimism "a gross profit of over \$500,000 per year after all salaries, wages, and maintenance and costs of operations"; that the registration statement failed to disclose that all of the common stock equity in the corporation was to be sold to officers and directors for an amount not in excess of \$2,500; and that the registration state-

ment misrepresented the business experience of the officers and directors.

After testimony was taken at a hearing registrant consented to the entry of a stop order suspending the effectiveness of its registration statement and such an order was entered.⁴ Subsequently registrant filed an amendment to the registration statement purporting to correct the inadequacies and misrepresentations therein. After consideration of the amendment the Commission found that inadequacies and misrepresentations still existed, and the stop order continues in effect.

Freedom Insurance Company.—This registrant was organized in California in 1954 for the purpose of selling all types of insurance except life, title, and mortgage insurance. Under a registration statement which became effective December 22, 1955, 500,000 shares of common stock were offered at \$22 per share. On July 12, 1956, proceedings pursuant to section 8 (d) were instituted. Included in the allegations made with respect to the registration statement were questions as to the adequacy and accuracy of disclosure therein of the financial resources of a corporation controlled by the promoters of the registrant which was to perform selling and service functions for the registrant, and the amount of the commission to be received by such corporation under a sales and service contract on insurance written by the registrant.

After hearings were commenced and testimony was taken, the registrant submitted a written stipulation and consent to the entry of an order by the Commission pursuant to section 8 (d) suspending the effectiveness of its registration statement and such order was entered on the basis of findings and an opinion by the Commission.⁵ The registration statement was subsequently amended in accordance with the order and the stop order was lifted.⁶

Ultrasonic Corporation.—At the close of the previous fiscal year, the Commission had under advisement the record in the matter of the stop order proceedings pursuant to section 8 (d) relating to a registration statement filed by Ultrasonic Corporation (now named Advance Industries, Inc.), as described in the 22d Annual Report, pages 79–80. The filing covered a public offering of 200,000 shares of common stock at \$12.75, with net proceeds to the Company of approximately \$2,300,000, in addition to common stock issuable on the exercise of warrants and the conversion of certain outstanding bonds and debentures. The registration statement became effective on July 22, 1954, the shares offered for cash were sold and the com-

⁴ Securities Act Release No. 3699 (October 2, 1956).

⁵ Securities Act Release No. 3707 (October 18, 1956).

⁶ Securities Act Release No. 3759 (March 6, 1957).

pany received the net proceeds from the underwriters. An amendment relating to the offering and exercise price of certain warrants was filed on August 23, 1954, and was declared effective on August 25, 1954.

On January 18, 1957, a stop order was issued.⁷ The record of the proceedings showed that numerous improper adjustments on the Company's books and omissions to make necessary adjustments produced completely unrealistic financial statements, and were the result of a deliberate design to present optimistic figures. It was found that the statement of income for the 6 months ended March 31, 1954, which was furnished unaudited in the registration statement, was substantially inaccurate and misleading in that the \$49,715 profit reported for that period was at least \$900,000 in excess of the amount that should have been shown. Among adjustments which should have been made for that period were provisions for reserves to reduce income by \$317,435 for redetermination of profits on a Government contract, for profit adjustments downward on other Government contracts, and for losses. Also cost of sales of goods manufactured by one of the divisions of the company was reflected in the income statement for the 6 months ended March 31, 1954, on a percentage of sales basis which was entirely unjustified. There did not appear to be actual recent support in the experience of the company for the selection of the percentage amount of 77.3 percent used in estimating the ratio of cost of sales to sales. The cost of sales for the 6 months' period as computed on the improper formula of 77.3 percent of sales of the division for the period amounted to \$744,175, as compared to \$936,436, as determined by the comptroller of the company from the cost books. Additional items questioned included inventory items not written off, expense items improperly capitalized, and expense liabilities not entered.

The registration statement was also deficient in failing to disclose operating losses incurred after March 31, 1954. Profit and loss data compiled by the accounting department of the company available prior to the time the registration statement became effective July 22, 1954, indicated operating losses for the months of May and June 1954 aggregated \$485,805. A later profit and loss statement showing losses for May, June, and July 1954 totaling \$800,182 was given to the management on August 19, 1954, before the post-effective amendment to the registration statement was filed. The management was chargeable with knowledge that registrant was incurring large operating losses during this period.

Universal Service Corporation, Inc.—This company, a Texas corporation, filed a registration statement covering a proposed public

⁷ Securities Act Release No. 3742 (January 18, 1957).

offering of 500,000 shares of its 2-cent par value common stock at \$2.50 per share, for the purpose of financing the exploration and, if warranted, the mining of uranium, quicksilver, and other minerals, as well as gas and oil. The Commission issued a stop order for the reasons indicated below.⁸

The disclosures respecting the existence of minerals in the registrant's property consisted primarily of reports by a consulting engineer and geologist which were included in exhibits to the registration statement and were quoted at length in the prospectus. The Commission found that the reports were essentially misleading and the use of the information therein in the prospectus was deceptive to investors. The survey made by the geologist covered 68 square miles and only a small area in a certain section was further explored. The few samples taken from the explored area were handpicked and showed no evidence warranting a reasonable belief that minable uranium existed. The references to the relatively high uranium content of the selected samples, and to ore bodies and ore stockpiling were unjustified. The reports also referred to the existence of oil-bearing boulders and claimed that they are direct evidence that oil-bearing strata exist at depth. This conclusion appeared to be wholly unwarranted.

The Commission also found the registration statement deficient in other respects. It stated that the registrant might retain an underwriter and pay a commission not to exceed 20 percent but failed to disclose who the underwriter would be. In respect of the application of proceeds, the registration statement set forth a rough itemization of the manner in which the proceeds of the offering were to be spent but failed to indicate a basis for considering that so large a sum as \$1,250,000 could reasonably be expended in connection with further work on the property. The registration statement also failed to disclose possible civil liabilities resulting from the sale of its securities in violation of the Securities Act.

American Investors Corporation.—The registrant, a Tennessee insurance company holding corporation, filed a registration statement covering 4,962,500 shares of \$1 par common stock to be offered at \$2, of which 962,500 shares were reserved for issuance upon exercise of options to be granted by registrant. Deficiencies constituting grounds for issuance of the stop order cited in the Commission's opinion included failure to disclose (1) the plan and terms of the proposed distribution by five promoters, four of whom were undisclosed, and the commissions to be reallocated to sub-agents; (2) that the purpose in setting up the holding company was to allow management greater latitude in the investment of funds than would be permitted to an

⁸ Securities Act Release No. 3748 (February 5, 1957).

insurance company under state law; (3) that registrant had no present need for the total anticipated proceeds of \$7,200,000 sought, and no present plans for the use of such proceeds other than to use \$300,000 to organize an operating insurance company subsidiary and to invest in debentures, high grade securities, and nonadmitted assets for the subsidiary; (4) that none of the persons presently associated with registrant had any experience in the management of an investment portfolio or in the management of insurance companies; and (5) that options covering from 5,000 to 25,000 shares had been promised to prominent persons without cost in order to secure their association with registrant for the major purpose of facilitating the sale of its securities to the public.⁹

Republic Cement Corporation.—This registrant was a Delaware corporation organized for the purpose of constructing and operating a cement plant of 1 million barrel annual capacity near the town of Drake, Ariz. The registration statement covered a proposed offering of 1,050,000 shares of \$10 par value capital stock at \$10 per share.

After hearings the Commission found that the registrant had failed to disclose that its proposed annual output of gray cement combined with that of a presently producing plant in its market area would far exceed any past or present market demand and that the existing plant had not been operating at full capacity. It further found that the registrant's proposed output of white cement exceeded 25 percent of the annual consumption of that product in the entire United States. The company's plant construction cost figures were determined to be much lower than those of its competitors because certain installations which are normally part of a cement plant were to be eliminated, and the registrant had not provided for sufficient storage capacity for its finished product. The Commission also found that despite the representation in the prospectus that the registrant had on its properties 1,851,300,000 tons of limestone suitable for the production of cement, only the most rudimentary type of exploration had been performed on the properties, and no systematic core drilling or sampling was used to test the continuity, depth, and quality of the limestone.

The Commission further found that approximately 60 stockholders who were designated as "promoters" were not in fact promoters as they had not rendered any promotional services, and that the sales of stock to them were not exempt under section 4 (1) as claimed and were in violation of section 5 of the Securities Act.

⁹ Securities Act Release No. 3771 (April 5, 1957). The registration statement was subsequently amended in accordance with the Commission's stop order and the order was lifted. See Securities Act Release No. 3810 (July 9, 1957).

A stop order was issued by the Commission shortly after the close of the fiscal year.¹⁰

EXAMINATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS

The Commission is authorized by section 8 (e) of the Act to make an examination in order to determine whether a stop-order proceeding should be instituted under section 8 (d). For this purpose the Commission is empowered to subpoena witnesses and require the production of pertinent documents. During the 1957 fiscal year the Commission authorized four private examinations pursuant to this section of the Act. One additional private examination was pending from the previous fiscal year. As of June 30, 1957, one of the examinations was still pending, one had resulted in the withdrawal of the registration statement after the institution of stop-order proceedings under section 8 (d), two had resulted in the issuance of stop orders, and one had been closed and the registration statement concerned was permitted to become effective.

The Commission is also authorized by section 20 (a) of the Act to make an investigation to determine whether any provisions of the Act or of any rule or regulation prescribed thereunder have been or are about to be violated. The Commission has instituted investigations under this section as an expeditious means of determining whether a registration statement is false or misleading or omits to state any material fact. During the 1957 fiscal year twelve such investigations were instituted. Two of such proceedings resulted in the institution of stop-order proceedings under section 8 (d) of the Act, one was closed and the registration statement involved became effective, one resulted in the registration statement being withdrawn, and the other eight were pending at the end of the fiscal year.

EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION OF SMALL ISSUES

Under section 3 (b) of the Securities Act, the Commission is empowered from time to time by its rules and regulations, and subject to such terms and conditions as it may prescribe therein, to add any class of securities to the securities specifically exempted by section 3 (a) of the Act, if it finds that the enforcement of the registration provisions of the Act with respect to such additional securities is not necessary in the public interest and for the protection of investors by reason of the small amount involved or the limited character of the public offering. The statute imposes a maximum limitation of \$300,000 upon any exemption provided by the Commission in the exercise of this power.

¹⁰ Securities Act Release No. 3816 (July 26, 1957).

Acting under this authority the Commission has by various regulations adopted the following exemptions:

Regulation A :

General exemption for United States and Canadian issues up to \$300,000.

Regulation A-M :

Special exemption for assessable shares of stock of mining companies up to \$100,000.

Regulation A-R :

Special exemption for first lien notes up to \$100,000.

Regulation B :

Exemption for fractional undivided interests in oil or gas rights up to \$100,000.

Regulation B-T :

Exemption for interests in oil royalty trusts or similar types of trusts or unincorporated associations up to \$100,000.

The exemption for securities of Canadian issuers, formerly provided by regulation D, was merged into the Commission's revised regulation A effective July 23, 1956.¹¹

Exemption from registration under section 3 (b) of the Act does not carry exemption from the civil liabilities for material misstatements or omissions imposed upon any person by section 12 (2) or from the criminal liabilities for fraud imposed upon any person by section 17.

Exempt Offerings Under Regulation A

The Commission's regulation A implements section 3 (b) of the Securities Act of 1933 and permits a company to obtain not exceeding \$300,000 (including underwriting commissions) of needed capital in any one year from a public offering of its securities if the company complies with the regulation. Upon complying with the regulation, a company is exempt from the registration provisions of the Act. A regulation A filing consists of a notification supplying basic information about the company, certain exhibits, and an offering circular which is required to be used in offering the securities except in the case of a company with an earnings history which is making an offering not in excess of \$50,000.

During the 1957 fiscal year, 919 notifications were filed under regulation A, covering proposed offerings of \$167,269,900, compared with 1,463 notifications covering proposed offerings of \$273,471,548 in the 1956 fiscal year. Included in the 1957 total were 74 notifications covering stock offerings of \$14,133,702 with respect to companies engaged in the exploratory oil and gas business, and 106 notifications covering offerings of \$18,955,358 by mining companies. The 106 filings by mining companies included 59 by uranium companies with proposed offerings aggregating \$10,324,192 and 47 offer-

¹¹ See 22nd Annual Report, p. 28.

ings by other mining companies aggregating \$8,631,166. The reduction in the number of regulation A filings during the 1957 fiscal year was primarily due to substantially fewer filings by highly speculative mining companies, particularly uranium companies.

Certain facts regarding regulation A offerings during the past three fiscal years are set forth in the following table:

Offerings made under regulation A during the last 3 fiscal years

Description	Number of offerings		
	1957	1956	1955
Fiscal year.....			
Size:			
\$100,000 or less.....	307	481	544
Over \$100,000 but not over \$200,000.....	163	246	312
Over \$200,000 but not over \$300,000.....	449	736	772
	919	1,463	1,628
Underwriting:			
Used.....	328	630	785
Not used.....	591	833	843
	919	1,463	1,628
Offerors:			
Issuing companies.....	865	1,389	1,517
Stockholders.....	52	62	109
Issuers and stockholders jointly.....	2	12	2
	919	1,463	1,628

Most of the underwritings were undertaken by commercial underwriters, who participated in 252 offerings in 1957, 528 in 1956, and 671 in 1955. The remaining cases where commissions were paid were handled by officers, directors, or other persons not regularly engaged in the securities business, who received remuneration therefor.

Exempt Offerings Under Regulation D

From July 1, 1956, to August 27, 1956, the last date on which a filing under regulation D could be made, 6 notifications were filed under that regulation by Canadian issuers covering proposed offerings of \$1,049,000. Three of these filings were made by uranium companies. In the 1956 fiscal year there were 15 notifications filed under regulation D covering proposed offerings of \$3,367,735. After the adoption of the revised regulation A there were, during the remainder of the 1957 fiscal year 6 notifications filed by Canadian issuers for offerings aggregating \$1,488,000. These figures are included in the regulation A totals.

Denial or Suspension of Exemption

Regulation A provides for the denial or suspension of an exemption thereunder, generally speaking, where the exemption is sought for securities for which the regulation provides no exemption or where the offering is not made in accordance with the terms and con-

ditions of the regulation or in accordance with prescribed disclosure standards. Regulation D, prior to its consolidation with regulation A, contained a similar provision.

During the 1957 fiscal year, denial or suspension orders were issued in 132 cases. During the 1956 fiscal year, 100 such orders were issued. The names of the companies involved in the orders issued during the 1957 fiscal year are set forth in table 6 of the appendix. A few cases are summarized below to illustrate the misrepresentations and other noncompliance with the regulation which led to the issuance of suspension orders.

Backers Discount & Finance Co., Inc.—The Commission temporarily suspended the regulation A exemption because of misleading statements in the notification, offering circular and sales literature, and the failure to file sales literature and reports of sales. It was asserted in the suspension order that, among other matters, an announcement of the declaration of a quarterly dividend to stockholders which was used in connection with the offering was misleading in that there was a failure to state that the issuer's officers, directors, and insiders had agreed to forego dividends on their holdings in order that a dividend could be paid on shares sold under the filing and that the available earnings and surplus were insufficient to pay the entire dividend.

Electronic Micro-Ledger Accounting Corp.—The temporary suspension order entered in this case alleged, among other things, that the offering circular and other sales literature did not accurately describe the license agreement that the issuer claimed to have, the market price for the issuer's stock, the uses to which the proceeds of the offering were to be put, or the issuer's proposed operations and plans.

Glory Hole, Inc.—In its order temporarily suspending the issuer's offering, the Commission stated that it had reasonable cause to believe that the use of the offering circular would operate as a fraud and deceit upon purchasers. Among the matters asserted in the order were the failure to disclose the background and record of the promoter, the past activities of the promoter and his associates in predecessor companies, and the results of other attempts to operate the same properties which were represented to be under purchase contract by the issuer.

North Country Uranium & Minerals, Ltd., and Hawker Uranium Mines, Ltd.—The Commission issued its findings, opinion and order during the 1957 fiscal year in consolidated proceedings under regulation D making permanent its orders temporarily suspending and denying, respectively, exemptions from registration with respect to

public offerings by North Country and Hawker.¹² It found that the two issuers were under common control and therefore the exemption was not available for the two offerings since the applicable \$300,000 limitation within one year was exceeded. The Commission also found the notifications and offering circulars of the two issuers to be materially misleading in failing to disclose the common control and the status and activities of the president and controlling stockholder of Hawker in promoting North Country, in the acquisition and transfer of the North Country claims, in the formation and financing of that company and in the conduct of its business.

Underwriters Factors Corp.—In its order temporarily suspending the exemption, the Commission alleged that in addition to failing to comply with the requirements of the regulation by not disclosing all the jurisdictions in which the securities were to be offered and making use of unfiled sales literature, the offerors of the securities made use of false and misleading literature and oral statements. The misrepresentations related to the company's profits, the safety of investments in the factoring business, the dividend record of such businesses and the changes in the market price for the issuer's securities that could be expected.

Universal Petroleum Exploration & Drilling Co.—In its order temporarily suspending the exemption, the Commission alleged that the material filed under regulation A was false and misleading and failed to disclose required information concerning the creation and promotion of another corporation having the same principal promoter, officers, and directors as the issuer, for the purpose of constructing and exploiting the same device as the issuer. In addition the filed material contained misleading statements concerning the marketability of the stock, the undertaking of the president to devote his services to the issuer, the issuer's rights to construct certain drilling rigs and the cost of constructing such rigs.

U-H Uranium Corp.—On the basis of a stipulated record, the Commission permanently suspended the exemption from registration after finding that the issuer had commenced the offering prior to the time permitted by the regulation, delivered offering circulars which differed from the circular on file, and made false and misleading statements concerning, among other things, the value of the issuer's properties, the nature of uranium deposits, and the qualifications of its geologist. In addition the Commission found that the offering was advertised in newspapers, by pamphlets, post cards and over television without copies of such material having been first filed with the Commission as required by the regulation.¹³

¹² Securities Act Release No. 3758 (March 5, 1957).

¹³ Securities Act Release No. 3691 (September 21, 1956).

Exempt Offerings Under Regulation B

During the 1957 fiscal year 133 offering sheets were filed under regulation B compared with 114 during the fiscal year 1956 and 71 in the fiscal year 1955. These filings, relating to exempt offerings of oil and gas rights, were examined by the Oil and Gas Unit of the Division of Corporation Finance which assists the Commission on the technical and complex problems peculiar to oil and gas securities. Action was taken with respect to certain of these filings as shown in the following table:

Action taken on offering sheets filed under regulation B during the 1957 fiscal year as compared with the 1956 and 1955 fiscal years

	Fiscal years		
	1957	1956	1955
Temporary suspension orders.....	12	5	6
Permanent suspension orders.....		1	
Orders terminating proceeding after amendment.....	7	5	3
Orders accepting amendment of offering sheet (no proceeding pending).....	72	60	21
Orders consenting to withdrawal of offering sheet (no proceeding pending).....	3	4	1
Order terminating effectiveness of offering sheet.....		1	
Total number of orders.....	94	76	31

Reports of sales.—As an aid in determining whether violations of law have occurred in the marketing of securities exempt under regulation B, the Commission requires the filing of reports of actual sales made pursuant to that regulation. Sales reports were filed under regulation B during the past 3 fiscal years as follows:

Reports of sales under regulation B during the 1957 fiscal year compared with the 1956 and 1955 fiscal years

	Fiscal years		
	1957	1956	1955
Number of sales reports filed.....	1,318	1,419	1,076
Aggregate dollar amount of sales reported.....	\$1,154,792	\$1,234,541	\$549,951

LITIGATION UNDER SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

The Securities Act empowers the Commission to apply to the courts for injunctions when necessary to protect the public from damage which may result from continued or threatened violations of the Act. As in former years, threatened violations of the registration provisions of the Securities Act have required considerable attention in the enforcement efforts of the Commission.

One of the most significant cases in recent years involving the registration provisions of the Securities Act was *S. E. C. v. Swan-*

*Finch Oil Corporation, et al.*¹⁴ The Commission's complaint alleged that the defendants had violated and were about to violate section 5 of the Securities Act by offering and selling common stock of Swan-Finch Oil Corp. to members of the public without having a registration in effect with the Commission as required by the Act. Affidavits filed in support of the Commission's motion for a temporary restraining order, which was entered by the court, indicated that since 1954, when defendant Lowell M. Birrell apparently acquired control of Swan-Finch, the number of Swan-Finch common shares outstanding increased from approximately 94,000 to approximately 2,800,000 as of January 31, 1957. The original shares had been registered and listed on the American Stock Exchange. The affidavits recited that the shares representing the increased capitalization were purportedly issued in exchange for the assets of various corporations. These additional shares, the Commission alleged, were then distributed to the public through various American and Canadian broker-dealers and financial firms. It was the contention of the defendants that section 4 (1) of the Securities Act or rule 133 as promulgated by the Commission exempted these transactions from the registration requirements of the Act. Out of the 24 defendants in this proceeding all but 3 consented to the entry of a final injunction prior to the close of the fiscal year.

In the related proceedings of *S. E. C. v. Doeskin Products, Inc., et al.*,¹⁵ the Commission charged a similar unlawful distribution of Doeskin stock. Five of the seven defendants in that case consented to the entry of a permanent injunction prior to the close of the fiscal year.

In *S. E. C. v. The Sire Plan Inc., and Albert Mintzer*,¹⁶ the Commission's complaint charged the defendants with offering and selling approximately \$325,000 in face amount of 9-month, 8-percent Sire Plan Funding Notes without having a registration in effect as required by section 5 of the Securities Act, and with having offered the notes by means of untrue statements of material facts and omissions to state material facts. The offers and sales were purportedly made under the exemption from registration provided in section 3 (a) (3) of the Act for short-term notes arising from current transactions, but it was the Commission's contention that Congress did not intend to permit the widespread sale of securities to the investing public in order to provide capital for business ventures without compliance with the full and fair disclosure requirements of the Securities Act of 1933. The complaint also charged that in offering notes the defendants referred, among

¹⁴ S. D. New York No. 119-232 (April 15, 1957).

¹⁵ S. D. New York No. 119-301 (April 18, 1957).

¹⁶ S. D. New York No. 116-291 (January 18, 1957).

other things, to "security" and "collateral" when in fact the notes had no collateral and were not secured.¹⁷

In *S. E. C. v. Micro-Moisture Controls, Inc., et al.*,¹⁸ another injunctive action instituted by the Commission dealing with violations of the registration provisions, 7 registered broker-dealer firms as well as 9 other persons and companies were named as defendants. The affidavits filed by the Commission in support of its complaint recited, among other things, that originally, in January 1953, Micro-Moisture had an authorized capital of 2 million shares of common stock with a par value of 1 cent per share. In January 1957, it had an authorized capitalization of 7 million shares of common stock, of which 5 million were outstanding. Except for 2 filings under the regulation A exemption from the registration provisions which covered a total of 310,000 shares, none of the corporation's shares were registered with the Commission. The increased number of outstanding shares, according to the affidavits, resulted from an exchange of assets of Converters Acceptance Corp. of Canada for stock of Micro-Moisture, and a subsequent public distribution by certain controlling stockholders of Micro-Moisture through the defendant broker-dealer firms and two residents of Canada who were also named as defendants. The defendants claimed that each of these transactions was exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act by virtue of the provisions of section 4 (1) or rule 133. The court entered a preliminary injunction as to all 16 defendants.

A public distribution without registration in violation of the Securities Act through residents of Canada and others was also alleged in the complaint and affidavits filed by the Commission in *S. E. C. v. Ben Franklin Oil and Gas Corporation, et al.*¹⁹ A temporary restraining order was issued by the court on motion of the Commission.

A complaint was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, seeking to enjoin *Gerald L. Reasor* and *John D. Karstrom, Jr.*,²⁰ from selling fractional undivided interests in oil and gas rights on properties located in more than 10 States when no registration statement with respect to such securities was in effect. The matter was pending at the end of the fiscal year. An injunction was obtained upon similar charges in *S. E. C. v. Horace E. Watkins, doing business as Watkins Oil Company, et al.*²¹

¹⁷ Shortly after the close of the fiscal year Sire Plan registered its securities with the Commission and offered rescission to all persons who had purchased its securities prior to registration.

¹⁸ S. D. New York No. 116-190 (January 9, 1957).

¹⁹ D. New Jersey No. 601-57 (June 19, 1957).

²⁰ N. D. Ill. No. 56-C-2038 (December 21, 1956).

²¹ D. Colo. No. 5533 (November 9, 1956).

Injunctions were obtained in two cases involving investment contracts or profit-sharing arrangements. In one of these cases, *S. E. C. v. J-T-J Company, Inc.*,²² the defendants had been offering and selling, without registration, investment contracts relating to automobile trailers sold by the company under an arrangement by which the company would operate and service the trailers for purchasers under a profit-sharing arrangement. In the second case, *S. E. C. v. Mortgage Clubs Inc. and Charles I. Hershman*,²³ the complaint and affidavits filed in conjunction with it alleged that the defendants had offered and sold, without registration, investment contracts evidenced by participations as club members in the placing of funds ranging from \$100 to \$500 into secured small second mortgage loans through Mortgage Clubs, Inc. In each case the defendants consented to the entry of final judgment.

In *S. E. C. v. Oregon Timber Products Co., Inc., et al.*,²⁴ the defendants had made a filing under regulation A in connection with the proposed offering but had used sales material in the solicitation mailings which was not filed as required by the regulation. The Commission alleged, among other things, that the defendants mailed brochures and other material to 23,000 corporate executives and directors in 18 States, soliciting the purchase of shares of the defendant corporation, without filing such material with the Commission. A preliminary injunction has been entered as to the company and Hubert I. O'Rourke, its president.

In *S. E. C. v. J. Tom Grimmatt*,²⁵ the Commission alleged that Grimmatt, president of American States Oil Co., received 5,391,666 of the company's 6 million authorized shares, and, since organization of the company, sold to and through various securities dealers and otherwise disposed of, without registration, approximately 4 million shares of his personally owned stock. A final judgment by default enjoining the defendant from further violations of the registration provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 was issued by the Court.

Final judgments permanently enjoining further violations of the registration provisions of the Securities Act were also entered in actions instituted by the Commission in *S. E. C. v. Uni-insurance Service Company, et al.*; ²⁶ *S. E. C. v. Operator Consolidated Mines Company, et al.*; ²⁷ *S. E. C. v. Robert Rodman and Sidney Newman*; ²⁸ and *S. E. C. v. Battery Securities Corporation*.²⁹ In each case the defendant consented to the entry of the final judgment.

²² N. D. Texas No. 6809 (November 6, 1956).

²³ D. Mass. No. 57-385-W (April 17, 1957).

²⁴ D. Nevada No. 1280 (October 3, 1956).

²⁵ S. D. New York No. 110-243 (June 14, 1956).

²⁶ N. D. Calif. No. 35,644 (July 9, 1956).

²⁷ S. D. Calif. No. 330-57-BH (March 12, 1957).

²⁸ S. D. New York No. 118-265 (March 18, 1957).

²⁹ S. D. New York No. 119-25 (March 28, 1957).

The Commission had one of its busiest years in connection with its enforcement of the anti-fraud provisions of the Securities Act. Many of the cases brought by the Commission to stop further fraudulent activities also involved violations of the registration provisions of the Act.

The brokerage firm of *Burd, Jacwin & Costa, Inc.*,³⁰ was charged by the Commission with fraud in the sale and distribution of stock of Sergeant Marty Snyder Foods, Inc. According to the complaint, the defendant had been falsely representing, among other things, that President Eisenhower would do everything in his power to see that Sergeant Marty Snyder's beef stew would be used by the armed services, that President Eisenhower had endorsed it and that the beef stew was the only product President Eisenhower had ever endorsed. The complaint also alleged that the defendant had made several misrepresentations concerning the present and prospective market for the Sergeant Marty Snyder products. The court entered a preliminary injunction with the consent of the defendant.

In *S. E. C. v. Kaiser Development Corporation Limited and E. David Novelle*,³¹ the Commission charged violations of the anti-fraud and registration provisions of the Securities Act in connection with the offer and sale of the capital stock of a Canadian corporation to United States residents. It was alleged, among other things, that, in connection with the offer and sale of the defendant company's unregistered stock, false and misleading statements were made by means of flamboyant bulletins, sales letters, reports, and brochures, and long-distance telephone calls from Regina, Canada. The statements concerned a guarantee to refund investments, the listing of the stock on a Canadian stock exchange, the present and future market for the shares, the results of exploration on the company's properties and the company's practice of acquiring proven properties.³²

In other cases, the Commission again sought the assistance of the courts to restrain fraud in the offer and sale of interests in oil and gas rights to the public. In *S. E. C. v. Mansfield Petroleum and Development Corporation and William C. Snowden*,³³ the defendants were enjoined from making false representations and omitting to state material facts concerning the escrowing of funds received from investors pending the drilling of an oil well in a nonproducing oil and gas tract in Nebraska.

In *S. E. C. v. Wyoming Oil Company, et al.*,³⁴ the use of fraudulent representations in the offer and sale of capital stock, promissory notes,

³⁰ S. D. New York No. 115-376 (December 18, 1956).

³¹ W. D. Wash. No. 4359 (April 9, 1957).

³² Subsequent to the end of the fiscal year, an injunction decree was entered by consent against E. David Novelle and by default against Kaiser Development Corp., Ltd.

³³ D. Colo. No. 5513 (November 19, 1956).

³⁴ D. Nebr. No. 66L (February 16, 1957).

and undivided fractional interests in oil, gas and other mineral rights of the defendant company was enjoined. It appeared that the defendants had, among other things, made misrepresentations concerning the market price of its stock. A final judgment was also obtained by the Commission, permanently enjoining *Eldon L. Jewett* and *Perr Oil Company*³⁵ from further violating the anti-fraud and registration provisions of the Securities Act in connection with the offer and sale of interests in oil leases. Additional details of this proceeding are contained in the 22nd Annual Report. In each case, the defendants consented to the entry of the judgment. In the last two cases, the defendants were also enjoined from further violations of the registration provisions of the Act.

The Commission took steps in *S. E. C. v. Dealers Discount and Investment Company, et al.*,³⁶ to stop the offer and sale of securities through the use of misleading comparisons. The defendants had been comparing the capitalization, management, past operations, and type and extent of the business of the issuers of the offered securities with that of well-known established companies. The court permanently enjoined the defendants, who consented to the decree, from further use of such comparisons in violation of the anti-fraud provisions of the Act.

Threatened fraud in connection with the sale of securities of insurance companies was the subject of *S. E. C. v. Southern Christian Corporation, C. L. Edmonds, Earl E. Holliday and James T. Southerland*³⁷ and *S. E. C. v. Professional Investors, Inc., Insurance Corporation of America, Ray C. Vaughn and Mark H. Kroll*.³⁸ In the *Southern Christian* case, the Commission filed a complaint alleging, among other things, that the defendants had been offering and selling subscriptions and interim certificates for shares of common stock in Southern Christian Life Insurance Co., a proposed Oklahoma corporation, and, in connection therewith, had been making untrue statements concerning the company's income prospects, the requirements of the insurance laws, and the success records of other life-insurance companies. A final judgment permanently enjoining such conduct was entered by the court. The defendants in the *Professional Investor's* case were permanently enjoined from selling the common stock of the defendant Insurance Company of America without disclosing to prospective purchasers that the same stock could be obtained in the market from broker-dealers at prices which were less than that at which the defendants had been offering and selling such stock.

³⁵ W. D. Wash. No. 1989 (February 16, 1956).

³⁶ N. D. Georgia No. 5895 (January 21, 1957).

³⁷ W. D. Okla. No. 7448 (March 23, 1957).

³⁸ S. D. Ind. No. IP-56-C-152 (June 22, 1956).

Other court actions instituted by the Commission in which it was charged that untrue statements of material facts in the offer and sale of securities to the public were made as to the nature and quality of the offered investment were *S. E. C. v. National Society of Music and Art, Inc.*³⁹ and *S. E. C. v. Franklin Atlas Corporation, et al.*⁴⁰ A final injunction by default was entered in the first case and the second is pending with a temporary restraining order in effect against the defendants.

With respect to *S. E. C. v. John Robert Fish and Fish Carburetor Corporation*⁴¹ and *S. E. C. v. Colotex Uranium and Oil, Inc., et al.*,⁴² which were referred to in the 22nd Annual Report, the Commission obtained permanent injunctions against the defendants in each case as a measure to prevent further violations of the registration and anti-fraud provisions of the Securities Act.

³⁹ S. D. New York No. 112-210 (August 22, 1956):

⁴⁰ S. D. New York No. 120-172 (May 9, 1957).

⁴¹ S. D. Florida No. 3400-J (April 2, 1956).

⁴² D. Colo. No. 5371 (May 15, 1956).

PART V

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 provides for the registration and regulation of securities exchanges, and the registration of securities listed on such exchanges and it establishes, for issuers of securities so registered, financial and other reporting requirements, regulation of proxy solicitations, and requirements with respect to trading by directors, officers and principal security holders. The Act also provides for the registration and regulation of brokers and dealers doing business in the over-the-counter market, contains provisions designed to prevent fraudulent, deceptive and manipulative acts and practices on the exchanges and in the over-the-counter markets and authorizes the Federal Reserve Board to regulate the use of credit in securities transactions. The purpose of these statutory requirements is to ensure the maintenance of fair and honest markets in securities.

REGULATION OF EXCHANGES AND EXCHANGE TRADING

Registration and Exemption of Exchanges

At the close of 1957, 14 stock exchanges were registered under the Exchange Act as national securities exchanges :

American Stock Exchange.	Pacific Coast Stock Exchange.
Boston Stock Exchange.	Philadelphia-Baltimore Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.	Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.
Cincinnati Stock Exchange.	Salt Lake City Stock Exchange.
Detroit Stock Exchange.	San Francisco Mining Exchange.
Midwest Stock Exchange.	Spokane Stock Exchange.
New Orleans Stock Exchange.	
New York Stock Exchange.	

The following 4 exchanges have been exempted from registration by the Commission pursuant to section 5 of the Act :

Colorado Springs Stock Exchange.	Richmond Stock Exchange.
Honolulu Stock Exchange.	Wheeling Stock Exchange.

In the latter part of 1956 the Los Angeles Stock Exchange and the San Francisco Stock Exchange, registered national securities exchanges, entered into an agreement providing for the consolidation of their membership and operations into the Pacific Coast Stock Exchange but maintaining the Los Angeles and San Francisco trading floors as separate Divisions of the new exchange. The consolidation

became effective December 31, 1956, on which date the registrations of the other two exchanges were withdrawn.

Disciplinary Actions

Each national securities exchange reports to the Commission disciplinary actions taken against members for violations of the Securities Exchange Act or exchange rules. During the year 8 exchanges reported 42 cases of such disciplinary action. The actions taken included fines in 12 cases, expulsion of 2 individuals from exchange membership, suspension of 5 individuals and censure of individuals and firms.

REGISTRATION OF SECURITIES ON EXCHANGES

It is unlawful for a member of a national securities exchange or a broker or dealer to effect any transaction in a security on such exchange unless the security is registered on that exchange under the Securities Exchange Act or is exempt from such registration. In general the Act exempts from registration obligations issued or guaranteed by a State or the Federal Government or by certain subdivisions or agencies thereof and authorizes the Commission to adopt rules and regulations exempting such other securities as the Commission may find it necessary or appropriate to exempt in the public interest or for the protection of investors. Under this authority the Commission has exempted securities of certain banks, certain securities secured by property or leasehold interests, certain warrants, and, on a temporary basis, certain securities issued in substitution for or in addition to listed securities.

Section 12 of the Exchange Act provides that an issuer may register a class of securities on an exchange by filing with the Commission and the exchange an application which discloses pertinent information concerning the issuer and its affairs. An application requires the furnishing of information in regard to the issuer's business, capital structure, the terms of its securities, the persons who manage or control its affairs, the remuneration paid to its officers and directors, the allotment of options, bonuses and profit-sharing plans, and financial statements certified by independent accountants.

Form 10 is the form used for registration by most commercial and industrial companies. There are specialized forms for certain types of securities, such as voting trust certificates, certificates of deposit, and securities of foreign governments.

Section 13 requires issuers having securities registered on an exchange to file periodic reports keeping current the information furnished in the application for registration. These periodic reports include annual reports, semiannual reports, and current (monthly) reports. The principal annual report form is Form 10-K which is

designed to keep up to date the information furnished on Form 10. Semiannual reports required to be furnished on Form 9-K are devoted chiefly to furnishing mid-year financial data. Current reports on Form 8-K are required to be filed for each month in which any of certain specified events have occurred. A report on this form deals with matters such as changes in control of the registrant, important acquisitions or dispositions of assets, the institution or termination of important legal proceedings, and important changes in the issuer's capital securities or in the amount thereof outstanding.

As of June 30, 1957, a total of 2,256 issuers had 3,730 classes of securities listed and registered on national securities exchanges of which 2,667 were classified as stocks and 1,063 as bonds. Of the 2,256 issuers, 1,278 had 1,520 stock issues and 1,019 bond issues listed and registered on the New York Stock Exchange. On a percentage basis, the New York Stock Exchange had 57 percent of the total of both issuers and stock issues and 96 percent of the total bond issues.

During the fiscal year 1957, a total of 83 issuers listed and registered securities for the first time on a national securities exchange and the listing and registration of all securities of 80 issuers was terminated during the year. The number of applications filed for registration of various classes of securities on exchanges during the year was 232.

The following table shows the number of annual, semiannual, and current reports filed during the year by issuers having securities listed and registered on national securities exchanges. The table also shows the number of such reports filed under section 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by issuers obligated to file such reports by reason of their undertaking contained in one or more registration statements effective under the Securities Act of 1933 for the public offering of securities. As of June 30, 1957, there were 1,274 such issuers, including 188 also registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Number of annual and other periodic reports filed by issuers under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957

Type of report	Number of reports filed by—		Total reports filed
	Listed issuers filing reports under sec. 13	Over-the-counter issuers filing reports under sec. 15 (d)	
Annual reports on Form 10-K, etc.	2,178	1,159	3,337
Semiannual reports on Form 9-K	1,466	633	2,099
Current reports on Form 8-K	3,575	1,299	4,874
Total reports filed	7,219	3,091	10,310

MARKET VALUE OF SECURITIES TRADED ON EXCHANGES

The market value on December 31, 1956, of all stocks and bonds admitted to trading on one or more stock exchanges in the United States was approximately \$353,915,500,000, as reported below.

	Number of issues	Market value Dec. 31, 1956
Stocks.		
New York Stock Exchange.....	1,502	\$219,175,881,000
American Stock Exchange.....	849	31,020,099,000
Exclusively on other exchanges.....	618	3,821,820,000
Total stocks.....	2,969	254,017,800,000
Bonds:		
New York Stock Exchange ¹	1,043	99,022,076,000
American Stock Exchange.....	68	768,875,000
Exclusively on other exchanges.....	25	106,749,000
Total bonds.....	1,136	99,897,700,000
Total stocks and bonds.....	4,105	353,915,500,000

¹ Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange included 55 U. S. Government and New York State and city issues with \$76,317,759,000 aggregate market value.

The New York Stock Exchange and American Stock Exchange figures were reported by those exchanges. There is no duplication of issues between them. The figures for all other exchanges are for the net number of issues appearing only on such exchanges, excluding the many issues on them which were also traded on one or the other of the New York exchanges. The number of issues as shown excludes those suspended from trading and a few others for which quotations were not available. The stocks divided into categories as follows, with market value as of December 31, 1956, in millions of dollars:

	Preferred issues		Common issues	
	Number	Stock values	Number	Stock values
Listed on registered exchanges.....	586	\$8,240.6	2,044	\$222,991.6
Unlisted on all exchanges.....	52	553.7	217	* 21,803.6
Listed on exempted exchanges ¹	12	15.7	58	412.6
Total stocks.....	650	8,810.0	2,319	245,207.8

¹ Excluding issues also traded on registered exchanges.

* No deductions have been made for the holdings of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), an aggregate of \$12.5 billion market value of shares of Creole Petroleum Corp., Humble Oil & Refining Co., Imperial Oil Ltd., and International Petroleum Co., Ltd.

The market value of all stocks on the New York Stock Exchange on June 30, 1957, was \$227.9 billion. It is estimated that, as of such date, the market value of all stocks on all the exchanges was about \$262 billion, compared with about \$250 billion on June 30, 1956.

The number of shares admitted to trading on the stock exchanges on December 31, 1956 was approximately 6,334,500,000, an increase of over 850 million since December 31, 1955. Some 5,852,439,000

shares, or 92.4 percent of the total, were listed on registered exchanges, and included 163,339,000 preferred and 5,689,100,000 common shares.

Assets of Companies With Listed Common Stocks

As shown above, there were 2,044 common stock issues with an aggregate market value of about \$223 billion listed on registered exchanges as of December 31, 1956. The assets of the 2,027 issuers involved were in the vicinity of \$250 billion. Figures published by the New York Stock Exchange covering 1,071 companies with 1,077 common stock issues and with assets of about \$234.2 billion are used in this compilation, the amount of assets being revised slightly upward because they were stated to be for the year-end 1955 for the most part. Data for the remaining exchanges are from fiscal year reports on or near December 31, 1956, and assets are compiled as shown in the balance sheets, using company rather than consolidated assets when both are shown. Companies whose common stocks have only unlisted trading privileges on exchanges or are listed only on exempted exchanges are excluded from this computation.

Foreign Stock

The market value on December 31, 1956, of all certificates representing foreign stocks on the stock exchanges was reported at about \$12.7 billion, of which \$11.7 billion represents Canadian and about \$1.0 billion other foreign stocks. However, the values of the entire Canadian stock issues are included in these figures, and a substantial deduction would have to be made to determine the amounts held in the United States. Most of the other foreign stocks were represented by American Depository Receipts or American Shares, only the outstanding amounts of which were used in determining market values. The American Depository Receipts and American Shares substantially measured the domestic investment in the foreign issues so represented. The market value of the entire foreign stock issues represented in part by American certificates was about \$9.0 billion.

Comparative Over-the-Counter Statistics

Section 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires that registrations filed pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 contain undertakings by the issuers to file the reports required by section 13 of the Exchange Act, when the class of securities offered and outstanding exceeds \$2 million. The number of issuers required to file these reports, exclusive of issuers also filing under the Investment Company Act of 1940,¹ was 971 on June 30, 1956, and 1,086 on June 30, 1957. The

¹ Registrants under the Investment Company Act of 1940 are subject to the reporting and other requirements of that Act. On June 30, 1957, about 188 registrants under the Investment Company Act also had registrations under the Securities Act of 1933 requiring reporting pursuant to sec. 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which is accomplished by filing on a single form available under both Acts.

1,086 issuers had quoted stocks with an aggregate market value on December 31, 1956, of approximately \$20 billion, including \$17 billion domestic and \$3 billion foreign, mostly Canadian. About \$1.5 billion of the domestic and \$1.8 billion of the foreign stocks were admitted to unlisted trading on stock exchanges and the remaining \$15.5 billion domestic and \$1.2 billion foreign stocks were traded only in over-the-counter markets in the United States.

The number of issuers registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 increased from 399 to 432, and estimated aggregate assets increased from \$14 billion to \$15 billion, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, as shown below in the discussion of that Act in this Annual Report. Of the 432 issuers, 36 had listings on registered stock exchanges and 3 had stocks with unlisted trading privileges on an exchange, all but 2 of the 39 issuers being of the "closed-end" type. The assets of these 39 issuers were approximately \$2 billion. The remaining 393 registrants, with about \$13 billion of estimated aggregate assets, had exclusively over-the-counter markets for their securities. The use of investment company totals in computing overall securities aggregates is duplicative to a very great extent in that the holdings of investment companies consist of other securities, principally listed stocks.

The aggregate market value of all domestic stocks, exclusive of investment company issues, with 300 or more reported holders, traded exclusively in over-the-counter markets, appears to have changed from about \$45 billion to about \$46 billion during the calendar year 1956. Many issues make their appearance in the over-the-counter markets each year, while many other issues are no longer traded in such markets because of listings on stock exchanges, mergers, sales of assets, liquidations and other reasons. The number of domestic issuers reporting 300 or more holders of over-the-counter stocks does not appear to have increased materially from the 3,500 mentioned in previous Annual Reports.

As stated above, of the \$46 billion domestic over-the-counter stocks, \$15.5 billion were of issuers reporting pursuant to section 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and a further \$2.5 billion consist of over-the-counter stocks of issuers complying with provisions of the Exchange Act by reason of having other issues listed and registered on stock exchanges. Thus, \$18 billion, or about two-fifths of the \$46 billion domestic over-the-counter stocks (excluding investment companies) were of issuers reporting pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act.

DELISTING OF SECURITIES FROM EXCHANGES

During the fiscal year 1957 the Commission granted 26 applications filed by stock exchanges and 13 applications filed by issuers, pursuant to rule 12d2-1 (b) under section 12 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, to remove securities from listing and registration.

The applications by stock exchanges covered 4 bond issues and 19 stock issues. Since 3 stock issues were delisted from 2 exchanges and 1 from 3 exchanges, the total number of removals was 24. The applications by issuers covered 13 stock issues, one of which was also included among the 19 stocks delisted upon stock exchange application.² Thus the net securities delisted were 4 bond issues and 31 stock issues, accounting for 41 removals in all.

The New York Stock Exchange delisting applications granted during the current fiscal year covered 3 bond issues and 14 stocks. That exchange has recently revised its policy so that delisting will be considered in instances among others where the size of a company has been reduced to below \$2 million in net tangible assets or aggregate market value of the common stock and the average net earnings after taxes for the last three years is below \$200,000, and certain instances where the stockholders have authorized liquidation or where sales of assets have been made without liquidation being authorized. The first applications under these revised standards were made by the exchange in January 1956, with respect to the common stocks of Atlas Tack Corp., Exchange Buffet Corp., and Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Co. Pursuant to requests, hearings on the Atlas Tack and Exchange Buffet applications were held by the Commission. No hearing was held on the Kalamazoo application, since the single request for a hearing was subsequently withdrawn and the stock remained listed on another stock exchange. All three applications were granted in September 1956. The orders with respect to Atlas Tack and Exchange Buffet were subsequently upheld by United States Courts of Appeals, as described below under Litigation Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Additional delisting applications by the New York Stock Exchange included 4 where liquidation was authorized and the initial liquidating dividend had been paid,³ 4 where public holdings became negligible following exchange offers made by other companies, 1 preferred stock issue which had been re-

² The common stock of Jaeger Machine Co. was removed from the Cincinnati Stock Exchange pursuant to exchange application and from the Midwest Stock Exchange pursuant to application by the issuer. It remained listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

³ In each case, payment of the initial liquidating dividend left only small amounts for further payment.

duced to a small amount by conversion into other issues of the same issuer, 1 where there was a sale of assets and no liquidation, and 1 where the survivor to a merger failed to meet the exchange standards for listing. In the last two cases, the stocks became listed and registered on the American Stock Exchange. The 3 delisted bond issues were residues of offers to exchange into other securities.

With one exception, where the issue remained listed on another exchange, the delisting applications by other stock exchanges were all based on virtual disappearance of the issues by reason of exchange offers and liquidations.

The delisting applications filed by issuers covered 7 stocks which remained listed on other stock exchanges, 2 stocks which had never been admitted to trading because of inadequacies in the disclosures made in connection with listing and registration, 1 closely held preferred stock, 1 stock of a liquidating company, and 2 stocks of companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

From July 1, 1936, through June 30, 1957, delistings pursuant to rule 12d-1 (b) have aggregated 464 upon application by stock exchanges and 264 upon application by issuers, counting each removal from each exchange in the totals. The net numbers of issues delisted were 440 upon application by stock exchanges and 249 upon application by issuers. Thus the total removals under rule 12d-1 (b) during the period mentioned were 728, including duplication among exchanges, and resulted in a net delisting of 688 issues.⁴

Delisting Proceedings Under Section 19 (a)

Section 19 (a) (2) authorizes the Commission to suspend for a period not exceeding twelve months, or to withdraw, the registration of a security on a national securities exchange if, in its opinion, such action is necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors, and after notice and opportunity for hearing, the Commission finds that the issuer of the security has failed to comply with any provision of the Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. Section 19 (a) (4) authorizes the Commission summarily to suspend trading in any registered security on any national securities exchange for a period not exceeding ten days if in its opinion such action is necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors and the public interest so requires.

At the beginning of the year, there were no cases pending under section 19 (a) (2). During the year, however, nine proceedings were instituted by the Commission under subsection 19 (a) (2), of which

⁴These totals are aggregates of the data presented and analyzed yearly in the Annual Reports of the Commission. The issue mentioned in footnote 2 is included in the separate counts of net issues delisted upon stock exchange application and upon issuer application, but is counted only once in the 688 issue total.

two were concluded and seven were pending at the end of the year.

Traditionally, the Commission has used its power under subsection 19 (a) (4) sparingly. However, during the year it found it necessary and appropriate, in connection with three proceedings brought by it under subsection 19 (a) (2), to apply its authority summarily to suspend trading in three securities registered on the American Stock Exchange. Two of these proceedings, *Great Sweet Grass Oils Limited* and *Kroy Oils Limited*, resulted in the issuance of orders withdrawing the registration of the securities on that exchange.⁵ The other proceeding, which involved *Bellanca Corporation*, was pending at the end of the fiscal year.

In the *Great Sweet Grass* and *Kroy* cases, the Commission found that reports filed by the companies with the American Stock Exchange and the Commission pursuant to section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act were false and misleading. These reports were found to contain overstatements of oil and gas reserves in their properties. Moreover, the reports misrepresented that certain securities issued and sold by the companies in exchange for oil and gas properties were exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 pursuant to the so-called "no sale" rule (rule 133) under that Act.

The Commission in its opinion held that where there is a preexisting plan, as in this case, to use stockholders merely as a conduit for distributing a substantial amount of securities to the public, rule 133 cannot be relied upon by the issuer and that the rule is not applicable to an "exchange" of assets for stock which is "but a step in the major activity of selling stock." The theory of rule 133, as described in the Commission's opinion, is that no sale to stockholders is involved where the vote of stockholders as a group authorizes a corporate act such as a transfer of assets for stock of another corporation, a merger or a consolidation, because there is not present the element of individual consent ordinarily required for a "sale" in the contractual sense. However, this does not mean that the stock issued under such a plan is "free" stock which need not be registered insofar as subsequent sales are concerned. Unless the Securities Act provides an exemption for a subsequent sale of such nonregistered stock, registration would be required.

The Commission found that Sweet Grass and Kroy were chargeable with knowledge of the plan of distribution and such knowledge required each company to register the securities if it wished to avoid violations of section 5 of the Securities Act. In any event, the opinion stated, where the persons negotiating an exchange, merger or similar transaction have sufficient control of the voting stock to make

⁵ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5483 (April 8, 1957).

a vote of stockholders a mere formality, rule 133 does not apply. In such case the transaction is not corporate action in a real sense, but rather is action reflecting the consent of the persons in control, and consequently results in a "sale" as to them.

The Commission found that no bona fide reliance on rule 133 was or could have been intended in this case and that the distribution of the unregistered shares created a contingent liability against Sweet Grass and Kroy to purchasers, pursuant to section 12 (1) of the Securities Act, which should have been disclosed in the reports filed with the Commission. The deliberate efforts disclosed by the record to evade the registration requirements of the Securities Act by creating corporate entities and effecting transactions meeting the requirements of the rule in appearance only were strongly condemned.

The Commission concluded that the use of the facilities of a national securities exchange by an issuer is a privilege involving important responsibilities under the Act, including compliance with the reporting requirements. It stated that "when those responsibilities are abused, the integrity of the exchange market is vitiated," and it decided that under the circumstances of the case, the protection of investors required that the registrations of the securities of Sweet Grass and Kroy on the American Stock Exchange should be withdrawn.

UNLISTED TRADING PRIVILEGES ON EXCHANGES

Unlisted Trading Categories

Under the provisions of section 12 (f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Commission may approve applications by national securities exchanges to admit securities to unlisted trading privileges thereon without action on the part of the issuers. Such admissions impose no duties on issuers beyond any they may already have under the Act. Section 12 (f) provides for three categories of unlisted trading privileges.

Clause (1) of section 12 (f) provides for the continuation of unlisted trading privileges which existed on the exchanges prior to March 1, 1934. On December 1, 1935, unlisted trading privileges under clause (1) in effect consisted of 496 bond and 817 stock admissions of issues not listed on other exchanges, and 75 bond and 991 stock admissions of issues listed on other exchanges.⁶ By June 30, 1957, the number of admissions to unlisted trading privileges under clause (1) remaining in effect had fallen from 2,379 to 834, consisting of 25 bond and 265 stock admissions of issues not listed on other ex-

⁶ The 1935 data are taken from a "Report on Trading in Unlisted Securities Upon Exchanges" issued by the Commission in 1936. Exempted exchanges are excluded. The number of admissions to unlisted trading privileges is greater than the number of issues involved because some issues are admitted on more than one exchange.

changes and of 2 bond and 542 stock admissions of issues listed on other exchanges.

Clause (2) of section 12 (f) provides for the granting by the Commission of applications by exchanges for unlisted trading privileges in securities which are listed on other exchanges. The first such applications were granted in 1937, and there were 908 admissions of stock issues to unlisted trading privileges under clause (2) in effect on June 30, 1957.⁷ There have been 8 admissions of bond issues, and 7 removals, leaving a single bond issue remaining admitted under clause (2).

Clause (3) of section 12 (f) provides for the granting by the Commission of applications for unlisted trading privileges conditioned, among other things, upon the availability of information substantially equivalent to that filed in case of listed issuers. There have been 45 bond and 11 stock admissions to unlisted trading privileges under clause (3), of which only 12 bond and 4 stock issues remained on June 30, 1957, and 2 of the stock issues have also become listed on other exchanges. There have been no applications under clause (3) since 1949.

Volume of Unlisted Trading in Stocks on Exchanges

The reported volume of shares traded on an unlisted basis on the stock exchanges during the calendar year 1956 included approximately 33.9 million shares in stocks admitted to unlisted trading only and 30.2 million shares in stocks listed and registered on exchanges other than those where the unlisted trading occurred. These amounts were respectively about 3.1 and 2.8 percent of the total share volume reported on all exchanges. Appendix table 8 shows the distribution of share volume among the various categories of unlisted trading privileges on exchanges.

Applications for Unlisted Trading Privileges

Pursuant to applications filed by exchanges with respect to stocks listed on other exchanges, unlisted trading privileges were extended during the year to June 30, 1957, as follows:

Stock exchange:	<i>Number of stocks</i>
Boston.....	8
Cincinnati.....	11
Detroit.....	2
Los Angeles.....	17
Midwest.....	14
Philadelphia-Baltimore.....	26
San Francisco.....	2
Total.....	80

⁷ The reduction from 1,025 unlisted stock trading privileges under clause (2) on June 30, 1956 to 908 on June 30, 1957 was caused primarily by ending of duplications upon the merger of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange and the San Francisco Stock Exchange into the Pacific Coast Stock Exchange on December 31, 1956.

The Commission's rule 12f-2 provides that when a security admitted to unlisted trading privileges is changed in certain minor respects it shall be deemed to be the security previously admitted to unlisted trading privileges, and if it is changed in other respects the exchange may file an application requesting the Commission to determine that notwithstanding such change the security is substantially equivalent to the security theretofore admitted to unlisted trading privileges. During the year to June 30, 1957, the Commission granted 3 applications by the American Stock Exchange for determination that one bond issue and two stock issues were the substantial equivalent of the securities previously admitted to unlisted trading.

BLOCK DISTRIBUTIONS BY EXCHANGES

Rule 10b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in substance prohibits any person participating or interested in the distribution of a security from paying any other person for soliciting or inducing a third person to buy the security on a national securities exchange. This rule is an anti-manipulative rule adopted under section 10 (b) of the Act which makes it unlawful for any person to use any manipulative or deceptive device or contrivance in contravention of Commission rules prescribed in the public interest or for the protection of investors. Paragraph (d) of the rule provides an exemption from its prohibitions where compensation is paid pursuant to the terms of a plan, filed by a national securities exchange and declared effective by the Commission, authorizing the payment of such compensation in connection with the distribution.

At the present time two types of plans are in effect to permit a block of securities to be distributed through the facilities of a national securities exchange when it has been determined that the regular market on the floor of the exchange cannot absorb the particular block within a reasonable time and at a reasonable price or prices. These plans have been designated the "Special Offering Plan," essentially a fixed price offering based on the market price, and the "Exchange Distribution Plan," which is a distribution "at the market." Both plans contemplate that orders will be solicited off the floor but executed on the floor. Each of such plans contains certain anti-manipulative controls and requires specified disclosures concerning the distribution to be made to prospective purchasers.

In addition to these two methods of distributing large blocks of securities on national securities exchanges, a third method is commonly employed whereby blocks of listed securities may be distributed to the public over the counter. This method is commonly referred to as a "Secondary Distribution" and such a distribution usually takes place after the close of exchange trading. It is generally the

practice of exchanges to require members to obtain the approval of the exchange before participating in such secondary distributions.

The following table shows the number and volume of special offerings and exchange distributions reported by the exchanges having such plans in effect, as well as similar figures for secondary distributions which exchanges have approved for member participation and reported to the Commission.

*Total sales—12 months ended Dec. 31, 1956*¹

	Number	Shares in offer	Shares sold	Value (thousands of dollars)
Special offerings.....	8	143,880	131,755	4,557
Exchange distributions.....	17	169,351	156,481	4,645
Secondary distributions.....	146	11,526,079	11,696,174	520,966
6 months ended June 30, 1957 ¹				
Special offerings.....	5	68,016	63,408	1,845
Exchange distributions.....	20	230,514	221,322	11,255
Secondary distributions.....	66	7,211,258	7,211,463	255,160

¹ Details of these distributions appear in the Commission's monthly Statistical Bulletin. For data for prior years see appendix table.

MANIPULATION AND STABILIZATION

Manipulation

The Exchange Act describes and prohibits certain forms of manipulative activity in securities registered on a national securities exchange. The prohibited activities include wash sales and matched orders effected for the purpose of creating a false or misleading appearance of trading activity or with respect to the market for any such security; a series of transactions in which the price of such security is raised or depressed, or in which the appearance of active trading is created, for the purpose of inducing purchases or sales by others; circulation by a broker, dealer, seller, or buyer, or by a person who receives consideration from a broker, dealer, seller, or buyer, of information concerning market operations conducted for a rise or a decline; and the making of material false and misleading statements by brokers, dealers, sellers, or buyers, or the omission of material information regarding securities for the purpose of inducing purchases or sales. The Act also empowers the Commission to adopt rules and regulations to define and prohibit the use of these and other forms of manipulative activity in securities whether or not such securities are registered on an exchange or traded over the counter.

The Commission's market surveillance staff in its Division of Trading and Exchanges in Washington and in its New York Regional Office and other field offices observes the ticker-tape quotations

of the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange securities, the sales and quotation sheets of the various regional exchanges, and the bid and asked prices published by the National Daily Quotation Service for about 6,000 unlisted securities to observe any unusual or unexplained price variations or market activity. The financial news ticker, leading newspapers, and various financial publications and statistical services are also closely followed.

When unusual or unexplained market activity in a security is observed, all known information regarding the security is examined and a decision made as to the necessity for an investigation. Most investigations are not made public so that no unfair reflection will be cast on any persons or securities and the trading markets will not be upset. These investigations, which are conducted by the Commission's regional offices, take two forms. A preliminary investigation or "quiz" is designed rapidly to discover evidence of unlawful activity. If no violations are found, the preliminary investigation is closed. If it appears that more intensive investigation is necessary, a formal order of investigation, which carries with it the right to issue subpoenas and to take testimony under oath, is issued by the Commission. If violations are discovered, the Commission may revoke the registration of a broker-dealer or it may suspend or expel him from the National Association of Securities Dealers. Similarly, a member of a national securities exchange may be suspended or expelled from the exchange. The Commission may also seek an injunction against any person violating the Act and it may recommend to the Department of Justice that any person violating the Act be criminally prosecuted. In some cases, where State action seems likely to bring quick results in preventing fraud or where Federal jurisdiction may be doubtful, the information obtained may be referred to State agencies for State injunction or criminal prosecution.

The following table shows the number of quizzes and formal investigations initiated in 1957, the number closed or completed during the same period, and the number pending at the end of the fiscal year:

Trading investigations

	Quizzes	Formal Investi- gations
Pending June 30, 1956.....	100	7
Initiated during fiscal year.....	37	4
Total.....	137	11
Closed or completed during fiscal year.....	67	2
Changed to formal during fiscal year.....	4	-
Total.....	71	2
Pending at end of fiscal year.....	66	9

When securities are to be offered to the public, their markets are watched very closely to make sure that the price is not unlawfully raised prior to or during the distribution. Eight hundred and sixty registered offerings having a value of \$14,623,600,000 and 925 offerings exempt under section 3 (b) of the Securities Act, having a value of about \$168 million were so observed during the fiscal year. About 200 other small offerings, such as secondary distributions and distributions of securities under special plans filed by the exchanges, which had a total value of about \$500 million, were also kept under surveillance.

Stabilization

Stabilization involves open-market purchases of securities to prevent or retard a decline in the market price in order to facilitate a distribution. It is permitted by the Exchange Act subject to the restrictions provided by the Commission's rules 10b-6, 7 and 8. These rules are designed to confine stabilizing activity to that necessary for the above purpose, to require proper disclosure and to prevent unlawful manipulation.

During 1957 stabilizing was effected in connection with stock offerings aggregating 28,585,236 shares having an aggregate public offering price of \$706,538,755. Bond issues having a total offering price of \$223,483,150 were also stabilized. To accomplish this, 970,942 shares of stock were purchased in stabilizing transactions at a cost of \$20,870,422 and bonds costing \$4,688,610 were also bought. In connection with these stabilizing transactions 7,341 stabilizing reports which show purchases and sales of securities effected by persons conducting the distribution were received and examined during the fiscal year.

INSIDERS' SECURITY TRANSACTIONS AND HOLDINGS

Under section 16 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 every person who becomes a direct or indirect beneficial owner of more than 10 percent of any class of equity security (other than an exempted security) which is listed and registered on a national securities exchange, or who becomes a director or an officer of the issuer of any such security, is required to file with the Commission and the exchange a statement of his ownership of the issuer's equity securities and to keep such information current by filing a report for each month in which any subsequent change in his ownership occurs, showing the transactions involved. Officers and directors of public utility holding companies and officers, directors, principal security holders, members of advisory boards, investment advisers or affiliated persons of investment advisers of registered closed-end investment companies are required to file similar reports with the Commission

under section 17 (a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and section 30 (f) of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

These reports are available for public inspection at the Commission's office and at the exchanges. In order to make available to interested persons throughout the country the information contained in these reports, it is summarized and published in the Commission's monthly "Official Summary of Security Transactions and Holdings," which is distributed on a subscription basis by the Government Printing Office. The circulation of this publication now exceeds 4,500 copies a month.

The number of reports filed has continued to increase during the last 5 fiscal years, reaching a new high of 34,443 for the 1957 fiscal year. The following table shows the number of reports filed for each of the last 5 years.

Number of ownership reports filed during the last 5 fiscal years

Fiscal year :	<i>Number of reports filed</i>
1957.....	34, 443
1956.....	32, 001
1955.....	28, 975
1954.....	23, 199
1953.....	22, 333

The following table shows details concerning the reports filed during the fiscal year 1957:

Number of ownership reports of officers, directors, principal security holders, and certain other affiliated persons filed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957

Securities Exchange Act of 1934:¹

Form 4.....	29, 348
Form 5.....	823
Form 6.....	3, 315
Total.....	<u>33, 486</u>

Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935:²

Form U-17-1.....	21
Form U-17-2.....	275
Total.....	<u>296</u>

Investment Company Act of 1940:³

Form N-30F-1.....	272
Form N-30F-2.....	389
Total.....	<u>661</u>
Grand total.....	<u>34, 443</u>

¹ Form 4 is used to report changes in ownership; Form 5 to report ownership at the time an equity security of an issuer is first listed and registered on a national securities exchange; and Form 6 to report ownership of persons who subsequently become officers, directors or principal stockholders of the issuer.

² Form U-17-1 is used for initial reports and Form U-17-2 for reports of changes of ownership.

³ Form N-30F-1 is used for initial reports and Form N-30F-2 for reports of changes of ownership.

Recovery of Short Swing Trading Profits by or on Behalf of Issuer

For the purpose of preventing the unfair use of information which may have been obtained by an officer, director or 10-percent stockholder by reason of his relationship to his company, sections 16 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act, 17 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act, and 30 (f) of the Investment Company Act provide for the recovery by or on behalf of the issuer of any profit realized by the officer, director or 10-percent stockholder from certain purchases and sales, or sales and purchases, of securities of the company within any period of less than 6 months. The Commission is not charged with the enforcement of the civil remedies created by these provisions, which are matters for determination by the courts in actions brought by the proper parties.

REGULATION OF PROXIES**Scope of Proxy Regulation**

Under sections 14 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act, 12 (e) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and 20 (a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 the Commission has adopted Regulation X-14 requiring the disclosure in a proxy statement of pertinent information in connection with the solicitation of proxies, consents and authorizations in respect of securities of companies subject to those statutes. The regulation also provides means whereby any security holders so desiring may communicate with other security holders when management is soliciting proxies, either by arranging for the independent distribution of their own proxy statements or by including their proposals in the proxy statements sent out by management.

Copies of proposed proxy material must be filed with the Commission in preliminary form prior to the date of the proposed solicitation. Where preliminary material fails to meet the prescribed disclosure standards, the management or other group responsible for its preparation is notified informally and given an opportunity to avoid such defects in the preparation of the proxy material in the definitive form in which it is furnished to stockholders.

Statistics Relating to Proxy Statements

During the 1957 fiscal year 1,991 solicitations were made pursuant to regulation X-14; 1,968 were conducted by management and 23 by nonmanagement groups. These 1,991 solicitations related to 1,755 companies, some 160 of which had more than one solicitation during the year, generally for a special meeting not involving the election of directors.

Of the 1,991 proxy statements filed during the year, 1,726 involved the solicitation of proxies for the election of directors, 239 were for

special meetings not involving the election of directors, and 26 solicited assents and authorizations not involving a meeting of security holders or the election of directors.

In addition to the election of directors, stockholders' decisions were sought in the 1957 fiscal year with respect to the following types of matters:

<i>Nature of proposals</i>	<i>Number of proxy statements</i>
Mergers, consolidations, acquisitions of businesses, purchases and sales of property, and dissolutions.....	112
Issuance of new or additional securities, modifications of existing securities and recapitalization plans other than mergers or consolidations...	297
Employee pension and retirement plans (including amendments to existing plans).....	86
Bonus and profit-sharing plans, including deferred compensation arrangements.....	40
Stock option and employee stock purchase plans (including amendments to existing plans).....	216
Approval of selection by management of independent auditors.....	516
Amendments to charters and bylaws and miscellaneous other matters (excluding those involved in the preceding items).....	461

Stockholders' Proposals

During the 1957 fiscal year, 33 stockholders submitted a total of 127 proposals which were included in the 78 proxy statements by the management of 77 companies under the provisions of rule 14a-8 of regulation X-14.

Typical of such stockholders' proposals submitted to a vote of security holders were resolutions relating to amendments to charters and bylaws to provide for regional meetings of stockholders, cumulative voting for the election of directors, preemptive rights for stockholders, a requirement that directors own a minimum amount of stock, limitation of the authority of the directors to issue securities for property without specific approval by stockholders and the annual election of all directors. Other resolutions of stockholders included in managements' proxy statements related to limitations on executive salaries, pensions, and options to purchase stock of the company, the sending to all stockholders of a report of the annual meeting and the approval by stockholders of the selection by management of the independent auditors.

The management of 21 companies omitted from their proxy statements, under the conditions specified in rule 14a-8, a total of 39 additional stockholder proposals submitted by 24 individual stockholders. The reasons why these 39 proposals were omitted from managements' proxy statements are given below with the number of times each reason

was involved shown in parentheses: (a) The proposal was not a proper subject matter under state law (15); (b) the proposal was not submitted to the company within the prescribed time limit (4); (c) the proposal involved a personal grievance (7); (d) the same proposal did not receive sufficient votes at a previous meeting of stockholders (4); (e) the subject matter related to the ordinary conduct of business of the company (3); and (f) the proposal was withdrawn by the stockholder (6).

Ratio of Soliciting to Nonsoliciting Companies

Of the 2,256 issuers that had securities listed and registered on national securities exchanges as of June 30, 1957, 2,004 had voting securities so listed and registered.⁸ Of these 2,004 issuers, 1,532, or 76.4 percent, solicited proxies under the Commission's proxy rules for the election of directors during the 1957 fiscal year while the remaining 472, or 23.6 percent, did not file proxy statements.

Proxy Contests

During the 1957 fiscal year there were 20 companies involved in proxy contests for the election of directors, 11 of which were for control of the company and 9 for representation on the board of directors. In these contests 265 persons filed detailed statements as participants under the requirements of rule 14a-11. Of the 11 contests for control, management won 7, the opposition won 2, 1 was settled by negotiation, and 1 was pending in court as of June 30, 1957. Of the 9 contests for representation on the board of directors, management won 5, the opposition won places on the board in 3 cases, and in the other case the opposition was given a place on the board by negotiation.

REGULATION OF BROKER-DEALERS AND OVER-THE-COUNTER MARKETS

Registration

Section 15 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires registration of brokers and dealers using the mails or instrumentalities of interstate commerce to effect transactions in securities on the over-the-counter market, except those brokers and dealers whose business is exclusively intrastate or exclusively in exempt securities. The tabulations below reflect certain statistical data with respect to

⁸ Not included in the 2,004 issuers were 11 companies that listed and registered voting securities on an exchange for the first time subsequent to their 1957 annual meeting of stockholders.

registration of brokers and dealers and applications for such registration during the fiscal year 1957.

Effective registrations at close of preceding fiscal year.....	4,591
Applications pending at close of preceding fiscal year.....	53
Applications filed during fiscal year.....	776
Total	5,420
Applications denied.....	6
Applications withdrawn.....	17
Applications cancelled.....	0
Registrations withdrawn.....	477
Registrations cancelled.....	58
Registrations revoked.....	22
Registrations effective at end of year.....	4,771
Applications pending at end of year.....	69
Total	5,420

Administrative Proceedings

Under section 15 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Commission may deny broker-dealer registration to an applicant or revoke such registration if it finds that it is in the public interest and that the applicant or registrant or any partner, officer, director or other person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by such applicant or broker-dealer is subject to one or more of the disqualifications set forth in the Act. These disqualifications, in general, are (1) willful false or misleading statements in the application or documents supplemental thereto, (2) conviction within ten years of a felony or misdemeanor involving the purchase or sale of securities or of any conduct arising out of the business as a broker-dealer, (3) injunction by a court of competent jurisdiction from engaging in any practices in connection with the purchase or sale of securities, and (4) willful violation of the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or any of the Commission's rules or regulations thereunder. In addition, brokers and dealers may be suspended or expelled by the Commission from membership in the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and national securities exchanges for participating in violations of the various federal securities laws or the regulations thereunder. The Commission may not deny registration to any person who applies therefor absent evidence of misconduct of the specified types enumerated in the Act. Reputation, character, lack of experience in the securities business or even conviction of the registrant of a felony not involving the sale of securities do not constitute statutory bars to registration as a broker-dealer.

The Commission's vigorous enforcement program and a greater number of broker-dealer inspections during the fiscal year resulted in

a substantial increase in the number of proceedings under section 15 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act as compared with prior years. A tabulation reflecting these proceedings for the fiscal year follows.

Statistics of administrative proceedings to deny and revoke registration and to suspend and expel from membership in a national securities association or an exchange

Proceedings pending at start of fiscal year to :	
Revoke registration	22
Revoke registration and suspend or expel from NASD or exchanges...	11
Deny registration to applicants.....	4
	<hr/>
Total proceedings pending.....	37
	<hr/>
Proceedings instituted during fiscal year to :	
Revoke registration.....	27
Revoke registration and suspend or expel from NASD or exchanges...	31
Deny registration to applicants.....	15
Impose terms and conditions on withdrawal.....	1
	<hr/>
Total proceedings instituted.....	74
	<hr/>
Total proceedings current during fiscal year.....	111
	<hr/>

Disposition of proceedings

Proceedings to revoke registration :	
Dismissed on withdrawal of registration.....	13
Dismissed—registration permitted to continue in effect.....	1
Registration revoked.....	13
	<hr/>
Total.....	27
	<hr/>

Proceedings to revoke registration and suspend or expel from NASD or exchanges :	
Registration revoked and firm expelled from NASD.....	9
Dismissed on withdrawal of registration.....	1
Dismissed—registration and membership permitted to continue in effect.....	3
Suspended for a period of time from NASD.....	4
	<hr/>
Total.....	17
	<hr/>

Proceedings to deny registration to applicant :	
Registration denied.....	6
Dismissed on withdrawal of application.....	2
Dismissed—application permitted to become effective.....	2
	<hr/>
Total.....	10
	<hr/>

Disposition of proceedings—Continued

Proceedings to impose terms and conditions on withdrawal:

Dismissed—withdrawal of registration permitted-----	1
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Total-----	1
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Total proceedings disposed of-----	55
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Proceedings pending at end of fiscal year to:

Revoke registration-----	22
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Revoke registration and suspend or expel from NASD or exchanges--	25
---	----

Deny registration to applicants-----	9
--------------------------------------	---

Impose terms and conditions on withdrawal-----	0
--	---

Total proceedings pending at end of fiscal year-----	56
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Total proceedings accounted for-----	111
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Proceedings in which action was taken during the year included the following:

Registration as a broker-dealer in securities was denied to *John Raymond Lucas, doing business as Lucas and Company*⁹ upon a finding that while not so registered with the Commission the applicant had effected securities transactions involving \$8,900,000 with 116 customers located in 6 states and with 36 other brokers and dealers. A substantial number of transactions had been effected by Lucas after he had been advised of the broker-dealer registration requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. In addition, it was found that the sworn financial statement filed with his application for registration was false in failing to disclose a large amount of liabilities and that Lucas had engaged in transactions with customers while insolvent without disclosing such information to his customers. Subsequently Lucas was tried and convicted in a state court on charges of grand larceny and embezzlement and was sentenced to five years in the state penitentiary.

In *The Western Trader, Inc.*,¹⁰ the Commission denied an application for registration as a broker-dealer upon a finding that the applicant had been previously registered as a broker-dealer and in an action instituted by the Commission was permanently enjoined by a decree entered in a United States District Court in which it was adjudged, among other things, that the applicant sold unregistered stock in a uranium company by means of misrepresentations concerning the company and its properties, and had effected principal and agency transactions with customers without sending proper confirmations as required. The Commission also found that Clifford A. Greenman,

⁹ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5470 (March 8, 1957).

¹⁰ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5514 (May 13, 1957).

president and controlling stockholder of applicant, was a cause of the order of denial. Greenman was also a registered investment adviser operating under the name The Western Trader and Investor. Proceedings resulting in revocation of that registration are discussed in the section of this report relating to Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

The broker-dealer registration of *The Lewellen-Bybee Company*¹¹ was revoked upon a finding that the firm had offered and sold the common stock of Venezuelan National Diamond Co. and Powder River Uranium Co., Inc., and the common and preferred stock of Hemisphere Productions, Ltd., when no registration under the Securities Act of 1933 was in effect with respect to any of these securities. In connection with the offer of stock of Venezuelan National Diamond Co., the firm made false and misleading representations concerning the incorporation of the issuer and the return to be expected from an investment in the security. In the offer and sale of the securities of Hemisphere Productions Limited the firm made false representations concerning the issuer's repurchase of its preferred stock, the soundness of an investment in the securities, and their future price. In addition, it was found that a predecessor of the firm had offered and sold unregistered securities of another issuer, and in doing so had made various false and misleading statements. The Commission determined that Rollo Lee Lewellen, president of Lewellen-Bybee, was a cause of the revocation.

C. Herbert Onderdonk, doing business as C. Herbert Onderdonk Co.,¹² had been permanently enjoined by a United States District Court, upon a complaint filed by the Commission, from engaging in business as a broker-dealer unless his books and records were made current and made available for inspection by a representative of the Commission, and a true and correct report of his financial condition filed. It appeared that his books and records and his financial report filed with the Commission failed to reflect certain liabilities to customers and that New York State had obtained an injunction based upon a finding that Onderdonk was insolvent and had misappropriated funds and securities of customers. The Commission entered an order revoking Onderdonk's registration. Onderdonk received a sentence of from 5 to 10 years' imprisonment upon a plea of guilty to charges of forgery and grand larceny brought in a state court.

The Commission suspended the membership of *Brereton, Rice & Co., Inc.*¹³ in the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., for 30 days upon a finding that the firm had prepared and inserted in a

¹¹ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5401 (November 23, 1956).

¹² Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5532 (June 17, 1957).

¹³ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5477 (March 25, 1957).

mining newspaper an advertisement which represented that the firm offered to sell the unsold balance of an issue of 200,000 shares of Leadville Lead and Uranium Corporation stock at the original public offering price of \$1.25 per share; that a survey of Leadville's mining properties by a certain eminent mining engineer indicated large bodies of gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper ore; and that the mining engineer after completing his survey bought a substantial block of Leadville stock at \$1.25 per share.

The Commission determined that the offer to sell the unsold balances of the Leadville issue was materially misleading in that Brereton, Rice & Co., Inc., intended to fill orders received in response to the advertisement with outstanding rather than original issue stock, and consequently none of the proceeds of such sales would be received by the issuer. With regard to the survey indicating large bodies of certain minerals, it was found that the conclusions were based upon certain anomalies which did not necessarily indicate the existence of any ore bodies. It was also found that the claim that the mining engineer had purchased a block of stock in Leadville was misleading since the engineer was given the stock as partial compensation before beginning his surveys. Prompt action by the Regional Office caused a discontinuance of the offering before any sales were effected.

An order was entered denying the application for registration as a broker-dealer of *George W. Chillian, doing business as George W. Chillian & Company*¹⁴ based upon violations of the registration provisions of the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act. The Commission found that the applicant had participated in the distribution of more than a quarter of a million shares of capital stock of New Metalore Mining Co., Ltd., a Canadian mining company, to residents of the United States in eight states. The shares were not registered under the Securities Act and Chillian was not registered as a broker-dealer under the Exchange Act. It was found that he also effected transactions in other Canadian securities for residents of Minnesota.

The Commission revoked the registration of *L. D. Friedman & Co., Inc.*,¹⁵ as a broker-dealer when it was found that the firm had made false statements in its application for registration, and made false statements that an offering of North Pacific Exploration, Ltd., stock was almost completed and that only a few shares were left, that the price of the stock would go up substantially in the near future, that the firm had made large purchases of the stock, that oil had been discovered on North Pacific's properties and that North Pacific compared favorably with another well-known successful company. In addition,

¹⁴ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5368 (September 26, 1956).

¹⁵ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5518 (May 17, 1957).

it was found that the firm had failed to meet the net capital requirements and to keep the books and records required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and had sold securities not registered under the Securities Act of 1933. The Commission found Louis D. Friedman and Leo Raymond, president and former vice president, respectively, of L. D. Friedman & Co., to be causes of the revocation.

Proceedings against *Coburn and Middlebrook, Incorporated*¹⁶ were based upon violations of section 7 (c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and regulation T promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board thereunder relating to the extension of credit to customers by broker-dealers who transact business through the medium of a member of a national securities exchange. The registrant maintained 14 branch offices and employed about 100 salesmen. Its business largely involved dealings in securities traded in the over-the-counter market. Section 4 (c) (2) of regulation T provides that a broker or dealer shall promptly cancel or otherwise liquidate the transaction where a customer purchases a security in a special cash account and does not make full cash payment within 7 business days. Section 4 (c) (8) of the regulation provides that unless funds sufficient for the purpose are already in the account, no security shall be purchased for or sold to a customer in a special cash account if during the preceding 90 days the customer had purchased another security in that account and sold it before he paid for it in full. Section 4 (c) (1) (a) of regulation T permits a broker or dealer to effect bona fide cash transactions involving the purchase of a security by a customer in a special cash account which does not have sufficient funds for the purpose only if he does so in reliance upon an agreement accepted by him in good faith that the customer will promptly make full cash payment for the security and that he does not contemplate selling the security prior to making such payment. The Commission found that registrant had violated section 7 (c) of the Act and each of the foregoing provisions of regulation T and suspended registrant from membership in the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., for a period of 30 days.

Another case involving charges of violation of section 7 (c) of the Securities Exchange Act and regulation T was *In the Matter of Denton & Company, Incorporated*.¹⁷ In this case the Commission found that the registrant did not promptly cancel or otherwise liquidate transactions of customers in special cash accounts when the customer did not make full cash payment within 7 business days in violation of section 4 (c) (2) of regulation T. At least one of these transactions also violated section 4 (c) (8) of the regulation in that a customer was permitted to purchase a security in a special cash account without hav-

¹⁶ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5454 (February 27, 1957):

¹⁷ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5493 (April 22, 1957).

ing sufficient funds in the account for that purpose when within the previous 90 days the customer had purchased another security in that account and sold it before he paid for it. In addition to the regulation T violations, the Commission found that the registrant had failed to keep current certain books and records as required. The Commission suspended the firm from the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., for 30 days and found three officers of the firm to be causes of the suspension order.

The broker-dealer registration of *Gill, Pope Co.*¹⁸ was revoked upon a finding that the registrant's books and records and its report of financial condition filed with the Commission failed to reflect a liability for an advance by Paleo Oil & Gas Corp. for expenses in connection with a "best efforts" underwriting. Had the liability been shown, it would have revealed that the firm was doing business with customers while in violation of the net capital rule and while insolvent. Jesse S. Gill and Frank I. Pope were found to be causes of the revocation order.

The Commission revoked the registration of *Bartlett and Weikel*¹⁹ as a broker-dealer based upon a finding that the firm had engaged in a distribution of Acteon Gold Mines, Ltd., a Canadian security, in the United States when no registration statement was in effect for the securities under the Securities Act of 1933. In connection with such sales the firm made false and misleading statements by overstating the value of Acteon's properties, orders held by Bartlett and Weikel for Acteon stock and the indicated market price of the stock. Further, it was found that the firm had failed to keep certain books and records, had made fictitious entries in other books and records and had filed a false annual financial statement with the Commission. The Commission also found Malcolm H. Biddle Weikel and Paul Henry Kroger, partners in Bartlett and Weikel, to be causes of the revocation.

The broker-dealer registration of *Mitchell Securities, Inc.*,²⁰ was revoked by the Commission, based upon an injunction entered in a United States District Court in which it was adjudged that the firm had sold its own debentures to the public by means of misrepresentations about its financial condition, its history of unprofitable operations, and commissions paid in connection with the sale of its debentures. The Commission also determined that C. Benjamin Mitchell and Russell P. Dotterer, who were officers and directors of Mitchell Securities, were causes of the revocation.

The broker-dealer registration of *Paul Scarborough, Jr.*,²¹ was revoked by the Commission following his conviction in United States

¹⁸ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5340 (July 19, 1956).

¹⁹ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5357 (August 31, 1956).

²⁰ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5498 (April 23, 1957).

²¹ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5507 (April 30, 1957).

District Court on charges of violating the anti-fraud provisions of the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act involving conversion by Scarborough of customers' funds and securities. The Commission earlier had obtained an injunction in the same court to restrain further violations of the anti-fraud provisions of the Securities Exchange Act and from continuing to effect transactions in securities as a broker-dealer without making and keeping current the books and records required under the Act. The injunction was also a basis for the Commission's order of revocation.

Net Capital Rule

To provide safeguards for funds and securities of customers dealing with broker-dealers, the Commission has adopted rule 15c3-1 under the Securities Exchange Act, commonly known as the net capital rule. This rule restricts the amount of indebtedness that may be incurred by a registrant in relation to his capital. Under the rule, no broker-dealer subject thereto may permit his "aggregate indebtedness" to exceed 20 times his "net capital" as those terms are defined in the rule.

Prompt action is taken by the Commission whenever it appears that any broker-dealer fails to meet the capital requirements prescribed by the rule. Unless the broker-dealer takes necessary steps promptly to correct any capital deficiency found to exist either by inspection or by reports filed with the Commission, injunctive action may be taken or proceedings instituted to determine whether the broker-dealer registration should be revoked. During the fiscal year violations of the net capital rule were alleged in injunctive actions filed against 34 broker-dealers, and in revocation proceedings instituted against 20.

Where a broker-dealer participates in "firm commitment" underwritings careful check, based upon latest available information, is made to determine whether he has adequate net capital to be in compliance with the rule. Acceleration of effectiveness of registration statements under the Securities Act is not permitted if it appears that any underwriter would as a result of his commitment be in violation of the net capital rule. In a number of instances during the past year broker-dealers who were named as underwriters appeared to be inadequately capitalized to take down their commitments in conformity with the rule. The broker-dealers were informed of the situation and the effect it would have on a pending registration statement, and they thereupon obtained sufficient capital so that full compliance with the rule could be had, reduced their commitments to the extent to which they could be undertaken without violating the rule or withdrew entirely as an underwriter.

Financial Statements

A report of financial condition is required to be filed with the Commission once each calendar year by every registered broker-dealer. These reports serve to inform the Commission and the public as to the financial responsibility of broker-dealers, and they are analyzed by the staff to determine whether the registrant is in compliance with the Commission's net capital rule. If the analysis discloses that the registrant is not in compliance with the net capital requirements an opportunity is usually afforded for compliance, particularly where the situation appears to be inadvertent or of a temporary nature. However, the Commission, for the protection of customers, insists that registrants be in compliance and, where the public interest would be better served, appropriate action is taken. Revocation proceedings are brought against registrants who fail to make the necessary filing. During the year 4,328 reports of financial condition were filed.

Broker-Dealer Inspections

Inspections of registered broker-dealers as provided for in section 17 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act are a vital part of the Commission's activities to provide maximum protection of investors. The purpose of these regular and periodic inspections is to assure compliance by broker-dealers with the securities acts and the rules and regulations promulgated by the Commission and to detect and prevent violations.

An inspection ordinarily includes, among other things, (1) a determination of the financial condition of the broker-dealer; (2) review of pricing practices; (3) review of the treatment of customers' funds and securities; and (4) a determination whether adequate disclosures are made to customers. The inspection process also determines whether the required books and records are adequate and currently maintained, and whether broker-dealers are conforming with the margin and other requirements of regulation T, as prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board. They also check for "churning," "switching," sale of unregistered securities, use of improper sales literature or sales methods, and other fraudulent practices. These inspections frequently discover situations which, if not corrected, would result in losses to customers.

The policy inaugurated in the previous year of increasing the number of inspections was carried forward in the fiscal year 1957. The 1,214 inspections completed during the year represent an increase of more than 25 percent over the previous year. Since the number of registered broker-dealers continued to increase during the year from 4,591 to 4,771 at the end of the year, it is proposed that the inspection program will be further expanded to keep pace with the increased number of persons engaged in the securities business.

While an inspection may disclose violations of the Commission's statutes or rules, formal action is not taken against every broker-dealer found to be in violation. In determining whether to institute action against a broker-dealer found as a result of an inspection to be in violation, consideration is given to the nature of the violation and to the effect it has upon members of the public. Inspections usually reveal a number of inadvertent violations which are caught before they become serious and before they jeopardize the rights of customers. In such situations, where no harm has come to the public, the matter is called to the attention of the registrant and arrangements made to correct the improper practices. Where, however, the violation appears to be willful and the public interest is best served by instituting proceedings against the broker-dealer, such action is promptly taken.

The following table shows the various types of violations disclosed as a result of the inspection program during the fiscal year 1957.

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Financial difficulties.....	121
Hypothecation rules.....	26
Unreasonable prices for securities purchases.....	234
Regulation T of the Federal Reserve Board.....	218
"Secret profits".....	8
Confirmation and bookkeeping rules.....	950
Miscellaneous	165
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Total indicated violations.....	1, 722
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Total number of inspections.....	1, 214

In addition to the Commission's inspection program, the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and the principal stock exchanges also conduct inspections of their members and some of the States also have inspection programs. Each inspecting agency conducts inspections in accordance with its own procedures and with particular reference to its own regulations and jurisdiction. Consequently, inspections by other agencies are not an adequate substitute for Commission inspections since the inspector will not be primarily concerned with the detection and prevention of violations of the Federal securities laws and the Commission's regulations thereunder. The Commission and certain other inspecting agencies, however, maintain a program of coordinating inspection activities for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary duplication of inspections and to obtain the widest possible coverage of brokers and dealers. This seems appropriate in view of the limited number of inspections which it is possible for the Commission to make. The program does not prevent the Commission from inspecting any person recently inspected by another agency, and such an inspection by the Commission

is made whenever reason therefor exists, but it has been necessary for the Commission to rely to a considerable extent upon the inspection programs of the major exchanges, such as the New York Stock Exchange.

Agencies now participating in the coordinated program include the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, the Midwest Stock Exchange, the Philadelphia-Baltimore Stock Exchange, the Pacific Coast Stock Exchange, and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

SUPERVISION OF ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECURITIES DEALERS, INC.

Section 15A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("the Maloney Act") provides for registration with the Commission of national securities associations and establishes standards for such associations. The rules of such associations must be designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices and to meet other statutory requirements. Such associations serve as a medium for the co-operative self regulation of over-the-counter brokers and dealers and operate under the general supervision of this Commission. The National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD) is the only association registered under the Act.

In adopting legislation to authorize the formation and registration of such associations, Congress provided an incentive to membership by permitting such associations to adopt, and the NASD has adopted, rules which preclude a member from dealing with a non-member, except on the same terms and conditions as the member affords the general public. As a consequence, membership is necessary to the profitable participation in underwritings and over-the-counter trading in general, for price concessions, discounts and similar allowances may properly be granted only to members.

On June 30, 1957, there were 3,856 NASD members, an increase of 222 during the year, as a result of 456 admissions to and 234 terminations of membership. There were also registered with the NASD as registered representatives 57,103 individuals, including, generally, all partners, officers, salesmen, traders and other persons employed by or affiliated with member firms in capacities which involved their doing business directly with the public. The number of registered representatives increased by 8,537 during the year, as a result of 15,014 initial registrations, 5,861 re-registrations and 12,338 terminations of registration.

Disciplinary Actions

The NASD sends the Commission summaries of decisions on all final disciplinary actions taken against members and the registered representatives of members. Each such decision is considered by the Commission's staff to determine whether the underlying facts indicate conduct violative of the statutes administered by the Commission or the rules adopted thereunder. This consideration often includes an examination of the NASD's file on a particular case. Where the available facts appear to indicate violations of the Commission's rules or statutes, independent Commission enforcement action is initiated, unless, of course, such action had already been commenced before receipt of notice from the NASD.

During the year here under review, the NASD reported to the Commission on 140 final disciplinary actions against 141 members, one complaint having been directed against two different members, and 61 registered representatives of members. In 97 cases complaints were directed solely against member firms, and in 44 additional cases complaints were directed against both members and representatives of such members. In all, 135 member firms and 51 registered representatives were found to have violated various NASD rules as specified in the underlying complaints and were subjected to penalty. The penalties imposed on members and registered representatives covered a wide range of available sanctions and in several instances more than a single penalty was imposed on a firm or representative. Thus, 38 member firms were expelled and 1 was suspended for 2 weeks; 58 firms, including 1 suspended and 2 expelled firms, were fined amounts ranging from \$50 to \$5,500 and aggregating over \$37,500; and 38 other firms were either censured or required to file a statement pledging future observance and compliance with the rules of fair practice and the bylaws. In addition, the registrations of 27 registered representatives were revoked, the registrations of 6 representatives were suspended for periods ranging from 15 days to three years, five representatives were fined amounts ranging from \$50 to \$2,700 and aggregating \$4,850, 7 representatives were censured, and 6 representatives were found to have been the cause of some penalty imposed on the controlling or controlled member firm. Costs were also imposed on 38 members and on 1 representative in amounts ranging from \$12.50 to slightly over \$1,600 and aggregating approximately \$11,500.

Commission Review of NASD Disciplinary Actions

Section 15A (g) of the Act provides that disciplinary actions of the NASD are subject to review by the Commission on its own motion

or on the application of any aggrieved person. The statute also provides that the effectiveness of any penalty imposed by the NASD is automatically stayed pending determination of any matter brought before the Commission on review. At the beginning of the fiscal year, two such review cases were pending before the Commission and during the year three other such applications were filed. Two cases were disposed of during the year and at the year's end three cases were pending before the Commission.²²

The Commission sustained in part, and set aside in part, certain fines and assessments imposed by the NASD upon Managed Investment Programs, of San Francisco, and upon Nathaniel S. Chadwick, the principal partner, and Richard O. Atkinson, a salesman.²³ All three parties joined in a petition bringing this matter before the Commission on appeal. The NASD Board of Governors had imposed fines of \$2,000 upon Programs, \$1,000 upon Chadwick, and \$300, plus censure, upon Atkinson, and it also assessed Programs for costs in the amount of \$2,000. These disciplinary actions were based upon violations of the NASD rules of fair practice, involving sales of securities to customers at prices not reasonably related to current market prices, permitting a salesman who was not at the time Program's registered representative to transact business for the firm and failing to maintain and preserve certain records.

Upon review of the NASD decision, the Commission affirmed the NASD finding that Programs and Chadwick had violated the NASD rules in the respects indicated and the Commission further held that such conduct was inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade. The Commission sustained the \$2,000 fine against Programs and the \$1,000 fine against Chadwick. However, it set aside the action taken against Atkinson on the ground that this action of the Board of Governors was beyond the scope of its power to review the prior ruling of the NASD district business conduct committee, which had not found a violation by Atkinson on this count. In addition, the Commission set aside the \$2,000 assessment of costs against Programs, without prejudice to the right of the NASD to reassess costs in an amount not in excess of \$2,000 provided such costs are itemized and without prejudice to the right of Programs to seek further Commission review thereof.²⁴

In another decision the Commission set aside disciplinary action of the NASD against one of its members, Louis C. Lerner, of Boston, doing business under the name Lerner & Co.²⁵ The case arose out

²² The three pending cases concern applications filed by Samuel B. Franklin & Co. (File 16-1A65); Graham & Co. (File 16-1A66); and Batkin & Co. (File 16-1A67).

²³ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5509 (May 8, 1957).

²⁴ Information subsequently supplied by the NASD indicates that the fines as sustained by the Commission, and the costs as reassessed in the amount of \$2,000, have been paid.

²⁵ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5538 (June 28, 1957).

of a controversy between Lerner and Ball, Burge & Kraus, of Cleveland, over the purchase of stock of Morgan Engineering Co. of Alliance, Ohio. The conduct of both firms was reviewed by the NASD, which censured Ball Burge and imposed a \$500 fine and costs upon it. The NASD also censured Lerner for its failure to accept delivery of and pay for a 6,100 share block of Morgan stock acquired by Ball Burge for Lerner, and ordered that unless Lerner paid for the stock within 30 days, he be suspended from NASD membership until he did so. Lerner appealed to the Commission from this action.

The Commission found that in February 1955, Lerner began acquiring Morgan stock from various brokers, including Ball Burge, who was the most active dealer in Morgan stock. Lerner talked with Paul Gaither, a Ball Burge partner, about his interest in Morgan and Gaither indicated that he could supply Lerner with a great deal of Morgan stock over a period of time. Lerner testified that in view of the substantial number of shares available through Gaither, he decided to seek representation on Morgan's board, that he told Gaither of this purpose, and that Gaither assured him that he would obtain proxies on all the shares purchased for use on Lerner's behalf at Morgan's annual meeting of stockholders scheduled for March 22. By March 18, 1955, Lerner had agreed to buy from Ball Burge a total of 27,010 shares of Morgan stock (at an aggregate price of \$694,352), which would have been more than enough to elect one director on a cumulative voting basis. Gaither did not obtain proxies for all the shares sold to Lerner, nor did he attend the Morgan meeting to vote on Lerner's behalf such proxies as he had obtained. Lerner strongly protested to Gaither that he had breached the contracts relating to the purchase of Morgan stock by not delivering proxies for stock so acquired and not using his influence to obtain representation for Lerner on Morgan's board, and refused to accept the 6,100 shares tendered in delivery by Ball Burge on March 23, 1955.

The Commission noted that, as the NASD itself had stated, the NASD is not the proper forum to decide private contract rights between parties, but should only determine whether a member's conduct is unethical. It stated that in the absence of justifying or extenuating circumstances a member's failure to live up to contract obligations would constitute improper conduct under the NASD's rules. However, the Commission found that even assuming, as the NASD found, that deliveries of proxies was not an integral part of the contracts, Lerner's refusal to accept the 6,100 shares did not under all the circumstances represent unethical or dishonorable conduct. The Commission found that Lerner considered the delivery of proxies to be a vital part of its agreement to purchase the Morgan shares and that he honestly and reasonably believed that upon Gaither's failure to

procure and vote the proxies he was no longer legally or morally obligated to accept the undelivered shares and concluded that Lerner's conduct was not inconsistent with "just and equitable principles of trade" within the meaning of the rule, and that accordingly the action taken by the NASD against Lerner must be set aside.

Commission Review of Action on Membership

Section 15A (b) of the Act and the bylaws of the NASD provide that, except where the Commission finds it appropriate in the public interest to approve or direct to the contrary, no broker or dealer may be admitted to or continued in membership if he, or any controlling or controlled person, is under any of the several disabilities specified in the statute or the bylaws. Effective expulsion from the NASD for violation of a rule prohibiting conduct inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade is one such disability. At the beginning of the fiscal year, four such cases were pending before the Commission, two petitions were filed during the year and one was withdrawn prior to a determination of the issues. Two cases were disposed of during the year and three were pending at the year end.

The Commission approved applications permitting two firms to be continued in membership while employing persons who had been expelled by the NASD for action inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade. In one case, the Commission, on application of the NASD, approved the continuance in membership of a firm while employing Marvin E. Fowler. In its opinion, the Commission considered, among other things, specified limitations on Fowler's proposed duties, which were to be in the real estate mortgage loan department of his employer, and the fact that his activities would be subject to close supervision of the president of the employing member.²⁶

In the other case, the Commission approved the continuance in membership of Life Insurance Fund Management Co., Inc., while employing Giles E. MacQueen, Jr. The Commission noted that MacQueen's activities were to be limited to those of a statistician or bookkeeper and would not involve handling of money or dealing with the public or other dealers, and that he would be subject to close supervision by officers of the employer. The Commission also observed that MacQueen had made restitution to customers whose securities he had improperly used in the incident which resulted in his expulsion and that his conduct during the 3 years subsequent to his expulsion had been good.²⁷

²⁶ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5376 (October 22, 1956) and File 16-1A60.

²⁷ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5367 (September 19, 1956), and File No. 16-1A61.

Commission Action on NASD Rules

Section 15A (j) of the Act provides that any change in or addition to the rules of a registered association shall be disapproved by the Commission unless such change or addition appears to the Commission to be consistent with the requirements of subsection 15A (b) of the statute.

During the fiscal year the NASD adopted, without Commission disapproval, an integrated series of amendments to the Code of Procedure for Handling Trade Practice Complaints. The basic amendment would permit a District Business Conduct Committee to offer a respondent what is called "minor violation procedure" pursuant to which a respondent would be permitted, but not required, to admit the allegations specified in a complaint, waive a hearing and accept a penalty not to exceed censure and a fine of \$100. The program is designed to reduce the time of staff and committee representatives and other costs involved in handling disciplinary actions where the facts are not in question and indicate only minor or technical rule violations with no significant damage to customers, other parties or the public interest. Controls included in this program preserve to a respondent every right accorded by statute, including review by or appeal to the Board of Governors and this Commission. A respondent may refuse to admit the allegations in the complaint and require the ordinary complaint procedure, including a hearing and the right to representation by counsel.

Other amendments to various rules adopted by the Association during the year appear to concern only internal administration or to be of a nature not requiring comment or description in this report.

LITIGATION UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

The Commission is authorized to institute actions in the courts to enjoin broker-dealers and other persons from engaging in conduct which violates the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Some of the actions brought as a result of such violations also alleged violations of other acts administered by the Commission.

Anti-Fraud Litigation

During the year, the Commission, pursuant to its responsibility to prevent fraud by broker-dealers, filed a complaint for an injunction against W. T. Anderson Co., Inc., Waldorf Theodore Anderson,²⁸ an officer, director and controlling stockholder of the company, and Louis

²⁸ *S. E. C. v. W. T. Anderson Company, Inc., et al.* E. D. Wash. No. 1517 (April 8, 1957).

Payne, a securities salesman for the company. The complaint alleged that the defendants induced customers, by false representations and omissions of material facts, to sell securities of one mining company and buy securities of another, and at the same time induced other customers to effect contra transactions in the same securities, marking up the prices charged the customers for the securities acquired by them as much as 100 percent in the process. The defendants were also alleged to have made fraudulent statements concerning the market price of the securities, the business properties and operations of the issuer of the securities, and the dividends to be paid.

In *S. E. C. v. Paul Scarborough, Jr.*,²⁹ the Commission secured an injunction against the defendant broker-dealer who, the Commission charged, induced and effected the sale of securities by means of manipulative, deceptive and fraudulent devices in that he caused customers to deliver the securities to him upon the representation that he would sell the securities and remit the proceeds to said customers, when, in fact, the defendant converted the proceeds to his own use. The court, in addition, enjoined further violations of the Commission's rules concerning confirmation of transactions and maintenance of books and records relating to a broker-dealer's business. The defendant consented to the entry of the final judgment. He was convicted in a criminal action and sentenced to seven years imprisonment and his registration as a broker-dealer was revoked.

In *S. E. C. v. Branch Carden & Company, Inc. and Branch J. Carden, Jr.*,³⁰ the fraudulent mishandling of customers' funds was the dominant aspect of the action. In that case the Commission alleged that the defendants had converted to their own use and benefit funds deposited with them by customers for the purchase of securities. Further, defendants commingled and hypothecated customers' securities in violation of the Commission's rules. The defendants consented to the entry of a decree by which the court enjoined further illegal conduct of this nature and also restrained defendants from further violations of the net capital requirements and the transaction of business while insolvent without disclosing this fact to its customers.

Cases Involving the Net Capital Rule

As indicated above the "net capital rule," rule 15c3-1 under the Act, provides an important protection against loss to customers that may occur by reason of financial difficulties that broker-dealers may encounter by requiring, with certain exceptions, that no broker or

²⁹ E. D. Virginia No. 523 (October 18, 1956).

³⁰ W. D. Virginia No. 847 (May 16, 1957).

dealer shall permit his aggregate indebtedness to all other persons to exceed 2,000 per centum of his net capital. The Commission obtained injunctions against broker-dealers who failed to maintain in their business the required ratio between their net capital and aggregate indebtedness in *S. E. C. v. Coombs and Company*; ³¹ *S. E. C. v. Utah General Securities, Inc.*; ³² *S. E. C. v. Cayias, Larson, Glaser, Emery, Inc.*; ³³ *S. E. C. v. Golden-Dersch & Co., Inc.*; ³⁴ *S. E. C. v. W. L. Mast & Co., Inc.*; ³⁵ *S. E. C. v. George B. Wallace & Co.*; ³⁶ *S. E. C. v. Rutledge Irvine & Co., Inc.*; ³⁷ *S. E. C. v. Foster-Mann, Inc., et al.*; ³⁸ *S. E. C. v. Jackson and Company, Inc.*; ³⁹ *S. E. C. v. First Jersey Securities Corp.*; ⁴⁰ *S. E. C. v. A. J. Gould & Co., Inc., et al.*; ⁴¹ *S. E. C. v. M. J. Shuck, doing business as M. J. Shuck Company*; ⁴² *S. E. C. v. First Investment Savings Corporation*; ⁴³ *S. E. C. v. Churchill Securities Corporation, et al.*; ⁴⁴ *S. E. C. v. J. D. Creger & Co.*; ⁴⁵ *S. E. C. v. Jean R. Veditz Co., Inc.*; ⁴⁶ and *S. E. C. v. Zwang and Company, et al.*⁴⁷ In the *Coombs* and *Golden-Dersch* cases the courts, at the request of the Commission, appointed receivers of the assets of the defendants as a further measure to insure the safety of customers' funds and securities.

In several instances, broker-dealers not only violated the net capital rule, but also were insolvent. By continuing to do business without informing their customers of their precarious financial condition, they engaged in acts and practices which operated as a fraud or deceit upon customers. The courts entered final judgments permanently enjoining such conduct in *S. E. C. v. Barrett, Herrick & Co., Inc. and Frederick L. Chapman*; ⁴⁸ *S. E. C. v. The Lawrence & Murray Co., Inc. and Murray Ramoy*; ⁴⁹ *S. E. C. v. Martin M. Swirsky, Bess Swirsky and Milton Cohen, individually and doing business as Seaboard Securities*; ⁵⁰ *S. E. C. v. Edward B. Clark, doing business as Edward*

³¹ District of Columbia No. 3437-56 (August 17, 1956).

³² D. Utah No. C-119-56 (July 26, 1956).

³³ D. Utah No. C-127-56 (August 17, 1956).

³⁴ S. D. New York No. 112-377 (September 7, 1956).

³⁵ D. Nevada No. 197 (January 17, 1957).

³⁶ D. New Jersey No. 932-56 (November 30, 1956).

³⁷ S. D. New York No. 114-150 (October 26, 1956).

³⁸ S. D. New York No. 118-383 (March 26, 1957).

³⁹ D. Mass. No. 57-504 S (May 21, 1957).

⁴⁰ D. New Jersey No. 979-56 (December 21, 1956).

⁴¹ S. D. New York No. 113-87 (September 18, 1956).

⁴² S. D. New York No. 112-267 (August 28, 1956).

⁴³ N. D. Alabama No. 8670 (March 3, 1957).

⁴⁴ S. D. New York No. 117-196 (February 11, 1957).

⁴⁵ S. D. California No. 369-57 WB (March 21, 1957).

⁴⁶ S. D. New York No. 118-378 (March 25, 1957).

⁴⁷ S. D. New York No. 113-192 (September 27, 1956).

⁴⁸ S. D. New York No. 112-396 (September 11, 1956).

⁴⁹ S. D. New York No. 113-143 (September 21, 1956).

⁵⁰ E. D. New York No. 16,993 (October 15, 1956).

B. Clark & Co.;⁵¹ and *S. E. C. v. Seaboard Securities Corp. and Marshall I. Stewart.*⁵²

In the Clark case, the Commission also charged that the defendant appropriated customers' monies and securities to his own use for various periods of time, hypothecated customers' securities without their knowledge or consent, failed to make, keep and preserve books and records in accordance with Commission rules and made false statements in reports and documents filed with the Commission. The court also enjoined such violations of the law. In the *Barrett, Herrick & Co.* case the defendants consented not only to the issuance of an injunction, but also to the appointment of a receiver.

Delisting Cases

In *Exchange Buffet Corporation v. New York Stock Exchange* and *S. E. C.*,⁵³ and *Atlas Tack Corp. v. New York Stock Exchange, et al.*,⁵⁴ the petitioners sought to have set aside the Commission's orders granting applications by the New York Stock Exchange, pursuant to the provisions of section 12 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act, to strike petitioners' capital stock from listing and registration on the New York Stock Exchange. In both of these cases the Commission found that the rules of the New York Stock Exchange relating to delisting had been complied with and that the applications should be granted without the imposition of any terms or conditions. The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange, following a public hearing after notice to issuers of listed securities, including Exchange Buffet and Atlas Tack, had amended its rule governing the delisting of securities, spelling out specific standards as guides for continued listing of the securities on the New York Stock Exchange. The amended rule provided that delisting would be considered where:

* * * the size of a company whose common stock is listed has been reduced, as a result of liquidation or otherwise, to below two million dollars in net tangible assets or aggregate market value of the common stock, and the average net earnings after taxes for the last three years is below \$200,000.

Exchange Buffet, which was notified of this change in policy, did not meet the revised standards, and a resolution was adopted by the Board of Governors directing that an application to delist be filed with the Commission. In denying the petition to set aside the Commission's order, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit agreed with the Commission that, where the Commission has permitted an amended rule to become effective without requesting changes or instituting a proceeding under section 19 (b), it is not authorized to deny

⁵¹ D. Idaho No. 3267 (July 17, 1956):

⁵² District of Columbia No. 2358-56 (June 6, 1956).

⁵³ 244 F. 2d 507 (C. A. 2, 1957):

⁵⁴ 246 F. 2d 311 (C. A. 1, 1957):

an application to delist a security under section 12 (d) in accordance with the amended rule of the Exchange.

In the Atlas Tack Corp. case the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit under similar facts, also agreed with the Commission in affirming its order, that the Commission's power with respect to section 12 (d) proceedings is limited to the imposition of terms where the Exchange has complied with its delisting rules, and that the Exchange's rules cannot be attacked as objectionable in a section 12 (d) action.

Proxy Litigation

The Commission appeared as plaintiff-intervenor in *Ostergren v. Kirby*⁵⁵ and obtained a preliminary injunction which enjoined Kirby and certain other shareholders of Lakey Foundry Corp. from voting proxies at the annual meeting of shareholders of the corporation, or any adjournment thereof, unless Kirby filed the material required by the Commission's proxy rules and unless he furnished to the shareholders whose proxies he had solicited the material required by these rules. The Commission's complaint alleged that the defendant Kirby, acting in concert with other defendants, had persuaded a large number of persons to purchase stock of the corporation by lending or offering to lend funds to purchase such stock, whereby the stock would be held in the name of Kirby's nominee and thus assure Kirby the right to vote the stock. In its opinion, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio upheld the Commission's contentions that, by virtue of these activities, Kirby was a participant in the proxy solicitation within the meaning of the term in rule 14a-11, that Kirby was therefore in violation of regulation X-14 in that he failed to file a proxy statement as required by rule 14a-3 and in that he failed to file the information prescribed in Schedule 14B as required of participants in a proxy solicitation. An appeal from the District Court's decision is pending in the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit (No. 13310).

Litigation Involving Registration and Reporting Requirements

In *S. E. C. v. Red Bank Oil Company, et al.*,⁵⁶ the Commission obtained a decree enjoining Red Bank Oil Co., its officers and directors, from failing to file the reports required of it under section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act by virtue of the registration of its capital stock on the American Stock Exchange, from failing to correct deficiencies in such reports after receiving notice of such deficiencies from the Commission and from failing to make timely filings with

⁵⁵ N. D. Ohio No. 33393 (February 15, 1957):

⁵⁶ S. D. Texas No. 10414 (December 12, 1956).

the Commission and with the American Stock Exchange. The decree also directed that within 60 days from the date of service of the decree, Red Bank Oil Co., its officers and directors, file all past due annual reports. The defendants consented to the entry of the decree.

Another case in which the Commission found it necessary to seek the remedy of injunction in order to enforce the broker-dealer registration requirement of the Securities Exchange Act was *S. E. C. v. Pacific Investment, Inc. and Norman Hays, individually and doing business as Pacific Investment Company*.⁵⁷ The Commission's complaint and the affidavits filed in support of its motion for preliminary injunction recited that the defendants had been for some time selling substantial amounts of securities without registration as a broker and dealer under the Act. The defendant Norman Hays had submitted an application for registration as a broker-dealer but it was returned as not acceptable for filing due to certain deficiencies. Notwithstanding the return of his application he continued doing business in securities. The defendants consented to the entry of a permanent injunction.

In *John Pierce v. S. E. C.*,⁵⁸ the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed the Commission's denial of petitioner's application for registration as a broker-dealer. The petitioner in this appeal had previously been named as defendant in an action brought by the Commission to enjoin him from doing business as a broker-dealer without registering with the Commission pursuant to the provisions of section 15 (a) of the Act.⁵⁹

In addition to the instances previously mentioned, the Commission's rules relating to the maintenance of books and records were enforced by court action in other cases. In *S. E. C. v. P. J. Gruber & Co., Inc.*⁶⁰ a preliminary injunction was secured restraining the defendant broker-dealer and two of its officers from making false and fictitious entries in its books and records. Affidavits filed by the Commission in that action were to the effect that registrant's records showed confirmations for purported purchases of securities to prospective customers when in fact such customers had not ordered any securities and had refused to buy securities when offered.

S. E. C. v. Christophulos & Nichols Brokerage Company,⁶¹ and *S. E. C. v. Wendell E. Kindley, doing business as Wendell E. Kindley Co.*,⁶² resulted in permanent injunctions against the defendants for

⁵⁷ D. Utah No. C-104-57 (May 17, 1957).

⁵⁸ 239 F. 2d 160 (1956).

⁵⁹ D. Nevada No. 70 (October 7, 1954).

⁶⁰ S. D. New York No. 114-281 (November 7, 1956).

⁶¹ D. Utah No. C-178-56 (November 6, 1956).

⁶² D. Oregon No. 8903 (November 23, 1956).

failing to make and keep current their books and records. Preliminary injunctions were also issued in the cases of *S. E. C. v. Keith Richards Securities Corporation*⁶³ and *S. E. C. v. R. G. Worth & Co., Inc.*,⁶⁴ registered broker-dealers who the Commission had alleged were engaging in similar violations.

The defendant in *S. E. C. v. C. Herbert Onderdonk, doing business as C. Herbert Onderdonk*,⁶⁵ was enjoined by court decree from doing business as a broker-dealer until he made his books and records current in accordance with Commission rules and made them accessible to the Commission for examination.

Other Litigation

The constitutionality of section 19 (a) (4) of the Securities Exchange Act was challenged in *Great Sweet Grass Oils Limited v. S. E. C., et al.*⁶⁶ and *Kroy Oils Limited v. S. E. C. et al.*⁶⁷ In these cases the plaintiff contended that section 19 (a) (4), which provides that the Commission may summarily suspend trading in any registered security on any national securities exchange for a period not exceeding 10 days, if in its opinion such action is necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors and the public interest so requires, deprived plaintiffs of property without due process of law and failed to prescribe adequate standards to guide the exercise of administrative discretion. The plaintiffs further alleged that the Commission's successive summary suspension orders were an unauthorized exercise by the Commission of the authority conferred upon it by section 19 (a) (4) of the Act. During the pendency of this action the Commission on April 8, 1957, issued an order permanently suspending trading in Kroy and Great Sweet Grass stock. Both Kroy and Great Sweet Grass have filed an appeal from the Commission's order. These appeals were pending in the District of Columbia Circuit at the close of the fiscal year.⁶⁸

The Commission's enforcement of certain provisions of the Federal Reserve Board's regulation T relating to margin requirements in securities transactions resulted in the entry of injunctions directing future compliance with that regulation in *S. E. C. v. Western States Investment Company, Inc.*;⁶⁹ *S. E. C. v. Provincial American Securities, Inc. and Stanley I. Younger*⁷⁰ and the *Christopoulos & Nichols* case, *supra*.

⁶³ S. D. New York No. 114-45 (October 17, 1956).

⁶⁴ S. D. New York No. 116-210 (January 11, 1957).

⁶⁵ S. D. New York No. 113-356 (October 9, 1956).

⁶⁶ District of Columbia No. 4170-56 (October 20, 1956).

⁶⁷ District of Columbia No. 4324-56 (November 3, 1956).

⁶⁸ CA-DC Nos. 13,920 and 13,921.

⁶⁹ D. Utah No. C-5-57 (January 3, 1957).

⁷⁰ S. D. New York No. 120-338 (May 23, 1957).

Participation as Amicus Curiae

In *Speed, et al. v. Transamerica Corp.*,⁷¹ in which the Commission appeared as *amicus curiae*, the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit modified judgments entered by the District Court of Delaware in favor of the plaintiffs⁷² by increasing the rate of interest allowed prior to judgment and affirmed the modified judgments. For a discussion of the Commission's views with respect to the issues raised by this litigation, see page 124 of the 22nd Annual Report.

⁷¹ 235 F. 2d 369 (1957).

⁷² 135 F. Supp. 176 (1955).

PART VI

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 1935

The Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 provides for three separate areas of regulation of holding company systems which control electric utility companies and companies engaged in the retail distribution of natural or manufactured gas. The first embraces those provisions of the Act, principally those in section 11 (b) (1), which require the physical integration of public utility and functionally related properties of holding company systems, and those provisions, principally section 11 (b) (2), which require the simplification of intercorporate relationships and financial structures of holding company systems. The second area of regulation covers financing operations of registered holding companies and their subsidiaries, acquisitions and dispositions of securities and properties, accounting practices, servicing arrangements and intercompany transactions. The third area includes the provisions of the Act providing for exemptions, and those regulating the right of a person who is affiliated with a public utility company to acquire securities resulting in a second such affiliation.

COMPOSITION OF REGISTERED HOLDING COMPANY SYSTEMS— SUMMARY OF CHANGES

During the fiscal year 1957, one registered holding company system, the trustee of International Hydro-Electric System and its subsidiaries, which had ceased to have any public utility subsidiaries operating in the United States, was granted an exemption by the Commission pursuant to section 3 (a) (5) of the Act.¹ As a result, there remained on June 30, 1957, 22 public utility holding company systems which are subject to the regulatory provisions of the Act as registered systems. Of these 22, four systems comprising 130 companies do not own as much as 10 percent of the voting securities of any public utility company operating within the United States.² The aggregate assets

¹ Holding Company Act Release No. 13509 (June 24, 1957).

² The four registered holding company systems which do not own as much as 10 percent of the voting securities of any public utility company operating within the United States are (a) Central Public Utility Corporation, (b) Cities Service Company, (c) Electric Bond & Share Co., and (d) Standard Shares, Inc.

at December 31, 1956, less valuation reserves, of the 18 systems which had public utility subsidiaries operating within the United States amounted to \$9 billion. The numbers and types of companies comprising each such system at June 30, 1957, and the total assets of each at December 31, 1956, are set forth in the following tabulation:

Classification of companies as of June 30, 1957

System	Solely registered holding companies	Registered holding operating companies	Electric and gas utility subsidiaries	Non-utility subsidiaries	Total companies	Aggregate system ¹ assets, less valuation reserves at Dec. 31, 1956 (000,000 omitted)
1. American Gas and Electric Co.....	1		12	12	25	\$1,159
2. American Natural Gas Co.....	1		2	4	7	642
3. Central and South West Corp.....	1		6	0	7	* 534
4. Columbia Gas System, Inc., The.....	1		8	6	15	772
5. Consolidated Natural Gas Co.....	1		4	1	6	536
6. Delaware Power & Light Co.....		1	2	0	3	163
7. Eastern Utilities Associates.....	1		5	0	6	80
8. General Public Utilities Corp.....	1		9	3	13	721
9. Granite City Generating Co. (Voting Trust).....	1		1	0	2	* 1
10. Middle South Utilities, Inc.....	1		7	1	9	613
11. National Fuel Gas Co.....	1		3	6	10	168
12. New England Electric System.....	1		23	2	26	* 527
13. Ohio Edison Co.....		1	3	0	4	486
14. Philadelphia Electric Power Co.....		1	1	0	2	44
15. Southern Company, The.....	1		5	3	9	* 932
16. Union Electric Co.....		1	3	1	5	490
17. Utah Power & Light Co.....		1	1	0	2	186
18. West Penn Electric Co., The.....	1		12	6	20	464
Subtotals.....	13	6	107	45	171	8,528
Less: Adjustment to eliminate duplication in count resulting from 5 companies being subsidiaries, as defined in the Act, in 2 systems and 2 companies being subsidiaries, as defined in the Act, in 3 systems ⁴			-7	-2	-9	
Add: Adjustment to include the assets of these 7 jointly owned subsidiaries and to remove the parent companies' investments therein which are included in system assets above.....						569
Total companies and assets in active systems.....	13	6	100	43	162	9,097

¹ Represents the consolidated assets, less valuation reserves, of each system as reported to the Commission on Form U55, except as otherwise noted.

² Central and South West Corp. has 1 foreign subsidiary with assets, less valuation reserves, of \$9 million which are not included in consolidation. The parent's investment in this company is carried at one dollar.

³ Represents the corporate assets of Granite City Generating Co. Assets of the Voting Trustees of Granite City Generating Co., the holding company parent of the Generating Co., have not been reported.

⁴ New England Electric System owns 30 percent of the voting securities of Yankee Atomic Electric Co. which had assets of \$1 million. The parent's investment therein was carried at \$300,000.

⁵ The Southern Co. system has 3 nonconsolidated subsidiaries (including Southern Electric Generating Co.) with aggregate assets of \$1 million. The system's investments in these companies totals \$851,000. This does not include \$261,000 carried as other security investment, i. e., in Mississippi Valley Generating Co.

⁶ These 7 companies are: Beech Bottom Power Co. and Windsor Power House Coal Co. which are indirect subsidiaries of American Gas & Electric Co. and The West Penn Electric Co.; Ohio Valley Electric Corp. and its subsidiary, Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corp., which are owned 37.8 percent by American Gas & Electric Co., 16.5 percent by Ohio Edison Co., 12.5 percent by The West Penn Electric Co., and 33.2 percent by 7 electric utility companies not associated with registered holding company systems, Electric Energy, Inc., which is owned 10 percent by Middle South Utilities, Inc., 40 percent by Union Electric Co., and 50 percent by 3 electric utility companies not associated with registered systems; Mississippi Valley Generating Co. which is owned 79 percent by Middle South Utilities, Inc., and 21 percent by The Southern Co.; and Arklaoma Corp. which is owned 32 percent by the Central & South West Corp. system, 34 percent by the Middle South Utilities, Inc., system and 34 percent by an electric utility company not associated with a registered system.

On June 30, 1956 there were 19 registered systems.³ Included in these 19 systems were 21 registered holding companies, of which 15 functioned solely as holding companies and 6 functioned also as operating electric utility companies, 105 electric and gas utility subsidiaries and 47 nonutility subsidiaries, a total of 173 companies. In each of 2 systems there were 2 registered holding companies.

During the fiscal year 1957, registered systems divested themselves of 2 nonutility companies with aggregate assets, less valuation reserves, of approximately \$5 million. Five companies were released from the jurisdiction of the Act as a result of the exemption granted during the year to International Hydro-Electric System, 8 companies were absorbed by merger and 1 was dissolved. Registered systems incorporated 2 new subsidiaries during the year to take over the properties of certain associated companies and they acquired 3 companies as going concerns with aggregate assets of more than \$22 million. These changes brought about a net decrease during the fiscal year of 11 in the number of companies encompassed within registered systems.

The maximum number of companies subject to the Act as components of registered holding company systems at any one point of time was 1,620 in 1938. Since that time additional systems have registered and certain systems have organized or acquired additional subsidiaries, with the result that 2,334 companies have been subject to the Act as registered holding companies and subsidiaries thereof during the period from June 15, 1938, to June 30, 1957. Included in this total were 216 holding companies (solely holding companies and operating-holding companies), 1,008 electric and gas utility companies and 1,110 nonutility enterprises. From June 15, 1938, to June 30, 1957, 2,042 of these companies have been released from the active regulatory jurisdiction of the Act or have ceased to exist as separate corporate entities. Of this number 921 companies with assets aggregating approximately \$15.3 billion as at their respective dates of divestment have been divested by their respective parents and are no longer subject to the Act as components of registered systems.⁴ The balance of 1,121 companies includes 773 which were re-

³ Excluding the four registered holding company systems which do not own as much as 10 percent of the voting securities of any public utility company operating within the United States named in footnote 2 supra.

⁴ The 921 companies consist of 284 electric utility companies with assets as at their respective divestment dates of \$10.9 billion, 180 gas utility companies with assets of \$2.0 billion and 457 holding companies and nonutility enterprises with assets of \$2.4 billion. These totals include companies which remained subject to the Act as components of registered systems immediately following their divestment and which subsequently were released from the regulatory jurisdiction of the Act as a result of exemption, deregistrations, or other changes in status.

leased from the regulatory jurisdiction of the Act as a result of dissolutions, mergers and consolidations⁵ and 348 companies which ceased to be subject to the Act as components of registered systems as a result of exemptions granted under sections 2 and 3 of the Act and deregistrations pursuant to section 5 (d) of the Act.⁶

DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIVIDUAL REGISTERED SYSTEMS

Among the significant corporate developments in active registered systems have been the incorporation of new companies to accomplish certain realignments of properties, divestments of subsidiaries, dispositions of nonretainable properties by operating subsidiaries, acquisitions by systems of additional subsidiaries, all of the assets of an electric utility, and segments of properties, and, as previously indicated, the exemption of one registered holding company system. Following is a discussion of each active system in which there occurred during the fiscal year 1957 significant corporate changes other than recurrent financing transactions. Most active systems undertook substantial bank borrowings and permanent financing during the year to meet continuously rising construction expenditures. Those developments are treated in a separate section of this report on page 131 below.

American Gas and Electric Co.

American Gas and Electric Co. ("AG&E") functions solely as a registered holding company and controls the largest holding company system subject to the provisions of the Act. It has 24 direct and indirect subsidiaries which render electric service to 1,331,000 customers in 2,328 communities in the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, having an aggregate population of approximately 4,974,000. At December 31, 1956, the system had consolidated assets, less valuation reserves, of \$1,159 million and net dependable generating capacity of 3,973,000 kw. In addition, AG&E owns 37.8 percent of the voting securities of Ohio Valley Electric Corp. ("OVEC") which, with its wholly owned subsidiary, Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corp., furnish electric power to an installation of the Atomic Energy Commission near Portsmouth, Ohio. There is pending before the Commission the issue of whether the acquisition of OVEC's stock by AG&E and other sponsoring companies meets the standards of section 10 of the Act. This issue and the organization and financing of OVEC and Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corp. are discussed at page 126 of this report.

⁵ Includes 104 holding companies (solely holding companies and operating-holding companies), 289 electric and gas utility companies and 380 nonutility companies.

⁶ Includes 71 holding companies (solely holding companies and operating-holding companies), 109 electric and gas utility companies and 168 nonutility companies.

On September 18, 1956, Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc. ("PSI"), an independent public utility company engaged in the distribution of electricity in the north central, central and southern portions of the State of Indiana, filed a petition with the Commission requesting it to institute an investigation to determine whether the proposed construction by Indiana & Michigan Electric Co. ("I&M"), a subsidiary of AG&E, of a 450,000-kilowatt steam electric generating station on the Wabash River in western Indiana, violated the integration standards of section 11 (b) (1) of the Act. PSI charged, among other things, that the site of the new generating station was about 130 miles from the nearest generating station of I&M and a considerable distance from its distribution service area, and that it would be interconnected with other I&M generating stations by means of 330,000-volt transmission lines which would cross existing PSI transmission lines. It also charged that the proposed construction would materially enlarge the present AG&E system and cause operations beyond the limits permissible by an integrated public utility system under the standards of the Act.

The Commission held separate administrative conferences with officials of AG&E and PSI and with a member of the Public Service Commission of Indiana, which has regulatory jurisdiction over both PSI and I&M, and a member of the State Corporation Commission of Virginia, which has regulatory jurisdiction over another electric utility subsidiary of AG&E. Both State commissions opposed the request of PSI. A formal resolution adopted by the Indiana Commission stated, among other things, that the request of PSI was not proper or desirable and requested this Commission not to make the investigation. The president of AG&E, who is also president of I&M, advised the Commission that the proposed construction on the Wabash River and the associated transmission facilities for bringing power to I&M's service area "have as their purpose the supplying of electric power requirements to take care of the load growth in the area now served by I&M and neither I&M nor the AG&E system has any intention of using such facilities to provide electric service in any other territory than that presently served by our system."

On October 26, 1956, the Commission announced that it would not conduct an investigation stating, among other things, that it observed no basis for concluding that the construction of the facilities would constitute an expansion of AG&E's integrated public utility system beyond the limits previously found permissible by the Commission.⁷

On September 13, 1956, the Commission approved a proposal permitting AG&E to acquire the outstanding common capital stock of Seneca Light and Power Company, a nonaffiliated public-utility com-

⁷ Holding Company Act Release No. 18292.

pany.⁸ Seneca is an Ohio corporation whose service area is surrounded by the service areas of subsidiaries of AG&E and purchases all its electric energy from Ohio Power Co., a subsidiary of AG&E. In connection with this acquisition the Commission also approved the issuance by AG&E of not in excess of 13,000 shares of common stock having a market value of \$500,000 which it proposed to offer in exchange for the stock of Seneca. The transaction was consummated on September 17, 1956, with 12,800 shares of AG&E stock being used to effectuate the exchange.

During the fiscal year the Commission approved the acquisition by Ohio Power Co. of all the capital stock of Captina Operating Company, a newly formed subsidiary company,⁹ which will supervise and operate a generating plant near Cresap, W. Va., having three units of 225,000 kilowatts rated capacity each, on behalf of Ohio Power Co. and a nonaffiliated company, Olin Revere Generating Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Olin Revere Metals Corp.¹⁰ One of the three units is to be owned by Ohio Power Co. and the other two by Olin Revere Generating Corp. Ohio Power Co. and Olin Revere Generating Corp. will reimburse Captina for all its expenses in the operation of the plant in proportion to the power and energy used by each.

The Commission also approved the transfer by AG&E to Appalachian Electric Power Co., as a capital contribution, of all of the authorized and outstanding common stock of Kanawah Valley Power Co.¹¹ As a result, Kanawah became a direct subsidiary of Appalachian.

Central Public Utility Corp.

Central Public Utility Corp. ("CENPUC") functions solely as a registered holding company and controls 13 direct and indirect subsidiaries. The system renders transportation, ice, coal, fuel oil, water and miscellaneous services in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware and Maryland. The system's only remaining public utility subsidiaries, as defined in the Act, operate in Puerto Rico, Haiti, the Canary Islands and the Philippine Islands. At December 31, 1956, the consolidated assets of the system, less valuation reserves, amounted to \$26 million.

⁸ Holding Company Act Release No. 13264.

⁹ Holding Company Act Release No. 13382 (February 12, 1957).

¹⁰ All the voting securities of Olin Revere Metals Corp. are to be owned jointly by Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. and Revere Copper and Brass, Inc. As a result of acquiring its interest in an electric utility company, Olin Revere Metals Corp. became a holding company as defined in section 2 (a) (7) of the Act. It requested and the Commission granted an exemption pursuant to sec. 3 (a) (3) (A) of the Act, which exempts companies which are, among other things, only incidentally holding companies. Holding Company Act Release No. 13426 (March 20, 1957).

¹¹ Holding Company Act Release No. 13413 (March 11, 1957).

On June 1, 1955, CENPUC filed an application requesting modification of an outstanding section 11 (b) (2) dissolution order directed against its wholly owned intermediate holding company, The Islands Gas & Electric Co., and exemption pursuant to section 3 (a) (5) of the Act. Shortly thereafter a large block (about 30 percent) of CENPUC's common stock was acquired by certain new investors, thereby creating several additional tiers of holding companies in the system's structure. With the company's approval, the determination of CENPUC's application for exemption was delayed pending a resolution of these complications. Numerous conferences relating to the problem were held by representatives of CENPUC, the Division of Corporate Regulation, and the new investors.

On May 2, 1957, CENPUC filed an amendment to its application renewing its request for exemption and stating that the ownership of the large block of CENPUC's stock had been transferred from domestic to foreign investors. The Commission, pursuant to rule 6, issued a notice to the new stock owners terminating the automatic exemption provided them by rule 10. The new holders of the controlling block of CENPUC's common stock thereupon, on May 10, 1957, filed applications pursuant to sections 3 (a) (4) and 3 (a) (5) of the Act for exemption from the obligations of a holding company. At the request of the new holders of the stock, and with the consent of CENPUC, the proceedings relating to the various exemption applications have been temporarily suspended pending the filing of further amendments. In the meantime, in order to preserve the status quo with respect to the management of CENPUC, the annual meeting of CENPUC's stockholders scheduled for May 28, 1957, was postponed.

Central and South West Corp.

Central and South West Corp. functions solely as a registered holding company. Its 6 subsidiaries render electric service to 762,000 customers in 766 communities with a total population of 2,697,000 in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. At December 31, 1956, the system had consolidated assets, less valuation reserves, of \$534 million and aggregate generating capacity with effective capability of 1,739,000 kw. Central and South West Corp. has one Mexican subsidiary with assets, less valuation reserves, of \$9 million and through a subsidiary owns 32 percent of the capital stock of Arkla-homa Corp., a jointly owned transmission facility,¹² which had assets, less valuation reserves, of \$3 million at December 31, 1956.

¹² Middle South Utilities, Inc., another registered holding company, owns 34 percent of Arkla-homa Corp.'s capital stock and the remaining 34 percent is owned by an electric utility company not affiliated with any registered holding company system.

Public Service Co. of Oklahoma ("Public Service"), an electric utility subsidiary of Central and South West Corp., utilizes natural gas as fuel in its electric generating stations. In 1955 Public Service entered into an arrangement with Transok Pipe Line Co., a newly created nonaffiliated company, whereby Transok agreed to construct a natural gas pipeline to supply the natural gas requirements of Public Service. Transok financed the construction of its pipeline facilities principally through the issuance of bonds in the aggregate principal amount of \$17,500,000. The gas purchase contract entered into between Public Service and Transok contained provisions whereby, in the event of default by Transok, Public Service agreed, at the option and upon the demand of the Trustee under the indenture securing the Transok bonds, to either lease or purchase the pipeline facilities, and to pay either as rental or purchase price therefor all sums then due and thereafter becoming due upon the then outstanding bonds of Transok. Public Service filed a declaration requesting approval of the gas purchase contract between it and Transok to the extent that the provisions of the Act were applicable to the transactions therein contemplated. The Commission concluded that the obligation of Public Service to pay, under the conditions stated, the interest on and the amortization payments of the Transok bonds in the event of a Transok default constituted a guaranty of payment of Transok's bonds, and that therefore Public Service had issued a security requiring approval. After analyzing the financial effect of the transaction, the Commission permitted the declaration to become effective as satisfying the standards of section 7 of the Act.¹³

Cities Service Co.

Cities Service Co. and 46 of its 47 subsidiaries constitute a fully integrated oil producing, refining and marketing organization. At December 31, 1956, the company and its subsidiaries had consolidated assets, less valuation reserves, of \$1,198 million. The company's only remaining public utility subsidiary, as defined in the Act, is Dominion Natural Gas Co., Ltd., which had assets at December 31, 1956, of \$14 million and serves a population of 548,000 in 94 communities in Ontario, Canada.

Consolidated proceedings involving an exemption application filed by Cities pursuant to section 3 (a) (5) of the Act and a section 11 (b) (2) proceeding pertaining to the existence of a publicly held 48.5 percent minority interest in its subsidiary, Arkansas Fuel Oil Corp., are described at page 57 of the 21st Annual Report and pages 130-131 of the 22nd Annual Report. On July 15, 1957, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit filed its opinion

¹³ Holding Company Act Release No. 13328 (December 5, 1956).

affirming the Commission's action denying the exemption on the ground that the existence of the public minority interest constitutes an inequitable distribution of voting power contrary to the standards of the Act, thereby precluding the granting of the exemption.¹⁴

With reference to the proceedings described at page 131 of the 22nd Annual Report, involving the acquisition by W. R. Stephens Investment Co., Inc., from Cities of its holdings of 51.5 percent of the common stock of Arkansas-Louisiana Gas Co. and the exemption granted the Stephens Co. under section 3 (a) (4) of the Act, the Stephens Co. has disposed of all of its holdings of such common stock by means of certain private sales and a public distribution. Among the private sales was one to Union Securities Corp. (now Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.) of 807,070 shares, which the latter subsequently disposed of through a public distribution.

The Columbia Gas System, Inc.

The Columbia Gas System, Inc., functions solely as a registered holding company and controls 13 operating subsidiaries and a subsidiary service company. The system sells gas at retail to 1,345,000 customers in 1,293 communities and at wholesale to other distributing companies servicing 1,700,000 customers in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, New York, Maryland, and Virginia. The total population of the service area is 12,500,000. The system operates 37,536 miles of distribution, field gathering and transmission pipelines, and also sells gasoline, oil, and other hydrocarbons. The system purchases 80 percent of its gas requirements from southwest suppliers and the balance is produced and purchased in the Appalachian area. Columbia and its subsidiaries had consolidated assets, less valuation reserves, of \$772 million at December 31, 1956.

In accordance with a systemwide realignment program, during the fiscal year Columbia requested authorization to effect a series of intra-system property transfers. The ultimate objective of this program is to transfer to a single operating company all production and interstate transmission properties subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission, and to consolidate the distribution facilities within each State in a single company subject to the jurisdiction of the appropriate State commission. Columbia anticipates that consummation of these transactions will, among other things, produce greater economy by minimizing the problems with respect to rate and other proceedings before local and Federal regulatory agencies.

¹⁴ *Cities Service Company v. S. E. C.*, 247 F. (2d) 646. Subsequently, Cities Service Co. filed a petition for certiorari with the United States Supreme Court.

The proposals approved by the Commission in the past fiscal year to effectuate the realignment program included: (1) the transfer by Central Kentucky Natural Gas Co. of its assets and properties used in wholesale operations for the transmission and storage of natural gas together with reserves, liabilities and obligations applicable thereto to a newly formed Delaware corporation, Kentucky Gas Transmission Corp.;¹⁵ (2) the sale and conveyance by Natural Gas Co. of West Virginia and the acquisition by an associate company, Manufacturers Light and Heat Co., of certain gas facilities located in the Ohio-Pennsylvania border area which were already integrated with Manufacturers' eastern Ohio operations;¹⁶ (3) the merger of Natural Gas Co. of West Virginia into Ohio Fuel Gas Co., the assumption by Ohio Fuel, as the surviving corporation, of all the liabilities of Natural Gas including promissory notes in the principal amount of \$4,026,000 owing to Columbia, and the making of a capital contribution by Columbia to Natural Gas equal to its earned surplus deficit of \$1,731,938;¹⁷ and (4) the consolidation of the Keystone Gas Co., Inc., with Binghamton Gas Works, both New York corporations, with the name of the surviving corporation changed to Columbia Gas of New York, Inc.¹⁸ After the close of the fiscal year the Commission also approved the transfer by United Fuel Gas Co., for cash estimated at \$2,916,747, to Central Kentucky Natural Gas Co., both of Charleston, W. Va., of all properties which United uses in connection with the retail distribution of natural gas in Kentucky, together with accounts receivable and other assets related to such distribution operations.¹⁹

In addition to the realignment program, the Commission approved the acquisition by Home Gas Co. of gas production facilities located in portions of Schuyler, Yates, and Steuben Counties, N. Y., from the Wayne Gas Co., a nonaffiliated company, for a cash consideration of \$131,500.²⁰ In taking jurisdiction over the acquisition by Home Gas Co., the Commission observed that "Since the properties which Home proposes to acquire will not be used in the distribution at retail of natural gas and therefore are not utility assets, the exemption afforded by section 9 (b) (1)²¹ is not available to Home; and since such properties constitute an interest in a business within the meaning of section 9 (a) (1) of the Act, Home's proposed acquisitions are

¹⁵ Holding Company Act Release No. 13302 (November 6, 1956).

¹⁶ Holding Company Act Release No. 13299 (November 22, 1956).

¹⁷ Holding Company Act Release No. 13353 (December 28, 1956).

¹⁸ Holding Company Act Release No. 13435 (March 28, 1957).

¹⁹ Holding Company Act Release No. 13607 (November 22, 1957).

²⁰ Holding Company Act Release No. 13252 (August 30, 1956).

²¹ Sec. 9 (b) (1) provides that the provisions of sec. 9 (a), which requires generally that acquisitions of securities, utility assets and interests in other business by companies subject to the Act must be approved by the Commission, shall not apply to "the acquisition by a public-utility company of utility assets the acquisition of which has been expressly authorized by a State commission."

subject to the jurisdiction of this Commission." The Commission further stated that "It is immaterial that part of the properties was heretofore included within a public utility distribution system under the jurisdiction of the New York Commission, and that such Commission has approved the transfer thereof to Home."

With respect to another proposal, the Commission determined that the acquisition by The Manufacturers Light and Heat Co., pursuant to an exchange agreement with Carnegie Natural Gas Co., a non-affiliated public utility company, of certain gas utility assets located in Marshall and Wetzell Counties, W. Va., and in Greene County, Pa., was exempted from the Commission's jurisdiction pursuant to section 9 (b) (1), since the acquisition had been expressly authorized by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission and the Public Service Commission of West Virginia. However, the sale and conveyance under the exchange agreement by Manufacturers to Carnegie of gas utility assets, consisting of oil and gas leases, wells and pipelines located in Washington and Greene Counties, Pa., was approved pursuant to section 12 (d) of the Act.²²

A motion filed by Columbia, discussed at page 132 of the 22nd Annual Report, requesting that the Commission find Columbia and its subsidiaries to be in conformity with the standards of section 11 (b) (1) of the Act, was pending for decision at the close of the fiscal year. The Commission has approved a post-hearing schedule for the filing of proposed findings and conclusions by the parties.

Eastern Utilities Associates

Eastern Utilities Associates ("EUA") functions solely as a registered holding company and is a voluntary association formed under the laws of Massachusetts. It has three direct subsidiaries, Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Co., Brockton Edison Co., and Fall River Electric Light Co., which furnish electric service to 173,000 customers in northern Rhode Island and in Brockton and Fall River, Mass., and adjacent communities. The total population of the area served is 494,000. Natural gas is sold by Blackstone at retail in Rhode Island to 48,000 customers in an area with a total population of 189,000. These three subsidiaries of EUA in turn own all of the outstanding securities of Montaup Electric Co., an electric generating company supplying the major portion of the system's energy requirements. The combined electric generating capability of the system aggregates 282,950 kilowatts, and 350 miles of gas mains are in service. At December 31, 1956, the consolidated assets of the system, less valuation reserves, amounted to \$80 million.

²² Holding Company Act Release No. 13287 (October 19, 1956).

On April 4, 1950, the Commission, with the company's consent, ordered EUA to cause the disposition of the gas properties owned by Blackstone.²³ On July 10, 1951, a year's extension was granted.²⁴ At the request of EUA the Commission by letter dated July 17, 1952, advised the company that it did not intend to insist upon the disposition of the Blackstone gas properties prior to January 1, 1955, if the earnings from such property were necessary to enable EUA to continue to pay dividends of \$2 per share on its common stock.

The Rhode Island Legislature has adopted a special Act permitting the creation of a new company to hold the gas properties presently owned by Blackstone. On February 18, 1957, EUA filed a program designed to accomplish the disposition of the Blackstone gas properties by July 1, 1960. The proposal involves a series of transactions including the issuance of collateral trust bonds by EUA. A hearing on this matter was held in May and July 1957 and post-hearing procedures have been agreed upon.

General Public Utilities Corp.

General Public Utilities Corp. ("GPU") functions solely as a registered holding company controlling nine public utility subsidiaries, as defined in the Act, and three nonutility subsidiaries. Seven of the public utility subsidiaries render electric service to 963,289 customers in the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The other two sell electricity to 283,710 customers in the Philippine Islands. The effective electric generating capability of the seven domestic utility subsidiaries amounts to 1,861,000 kilowatts and the effective capability of the Philippine subsidiaries totals 222,000 kilowatts. The consolidated assets of the system, less valuation reserves, amounted to \$721 million at December 31, 1956.

On May 14, 1957, the Commission authorized GPU to acquire from Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, a nonaffiliate, all of the outstanding securities of Colver Electric Co., consisting of 245 shares of Colver's \$100 par value common stock, for approximately \$257,400.²⁵ Colver serves the area in the township of Cambria, Cambria County, Pa., which is surrounded by that of Pennsylvania Electric Co., a subsidiary of GPU, and as soon as feasible Colver will be merged with Pennsylvania Electric. Colver was also authorized to purchase from Eastern certain property owned by Eastern for Colver's utility operations. After acquisition of its stock by GPU, Colver purchased all of its electric energy requirements directly from Pennsylvania Electric.

²³ 31 S. E. C. 329.

²⁴ Holding Company Act Release No. 10663.

²⁵ Holding Company Act Release No. 13474.

On March 24, 1957, the Commission issued its findings and opinion and order approving a proposal by GPU to make cash advances to its foreign subsidiary, Manila Electric Co., from time to time during the period ending December 31, 1958, in amounts aggregating \$3,750,000.²⁶ Manila proposes to use the funds for the installation of an additional 25,000-kilowatt unit to its utility plant, the total cost of which was estimated at \$5 million and the sums advanced by GPU are to supply the dollar component needed to purchase certain of the necessary equipment in the United States. Particular consideration was given by the Commission to the effect of currency control in the Philippines. Since the proposed construction of the additional unit and method of financing it involved the matter of future repayments in dollars by Manila Electric to GPU, Manila Electric applied to the Central Bank of the Philippines for approval of the program. Such approval was granted, subject to a provision that such future dollar repayments would be subject to governing Philippine regulations at the time when the repayments were due. Under present regulations, the repayments of the loan would be permissible at the rate of 20 percent per annum beginning 5 years from the date the new 25,000-kilowatt unit commences operation.

In approving the proposal the Commission had to be satisfied that the consideration was fairly related to the amounts invested in or the earning capacity of the utility assets underlying the advances in terms of the local peso currency. These requirements appeared satisfactory as to the GPU loan, but as indicated, the ultimate dollar repayment of the advances would be subject to conditions and circumstances outside the control of Manila Electric and GPU. The Commission noted that GPU's board of directors had determined that the proposed transaction was appropriate. The Commission also observed that Congress, in its enactment in 1956 of a private law which, in effect, exempted GPU from compliance with a previous order of the Commission directing that GPU divest itself of its interest in Manila Electric, appeared to have given considerable weight to the financial aid which GPU, as the parent company, is to render to Manila Electric.

On October 19, 1956, the Commission issued an order authorizing GPU to dispose of its wholly owned nonutility subsidiary, Employees Welfare Association, Inc. ("EWADEL"), a Delaware corporation, with respect to which the Commission had issued a section 11 (b) (1) order in 1951 requiring GPU to dispose of that part of the company's business relating to the servicing of the insurance policies of employees of those companies which were no longer a part of the system.²⁷ Based

²⁶ Holding Company Act Release No. 13431.

²⁷ Holding Company Act Release No. 13288.

upon the conclusion that it would not be economically or administratively feasible to attempt to reduce the scope of EWADEL's activities to the servicing of employees' policies of the present system, GPU decided to divest itself of its entire interest therein, retaining temporarily, however, EWADEL's wholly owned subsidiary, Employees Welfare Association, Inc. ("EWANJ"), a New Jersey corporation, consisting of 1,000 shares of common stock of \$1 par value per share. GPU proposed to hold EWANJ as a direct subsidiary pending the latter's liquidation. Apart from certain nominal administrative functions in respect of pension trusts which are in the process of liquidation, EWANJ is inactive and has no income or expenses. Its only assets consist of an interest in a pension trust agreement stemming from its original deposit of \$1,000 with the pension trustee.

International Hydro-Electric System

International Hydro-Electric System ("IHES"), a registered holding company, had only one remaining subsidiary at the beginning of the fiscal year, Gatineau Power Co., which in turn had two subsidiaries, Gatineau Transmission Co. and St. John River Storage Co. Gatineau Power and its subsidiaries operate entirely in Canada. The consolidated assets of Gatineau and its subsidiaries, less valuation reserves, amounted to \$113 million at December 31, 1956, and system generating capacity totaled 814,094 kilowatts.

The Commission by its Findings and Opinion²⁸ and Order²⁹ approved the section 11 (d) plan³⁰ of the Interim Board of Directors of IHES for modification of a 1943 order requiring liquidation and dissolution of the company,³¹ and for the continuance of IHES as an investment company. The plan was approved by the enforcement court on April 23, 1956, and was subsequently consummated.³²

On June 24, 1957, the Commission entered an order approving an application of the Interim Board to permit IHES to restate the ledger values of its portfolio securities on the basis of market values at December 31, 1956, and the substitution on a share for share basis of common stock of the par value of \$1 per share for the outstanding 856,718 shares of class A stock of the par value of \$25 per share.³³ As thus revalued, the system assets (including cash and cash items in the amount of \$12,990,345) were restated at an aggregate amount of \$29,677,378.

²⁸ Holding Company Act Release No. 13045 (November 25, 1955).

²⁹ Holding Company Act Release No. 13083 (January 13, 1956).

³⁰ IHES is the only registered holding company system reorganized pursuant to section 11 (d) of the Holding Company Act up to the present time.

³¹ For a summary of prior proceedings in this matter, see 21st Annual Report, p. 62; 22nd Annual Report, p. 135.

³² In re International Hydro-Electric System, unreported Dist. Mass. Civil Action No. 2430; aff'd sub nom. *The Equity Corporation v. Brickley*, 237 F. 2d 839 (C. A. 1, October 28, 1956); certiorari denied, 352 U. S. 989 (January 28, 1957):

³³ Holding Company Act Release No. 13508.

On the same date the Commission also entered an order, pursuant to section 3 (a) (5), granting exemption to IHES and its subsidiary companies.⁸⁴ The exempted holding company, under its new name of Abacus Fund, thereupon filed a notification of registration as a closed-end, nondiversified investment company pursuant to section 8 (a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

On September 17, 1957, subsequent to the close of the fiscal year, the Court approved the application of the Court Trustee to turn over to the Abacus Fund all but \$1,500,000 of the assets remaining in the Trustee's hands. The \$1,500,000 has been retained for the purpose of satisfying such claims and final allowances as may be awarded against the estate of IHES for services rendered during the final stages of the reorganization proceedings. On October 1, 1957, final claims aggregating \$904,905 for fees and expenses requested to be paid by the IHES estate were filed with the Commission. Any allowance awarded by the Commission constitutes the maximum amount which may be awarded by the Court. After the payment of the final allowances, only the question of the discharge of the Court Trustee will remain before the proceedings are terminated.

Middle South Utilities, Inc.

Middle South Utilities, Inc., functions solely as a registered holding company and controls 4 operating subsidiaries which furnish electric utility service to 837,522 customers in 1,700 communities and adjacent rural areas in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi with a total population of approximately 4 million. The system also sells natural gas at retail to 241,353 customers in 70 communities in Louisiana. Transit service is furnished in the city of New Orleans and adjacent communities. The system's net electric generating capability totals 2,165,000 kilowatts and it operates 2,162 miles of gas mains. In addition, the system owns 79 percent of the voting securities of Mississippi Valley Generating Co., an inactive company, and all of the securities of another inactive subsidiary, Louisiana Gas Service Corp. One of Middle South's operating subsidiaries, Arkansas Power and Light Co., owns 34 percent of the securities of Arkklahoma Corp., an electric transmission line company with assets, less valuation reserves, of \$3 million at December 31, 1956.⁸⁵ Middle South owns 10 percent of the voting securities of Electric Energy, Inc., which operates a large electric generating station furnishing power to an installation of the Atomic Energy Commission. A proposal filed with the Commission by Middle South to sell its interest in Electric Energy, Inc., to Kentucky Utili-

⁸⁴ Holding Company Act Release No. 13509 (June 24, 1957).

⁸⁵ The balance of the capital stock of Arkklahoma is owned 32 percent by a subsidiary of Central and South West Corp., another registered holding company, and 34 percent by an electric utility company not affiliated with a registered holding company system.

ties Co., a nonaffiliate, is discussed at page 128 of this report. There is still pending before the Commission the issue of whether the acquisitions of the stock of Electric Energy, Inc., by Middle South and others meet the standards of section 10 of the Act. This issue and the organization and financing of Electric Energy, Inc., are discussed at page 126 of this report.

A proposal filed by Middle South and its subsidiary, Louisiana Power & Light Co. in the previous fiscal year to divest themselves of their interests in the nonelectric properties of Louisiana in compliance with a 1953 section 11 (b) (1) order of the Commission, and the litigation thereon, are described at page 139 of the 22d Annual Report. During the past fiscal year the Supreme Court, after granting the Commission's petition to review the decision of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit,³⁶ reversed the Court of Appeals, holding that the Commission's order denying Louisiana Public Service Commission's petition to reopen the divestment proceeding was not a reviewable order.³⁷ Subsequently, on November 22, 1957, the Commission approved a section 11 (e) plan filed by Louisiana Power & Light Co. to transfer its gas and water properties to Louisiana Gas Service Co. as a step in compliance with the section 11 (b) (1) order.^{37a} Upon the request of the company the Commission has filed an application with the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana for an order approving and enforcing the plan. The Court has fixed January 14, 1958 as the date for hearing.

National Fuel Gas Co.

The National Fuel Gas Co. functions solely as a registered holding company and controls 3 gas utility subsidiaries and 6 nonutility subsidiaries. The system furnishes retail gas service to 497,888 customers in the States of New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania in an area with a total population of 1,700,000. The system operates 12,797 miles of distribution, transmission, gathering and storage pipelines. Ten percent of the system's natural gas requirements are produced and the balance is purchased through major pipeline companies, principally from southwest fields. At December 31, 1956, the consolidated assets of the system, less valuation reserves, totaled \$168 million.

On September 28, 1956, the Commission issued an order approving the purchase by Iroquois Gas Corp., a subsidiary of National Fuel Gas Co., of the natural gas properties of Reservation Gas Co. and Finance Gas Co., both nonutilities located in western New York, consisting primarily of 49 producing wells, approximately 45 miles of

³⁶ 352 U. S. 924 (December 3, 1956).

³⁷ *S. E. C. v. Louisiana Public Service Commission*, 353 U. S. 368 (May 13, 1957); petition for rehearing denied, 354 U. S. 928 (June 17, 1957).

^{37a} *Louisiana Gas Service Co., et al.*, Holding Company Act Release No. 13606.

pipelines, 2 compressor stations, various parcels of real estate and gas producing and storage leaseholds covering approximately 27,850 acres for a consideration of \$450,000.³⁸

On April 22, 1957, the Commission authorized Iroquois Gas Corporation to sell its natural gas distribution facilities in western New York, together with an intrastate gas transmission line, to a non-affiliate company, New York State Electric & Gas Corp.³⁹

The merger of Republic Heat, Light & Power Co., Inc., into Iroquois Gas Corp., was approved by the Commission on December 26, 1956.⁴⁰ The Commission's order therein pointed out that the service area of both companies, which are located in the western part of New York, are for the most part contiguous and that both companies operated with substantially the same executive personnel and the common use of many services and facilities.

New England Electric System

New England Electric System ("NEES"), a voluntary association created under the laws of Massachusetts, functions solely as a registered holding company. It controls 23 electric and gas subsidiaries and 2 nonutility subsidiaries. Electric utility service is furnished to 142 communities in Massachusetts, 27 in Rhode Island, 21 in New Hampshire and 4 in Connecticut with an aggregate population of 2,200,000. The net electric generating capability of the system is 1,060,000 kilowatts. The system sells gas at retail to customers in 40 communities in Massachusetts, 3 in Rhode Island and 1 in Connecticut. Gas is purchased from 2 nonaffiliated transmission companies. At December 31, 1956, the consolidated assets of the system, less valuation reserves, totaled \$527 million.

NEES also owns, indirectly, 30 percent of the voting securities of Yankee Atomic Electric Co., organized in 1954 for the purpose of constructing and operating an atomic nuclear power plant of approximately 134,000-kilowatt capacity. The plant is to be located in Rowe, Mass., and is scheduled for completion in 1960. The output of the plant will be sold to the 12 New England electric utility companies which are stockholders of Yankee.⁴¹

NEES has from time to time initiated and consummated various proposals that have resulted in a material reduction in the number of subsidiary companies in the system, the elimination of minority interests in the corporate structure of several of the subsidiaries and the segregation of the electric and gas operations of certain of the subsidiaries into separate companies. During the fiscal year NEES ob-

³⁸ Holding Company Act Release No. 13273.

³⁹ Holding Company Act Release No. 13455.

⁴⁰ Holding Company Act Release No. 13348.

⁴¹ See Holding Company Act Release No. 13048 (November 25, 1955).

tained Commission approval of the merger (and related financing transactions) of five of NEES' electric utility subsidiaries—Amesbury Electric Co., Essex County Electric Co., Haverhill Electric Co., Lawrence Electric Co. and Lowell Electric Light Corp.,⁴² and the acquisition by NEES of about 95 percent of the voting securities of Lynn Gas and Electric Co., a nonaffiliated public-utility company, whose operations were closely related to and conducted within the area served by subsidiaries of NEES.⁴³

The principal problems remaining to be resolved by the NEES system under section 11 (b) of the Act pertain to the elimination of the publicly held minority interest in the common stock of certain of the subsidiaries in the system, and a determination by the Commission of the permissible limits of the operations by the system under the standards of section 11 (b) (1) of the Act. NEES has submitted a formal commitment to file a plan or plans to eliminate the minority interests in its subsidiaries. On August 5, 1957, the Commission issued a notice of and order for hearing pursuant to section 11 (b) (1) of the Act for the purpose of determining the status of the NEES system under the geographical integration provisions of the Act.⁴⁴

Ohio Edison Co.

Ohio Edison Co. is an operating utility company and is also a registered holding company by virtue of its ownership of Pennsylvania Power Co., an electric utility company. The electric facilities of Ohio Edison and Pennsylvania Power constitute an integrated electric utility system serving 610,000 customers in 588 communities and rural areas in Ohio and 133 communities and rural areas in Pennsylvania. The total population of the system's service area is 1,855,000. The combined capability of Ohio Edison and Pennsylvania Power is 1,688,500 kilowatts. The consolidated assets of the system, less valuation reserves, totalled \$486 million at December 31, 1956.

Ohio Edison owns a 16.5 percent interest in Ohio Valley Electric Corp. which, with its wholly owned subsidiary, Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corp., furnishes electric power to an installation of the Atomic Energy Commission. There is pending before this Commission the issue of whether the acquisitions of Ohio Valley Electric Corp.'s stock by Ohio Edison and other sponsoring companies meet the standards of section 10 of the Act. This issue, along with the

⁴² Holding Company Act Release No. 13480 (May 23, 1957).

⁴³ Holding Company Act Release No. 13456 (April 22, 1957). A petition for review of the Commission's order approving the acquisition of the Lynn stock filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit was dismissed for lack of prosecution in *John F. Oremens v. S. E. C.* No. 5264, October 4, 1957:

⁴⁴ Holding Company Act Release No. 13525.

organization and financing of Ohio Valley Electric Corp. and Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corp. are discussed at page 126 of this report.

During the past fiscal year the Commission approved five applications for the acquisition of utility assets from certain municipalities and an electric cooperative all located in the State of Ohio. These acquisitions included a generating plant from the village of Plain City for \$410,000;⁴⁵ the municipal electric distribution system of the city of Huron for \$335,000;⁴⁶ the electric distribution system of the village of Leroy for \$78,500;⁴⁷ utility assets from the city of Galion consisting of a distribution line approximately 1.2 miles long for \$2,784;⁴⁸ and a 2.7-mile transmission line from Delaware Rural Cooperative, Inc., for \$14,700.⁴⁹ The assets acquired under the foregoing orders are located within Ohio's service area and will be operated as a part of the company's integrated system.

The Southern Co.

The Southern Co. functions solely as a registered holding company. It controls 5 electric utility subsidiaries which furnish electric service to 1,372,000 customers in 1,406 communities and rural areas with aggregate population of 6,405,000 in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi. The system also has 2 nonutility subsidiaries and a mutual service company. Two of the electric utility subsidiaries, Alabama Power Co. and Georgia Power Co., each own 50 percent of the capital stock of Southern Electric Generating Co., which is building a generating plant to furnish power to its two parent companies. The Southern system has installed generating capacity of 3,288,380 kilowatts and at December 31, 1956, had consolidated assets, less valuation reserves, of \$932 million.

On February 27, 1957, the Commission issued an order approving the acquisition by Georgia Power Co. of all the assets, properties and business of Georgia Power and Light Co., a nonaffiliated electric utility company and a subsidiary of Florida Power Corp. The Commission also approved the purchase by Georgia Power Co. of a 110-kilowatt transmission line from Florida Power Corp. and the arrangements to finance the acquisitions.⁵⁰ The aggregate consideration for the properties amounted to approximately \$18,500,000 of which \$7,705,000 represented the assumption of Georgia Power and Light Co.'s first mortgage bonds with the balance paid in cash.

⁴⁵ Holding Company Act Release No. 13259 (September 5, 1956).

⁴⁶ Holding Company Act Release No. 13270 (September 28, 1956).

⁴⁷ Holding Company Act Release No. 13354 (December 31, 1956):

⁴⁸ Holding Company Act Release No. 13424 (March 20, 1957):

⁴⁹ Holding Company Act Release No. 13320 (November 26, 1956):

⁵⁰ Holding Company Act Release No. 13398.

Two regulatory commissions, the Georgia Public Service Commission and the Florida Railroad and Public Utilities Commission, urged approval of the acquisition.

In finding the transactions consistent with the standards of the Act, particularly section 2 (a) (29) (A) thereof, the Commission, in commenting upon the fact that the acquisition would result in Georgia Power Co. serving virtually the entire State of Georgia, stated among other things, that: "In some circumstances it might give us cause for concern in connection with the effectiveness of regulation that a registered holding company system should absorb one of the only two other electric distribution companies in the State with which its rates and other practices might be compared. In this particular case, however, the differences in relative size and type of system operation between Georgia [Power Co.] and [Georgia Power and] Light [Co.] are so marked as to lead us to the conclusion that absorption of [Georgia Power and] Light [Co.] will not have a discernible effect upon the effectiveness of regulation." The Commission also found that the acquisition would not in any material sense extend the Southern system to a new area or region and that economically the service area of the company being acquired is part of the area or region already serviced by the Southern system.

**Standard Shares, Inc.
Standard Gas and Electric Co.
Philadelphia Co.**

Standard Shares, Inc., formerly known as Standard Power and Light Corp., is the top holding company of a system which no longer has any public utility subsidiaries, as defined in the Act. At June 30, 1957, Standard Shares owned 45.59 percent of the voting securities of Standard Gas, a registered holding company, which in turn owned all of the voting securities of Philadelphia Co., a registered holding company. These holdings reflect the consummation of a reorganization plan approved by the Commission under section 11 (e) of the Act and ordered enforced by the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. Pursuant to another provision of this plan Standard Shares is in the process of conversion into a closed-end nondiversified investment company.⁵¹

At June 30, 1957, Standard Shares owned 50.89 percent of the voting securities of Pittsburgh Railways Co., a transit system serving the city of Pittsburgh, which had assets, less valuation reserves, of \$43 million at December 31, 1956. On that date Standard Shares owned 4.58 percent and Standard Gas owned 1.20 percent of the common stock of Duquesne Light Co., an electric utility company

⁵¹ Holding Company Act Release No. 13101 (February 16, 1956). *In re Standard Power and Light Corporation* (unreported (D. Del. Civil Action No. 1793, March 13, 1956)).

serving the Pittsburgh area which formerly was a subsidiary in the Standard system. The corporate assets of Standard Shares amounted to \$29 million at June 30, 1957.

During the fiscal year, all of Philadelphia's approximately 51 percent interest in the common stock of Pittsburgh Railways Co. was sold under a rights offering to the Standard Gas common stockholders, including Standard Shares, and substantially all of Philadelphia's interest in the common stock of Duquesne was distributed to the stockholders of Standard Gas, including Standard Shares.⁵² Later in the fiscal year, Standard Shares sold to the public 265,000 shares of Duquesne common stock.⁵³ In addition, the Commission released jurisdiction over the selection and composition of Duquesne's board of directors.⁵⁴ Subsequent to the close of the fiscal year Standard Shares filed an application under section 5 (d) of the Act seeking an order by the Commission declaring that it has ceased to be a holding company, subject to such terms and conditions as the Commission finds as necessary for the protection of investors.

As indicated in the 22nd Annual Report, page 143, and in the 21st Annual Report, page 71, uncertainties with respect to certain unresolved tax difficulties arising from a dispute between Standard Gas, Philadelphia and Duquesne on the one hand and the Department of the Treasury on the other hand as to their Federal income liabilities for the years 1942 through 1950 have been impediments to compliance by Standard Gas and Philadelphia with the orders of the Commission requiring their liquidation and dissolution. Although the income tax difficulties remain unresolved, during the fiscal year and with the approval of the Commission and the United States District Court for the District of Delaware the then existing tax cutoff agreement between Philadelphia and Duquesne was canceled and another tax cutoff agreement substituted therefor.⁵⁵ The effect of this action was to reduce the need by Standard Gas and Philadelphia to retain assets to cover their potential tax liabilities. This permitted the divestment by Standard Gas of the Duquesne and Pittsburgh Railways common stock referred to above.

Union Electric Co.

Union Electric Co., formerly known as Union Electric Co. of Missouri, is an electric utility operating company and also a registered holding company. The company and its public utility subsidiaries, Missouri Power and Light Co. and Missouri Edison Co., furnish elec-

⁵² Holding Company Act Release No. 13376 (February 4, 1957). *In re Standard Gas and Electric Company* (unreported (D. Del. Civil Action No. 1459, March 14, 1957)).

⁵³ Holding Company Act Release No. 13505 (June 18, 1957).

⁵⁴ Holding Company Act Release No. 13501 (June 12, 1957).

⁵⁵ Holding Company Act Release No. 13376 (February 4, 1957).

tric service to approximately 642,000 customers in the city of St. Louis and in 123 other communities in eastern and central Missouri, 2 communities in Illinois and 1 in Iowa. As at December 31, 1956, the consolidated assets of the system, less valuation reserves, totalled \$457 million. The system also owns certain gas utility properties and non-utility assets, and Union Electric Co. owns 40 percent of the common stock of Electric Energy, Inc., which operates a large generating plant which furnishes power to an installation of the Atomic Energy Commission near Paducah, Ky. There is still pending before the Commission the issue of whether the acquisitions of the stock of Electric Energy, Inc., by Union Electric and other sponsoring companies meet the standards of section 10 of the Act. This issue and the organization and financing of Electric Energy, Inc., are discussed at page 126 of this report.

During the fiscal year Union Electric disposed of its interest in Poplar Ridge Coal Co., a wholly owned nonutility coal company subsidiary.

In November, 1956, the Commission instituted a private investigation to determine whether Union Electric and certain of its officers and employees had violated certain provisions of the Act. The inquiry related particularly to the question whether payments aggregating \$35,000 made by Union Electric ostensibly to a Chicago lawyer violated the prohibition of section 12 (h) of the Act against direct or indirect contributions by a registered holding company in connection with the candidacy, nomination, election, or appointment of any person for or to any office or position in the Federal or State government or in support of any political party or any committee or agency thereof. In addition, the investigation concerned the question whether any such payments had been properly recorded on the books and records of Union Electric and whether financial statements and reports filed by Union Electric with the Commission correctly accounted for and reported such payments.

The Commission's investigation was prompted by newspaper disclosures that Union Electric had issued \$35,000 in checks payable to the lawyer which had been found in a so-called "envelope account" maintained at a bank by Orville Hodge, formerly State auditor of the State of Illinois, who was convicted of various State and Federal offenses. The possible violation of the Act was also the subject of a simultaneous inquiry by a Federal grand jury in Springfield, Ill. The Commission and the United States attorney's office in Springfield cooperated in this matter. During the course of the Commission's investigation some 40 individuals were interviewed and considerable research involving the inspection of documents and other material was undertaken.

The Commission referred the evidence which its investigation disclosed to the Department of Justice. The Department concluded that the facts developed did not come within the reach of the Act. On May 24, 1957, the grand jury before which this inquiry was conducted was discharged without voting any indictments. In view of the foregoing, the Commission discontinued its investigation.

Union Electric was also involved in a proxy controversy with two of its common stockholders in regard to its annual meeting held on April 20, 1957. Union Electric informed the Commission that it was prepared to spend corporate funds to engage in a proxy contest with the two stockholders, and the Commission pursuant to section 12 (e) of the Act issued an order on February 27, 1957, prohibiting any person from soliciting the security holders of Union Electric Co. unless such person had first filed a declaration with the Commission which had been permitted to become effective.⁵⁶ Upon the filing of such a declaration by Union Electric, the Commission ordered a hearing thereon⁵⁷ at which the complaining stockholders were given leave to participate. At the conclusion of the hearing the Commission issued its order permitting Union Electric's declaration to become effective.⁵⁸ The two interested stockholders filed a petition to review the order with the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit and simultaneously requested the Court to stay the execution of the order. The stay was denied. The Findings and Opinion of the Commission was issued subsequently⁵⁹ and the petition for review was pending at the end of the fiscal year. The Commission also sought an order from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri enjoining the stockholders from sending out certain solicitation material in violation of the Commission's order of February 27, 1957. This action was in the process of litigation at the end of the fiscal year.

On March 6, 1956, Union Electric filed an application requesting an exemption from the Act pursuant to section 3 (a) (2) thereof⁶⁰ on the ground that it is predominantly a public-utility company whose operation as such does not extend beyond the State in which it is organized and States contiguous thereto. The application also requested that the Commission release the jurisdiction previously reserved over the question of the retainability of the gas systems of Union Electric and its subsidiaries. Due to the relevance and importance of the outcome of the proceeding concerning Electric Energy, Inc., to this application, the Commission has taken no action on the application, and it was still pending at the close of the fiscal year.

⁵⁶ Holding Company Act Release No. 13399 (February 27, 1957).

⁵⁷ Holding Company Act Release No. 13410 (March 8, 1957).

⁵⁸ Holding Company Act Release No. 13429 (March 21, 1957).

⁵⁹ Holding Company Act Release No. 13450 (April 17, 1957).

⁶⁰ Holding Company Act File No. 31-635.

The West Penn Electric Co.

The West Penn Electric Co. ("West Penn") functions solely as a registered holding company and controls 13 electric utility subsidiaries, one of which is a registered holding company, and 6 non-utility subsidiaries. The system also owns some small water properties, coal mines, and transportation facilities. The system's consolidated assets, less valuation reserves, totaled \$464 million at December 31, 1956.

West Penn owns a 12.5 percent interest in Ohio Valley Electric Corp. which, with its wholly owned subsidiary, Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corp., furnishes electric power to an installation of the Atomic Energy Commission. There is still pending before this Commission the issue of whether the acquisitions of OVEC's stock by West Penn Electric and the other sponsors meet the standards of section 10 of the Act. This issue and the organization and financing of OVEC and IKEC, are discussed at page 126 of this report.

During the past fiscal year the Commission approved a proposal regarding the dissolution of one inactive nonutility company, the Braddock Heights Water Co.,⁶¹ and authorized West Penn Railways Co., also an inactive nonutility company, to pay its parent, West Penn, a liquidating dividend of \$1,100,000.⁶² The application by West Penn Railways Co. to pay a liquidating dividend indicated that Railways is ultimately to be liquidated and dissolved. Of the \$1,100,000 to be distributed, \$766,317 was in the hands of a trustee which amount represented an accumulation of the proceeds of the sale of certain property subject to the lien of the mortgage under which there is outstanding \$3,897,000 principal amount of 5 percent noncallable bonds due June 1, 1960, issued by West Penn Railways Co.'s predecessor, West Penn Traction Co. The proposal further provided that the Trustee of the Traction bonds was to be requested to use such funds to purchase Traction bonds on the open market or at private sales, at current prices, through requests for tenders or otherwise, as determined by the Trustee and West Penn.

Other Holding Companies

On June 30, 1956, there were five companies in addition to those listed above which were subject to the provisions of the Act as registered holding companies, but which as a result of having completed nearly all steps required for compliance with outstanding orders of the Commission under section 11 (b) of the Act, were in the final stages of either dissolution or of conversion to some status other than that of a registered holding company.⁶³ All of these companies have

⁶¹ Holding Company Act Release No. 13265 (September 17, 1956).

⁶² Holding Company Act Release No. 13506 (June 21, 1957).

⁶³ New England Public Service Co., Northern New England Co., Engineers Public Service Co., The United Corp. and United Public Service Corp.

completed divestments of former subsidiaries and all but one are in the final stages of liquidation.

One of these companies, Engineers Public Service Co., is a registered holding company in the final stages of liquidation and dissolution. During the past fiscal year the Commission approved an amendment to Engineers' section 11 (e) plan, providing for, among other things, the payment of certain fees and expenses to counsel for Engineers and counsel for the escrow agent under the plan and an order directing the escrow agent to turn over to Engineers certain funds held by it in escrow. The amendment also provided that the Commission request the Court which had previously enforced other aspects of the plan to fix a bar date for the filing of claims against Engineers. The amendment further provided that a bar date be fixed after which the right to exchange securities in accordance with the plan of Engineers shall terminate. The application was approved by the Commission on November 13, 1956,⁶⁴ and enforced by the United States District Court of Delaware on December 20, 1956.⁶⁵ The bar date terminating the period for exchange of securities was set at February 18, 1962.

Pending litigation involving The United Corp., formerly a registered holding company and now a registered investment company, at the close of fiscal year 1956 is described at pages 147-148 of the 22d Annual Report. An appeal filed by Randolph Phillips, a stockholder of United, to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, requesting a review of the Commission's order granting United's application to be declared not to be a holding company pursuant to section 5 (d) of the Act, was dismissed for lack of prosecution.⁶⁶ During the fiscal year appeals were taken by Randolph Phillips and Joseph B. Hyman from an order of the United States District Court of Delaware dated October 31, 1956,⁶⁷ enforcing the Commission's order approving, among other things, the payment of \$50,000 to Phillips and \$7,000 to Hyman, for fees and expenses in connection with United's 1951 Amended Investment Company Plan.⁶⁸ The amounts awarded to Phillips and Hyman by the Commission and the District Court were substantially lower than the amounts requested by these applicants.

On October 22, 1957, subsequent to the end of the fiscal year, the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit reversed the District Court and held that Phillips should receive \$50,000 as a fee and \$26,925 for expenses, and that Hyman should receive \$12,000 as a fee. A petition for rehearing filed by the Commission was denied by the Court on December 3, 1957.

⁶⁴ Holding Company Act Release No. 13305.

⁶⁵ *In re Engineers Public Service Co.*, unreported (D. Del., Civil Action No. 995).

⁶⁶ *Phillips v. S. E. Co.*, unreported (C. A. 2, No. 24041, April 1, 1957).

⁶⁷ *In re The United Corp.*, unreported (D. Del., No. 1650).

⁶⁸ Holding Company Act Release No. 13194 (June 28, 1956).

ACQUISITIONS BY PERSONS OTHER THAN REGISTERED HOLDING COMPANIES

The provisions of the Act do not pertain solely to the organization and activities of registered holding companies and their subsidiaries. Certain sections of the statute regulate transactions between other persons and any electric or gas utility company and the acquisition by other persons of voting securities of such public utility companies. One of these provisions is section 9 (a) (2) of the Act, which requires that the acquisition by any person of 5 percent or more of the voting securities of two or more public utility or holding companies satisfy specified statutory standards.

Central Vermont Public Service Corp. is a holding company claiming exemption pursuant to rule 2, and thus is required to obtain approval of the Commission under section 9 (a) (2) in respect of acquisitions creating additional affiliate relationships. The Commission approved the acquisition by Central Vermont Public Service Corp. of 1,730 shares (86.5 percent) of the initial 2,000 shares of capital stock issued by Vermont Electric Power Co., Inc.⁹⁹ Central Vermont Public Service Corp., Green Mountain Power Corp., and Citizens Utilities Co., the latter two of which are not subject to the Act, organized Vermont Electric Power Co., Inc., for the purposes of constructing, owning and operating the necessary transmission facilities and receiving, at various points on the New York-Vermont State line, power generated on the St. Lawrence River and purchased by the State of Vermont pursuant to a contract with the Power Authority of the State of New York, and to transmit such power to the points of delivery to various electric distribution companies and agencies within the State of Vermont, in accordance with allocations thereof made by the Public Service Commission of Vermont. The total cost of such new transmission facilities is estimated at between \$10 million and \$15 million and it is presently contemplated that its capital structure will consist of between 5% and 15% in equity securities with the balance represented by debt securities.

ELECTRIC GENERATING COMPANIES DEVELOPING ATOMIC POWER OR SUPPLYING ELECTRIC ENERGY TO INSTALLATIONS OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION**Electric Energy, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corp. and Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corp.**

Three large electric generating companies sponsored by certain registered holding company systems in cooperation with a number of nonaffiliated electric utility operating companies were organized in 1950 and 1952 to furnish electric power in large quantities to installations of the Atomic Energy Commission.

⁹⁹ Holding Company Act Release No. 13461 (May 2, 1957).

The first of these companies, Electric Energy, Inc. ("EEI"), was organized under the laws of Illinois late in 1950 by five sponsor public-utility or holding companies to erect and operate an electric generating station at Joppa, Ill., to supply power to the Atomic Energy Commission in connection with the operation of its new uranium processing plant located near Paducah, Ky. EEI had total assets, less valuation reserves, of \$182 million at December 31, 1956, and net electric generating capability of 1,003,800 kilowatts.

The sponsor companies and their proportionate holdings of the 62,000 outstanding shares of EEI's common stock are: Union Electric Co., an electric-utility company and a registered holding company, 40 percent; Middle South Utilities, Inc., a registered holding company, 10 percent; Kentucky Utilities Co., an electric-utility company and a holding company heretofore granted exemption pursuant to section 3 (a) (2) of the Act, 10 percent; Illinois Power Co., an electric-utility company, 20 percent; Central Illinois Public Service Co., an electric-utility company, 20 percent.

Ohio Valley Electric Corp. ("OVEC"), an Ohio corporation, and its wholly owned subsidiary, Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corp. ("IKEC"), an Indiana corporation, were organized in 1952 by 10 public-utility and public-utility holding companies to construct and operate two large generating stations, one near Cheshire, Ohio, and the other near Madison, Ind., together with the requisite transmission facilities, to supply power to the Atomic Energy Commission in connection with the operation of its new uranium processing plant located near Portsmouth, Ohio. The consolidated assets of OVEC and IKEC, less valuation reserves, totalled \$374 million at December 31, 1956, and the combined proven electric generating capacity of the two companies amounted to 2,365,000 kilowatts.

The sponsor companies and their proportionate holdings of the 100,000 shares of outstanding common stock of OVEC are: American Gas and Electric Co., a registered holding company, 37.8 percent; The Ohio Edison Co., an electric-utility company and a registered holding company, 16.5 percent; The West Penn Electric Co., a registered holding company, 12.5 percent; The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., an electric-utility company claiming exemption as a holding company pursuant to rule 2, 9 percent; Louisville Gas and Electric Co., an electric-utility company heretofore granted exemption as a holding company pursuant to section 3 (a) (2) of the Act, 7 percent; The Dayton Power and Light Co., an electric-utility company, 4.9 percent; Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Co., an electric-utility company, 4.3 percent; The Toledo Edison Co., an electric-utility company, 4 percent; Kentucky Utilities Co., an electric-utility company heretofore granted exemption as a holding company pursuant to section 3

(a) (2) of the Act, 2.5 percent; and Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Co., an electric-utility company, 1.5 percent.

As described at page 102 of the 17th Annual Report and at page 129 of the 22nd Annual Report, the acquisitions of the capital stocks of EEI and OVEC by their respective sponsor companies and the plans for the financing of these two generating companies and of OVEC's subsidiary, IKEC, were tentatively approved by the Commission in the interest of national defense, reserving until a later hearing the determination of whether the acquisitions of the capital stocks of EEI and OVEC by the sponsor companies is consistent with the standards of section 10 of the Act and the status of the sponsor companies under section 2 (a) (7) of the Act.⁷⁰ On November 19, 1956, the Commission ordered that hearings be held in respect of these reserved issues.⁷¹ Hearings were held on the EEI matter in March and April of 1957. Hearings were held on the OVEC and IKEC reserved issues in March, May, August, October, and December of 1957. The matters are still pending before the Commission.

In May, 1957, Middle South entered into a contract to sell its 10 percent stock interest in EEI to another sponsor company, Kentucky Utilities Co., and the latter company agreed to acquire such additional interest in EEI subject to the condition that the status of Kentucky Utilities under the Act would not be altered as a result of such acquisition. A hearing on these proposals was held on June 24, 1957, and this proceeding was consolidated with the section 10 proceeding involving EEI which had been commenced on November 19, 1956.

EEI undertook no new financing in the past fiscal year. The earlier financing of OVEC and its wholly owned subsidiary, IKEC, is described at pages 86-87 of the 20th Annual Report and page 84 of the 21st Annual Report. OVEC increased its Subordinated Note indebtedness to its sponsor companies by \$1,502,000 during the past fiscal year. In that same period, the Commission authorized an increase in the principal amount of Subordinated Notes of OVEC from \$8 million to \$9,102,000, the additional \$1,102,000 to be taken down by sponsor companies with funds which they received from OVEC as a cash dividend on its common stock.⁷² Of the \$8 million principal amount of Subordinated Notes authorized in prior fiscal years, \$400,000 was taken down by sponsor companies during the fiscal year 1957.

In the fiscal year 1955, the Commission approved allowances of fees and expenses totaling \$1,026,532 for services rendered up to December 31, 1953, in connection with the organization and financing of OVEC

⁷⁰ As to EEI see 32 S. E. C. 202 (1951); and 34 S. E. C. 586 (1953). As to OVEC and IKEC see 35 S. E. C. 255 (1953); Holding Company Act Release No. 12752 (December 21, 1954); 36 S. E. C. 304 (1955) and 34 S. E. C. 323 (1952).

⁷¹ Holding Company Act Release Nos. 13312, 13313, and 13342.

⁷² Holding Company Act Release No. 13293 (October 29, 1956).

and IKEC.⁷³ During the past fiscal year the Commission approved allowances of \$753,318 for services rendered in this connection from January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955,⁷⁴ and \$401,257 for services rendered from July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956.⁷⁵

Power Reactor Development Co.

The Commission has also had occasion in recent years to consider important cases pertaining to the development and financing of experimental projects for the employment of fissionable materials as sources of heat energy for the generation of electric power. In 1956, the Commission published for comment a proposed amendment to its rule 7, promulgated under the Act, which was designed for the specific purpose of facilitating the development of nuclear power projects. This amendment, which was adopted by the Commission on July 13, 1956,⁷⁶ and the circumstances leading up to its proposal, are described at pages 164-166 of the 22nd Annual Report.

One of the first cases which followed the adoption of this amendment related to the creation of Power Reactor Development Co. ("PRDC"). In August, 1955, a group of public-utility and industrial companies participated in the formation of this company as a nonprofit membership corporation organized for the purpose of advancing the art and technology of producing electric power by the use of fissionable materials. During the past fiscal year PRDC filed an application with this Commission pursuant to section 2 (a) (3) of the Holding Company Act requesting that it be declared not to be an electric utility company. After a hearing, the Commission found that PRDC will be engaged, at least until December, 1959, in the construction of an atomic reactor and in research and development in connection therewith. Thereafter, the reactor will be operated experimentally to ascertain the technical and economic problems of operation, and to provide its sponsors with the technical knowledge and experience needed for the construction of other atomic reactors. In addition, the company will not sell any electric energy, and will sell only steam to Detroit Edison Co. and plutonium to the Atomic Energy Commission, with the sale of plutonium expected to produce the larger portion of PRDC's revenues. Since it appeared that PRDC will be engaged primarily in the business of research and development, a business other than that of an electric-utility company, the Commission concluded that PRDC was entitled to the exemption provided in section 2 (a) (3) of the Act.⁷⁷

⁷³ Holding Company Act Release No. 12764 (December 29, 1954);

⁷⁴ Holding Company Act Release No. 13297 (October 31, 1956).

⁷⁵ Holding Company Act Release No. 13519 (July 24, 1957);

⁷⁶ Holding Company Act Release No. 13221.

⁷⁷ Holding Company Act Release No. 13364 (January 17, 1957).

In its opinion the Commission noted that PRDC would be entitled to be deemed not an electric utility company, if it elected to claim this status, under subparagraph (b) of rule 7, as amended on July 13, 1956. It also pointed out that this rule does not prohibit the filing of an application pursuant to the provisions of section 2 (a) (3) for an order declaring the company, which meets the standards set forth therein, not to be an electric utility company. However, in harmony with this rule, PRDC stipulated in its application and the Commission conditioned its order granting PRDC's application on the representation that PRDC, on or before May 1 of each year, would make a filing indicating whether or not there had been any changes in its business in the following respects: (a) That its only connection with the generation, transmission or distribution of electric energy is the ownership or operation of facilities used for the production of steam from special nuclear materials, which steam is used by another in the generation of electric energy, (b) that it is not organized for profit, and (c) that it is engaged primarily in research and development activities. Additionally PRDC agreed and the Commission ordered that there be attached to such statements as exhibits statements showing any changes in its charter, bylaws and licenses issued by the Atomic Energy Commission and any change in its members or in the relative voting powers of its members, and a statement of its receipts and disbursements for the preceding calendar year and of its financial status at the end of such year.

Yankee Atomic Electric Co.

The Commission was called upon during the past year to consider further developments in respect of another nuclear power project, Yankee Atomic Electric Co. On November 25, 1955, the Commission approved the initial financing of Yankee and the acquisition of its voting securities by certain of its 12 sponsoring companies, two of which were subsidiaries of registered holding companies and two of which were electric utility companies which were also holding companies exempt from the provisions of the Act. These transactions are described in detail at pages 162-164 of the 22nd Annual Report.

Yankee was organized to construct and operate a nuclear power plant which it is proposed will be of the pressurized water type, cooled and moderated by ordinary water and using slightly enriched uranium as fuel. At the time of the company's organization, representatives of Yankee indicated that it was too early to formulate with any degree of certainty the company's ultimate financing program or to provide more than a rough estimate of the total capital cost of the proposed plant. It was estimated at that time that the entire plant would require an investment of approximately \$33,400,000. It was also represented that the investment would be financed by means of

conventional public utility financing arrangements with a minimum of 35 percent of the total cost of the plant to be provided by the common stock equity investments of the sponsoring companies. Recently the estimate of the ultimate construction cost of the Yankee project has been increased to about \$55 million.

In May, 1956, the Commission granted the company's request to enter into preliminary discussions with representatives of financial firms for the purpose of formulating its overall financing program. Such authorization was subject to the understanding that no discussions as to price or other terms of any securities to be sold would be undertaken. In the closing weeks of the past fiscal year the company requested authorization of the Commission to commence active negotiations with prospective purchasers of its securities. In support of its request, Yankee contended that it was an unusual type of company having no assets, earnings history or credit rating. It was also urged that the unusual circumstances of Yankee's contemplated operations made it desirable that its securities be sold to knowledgeable buyers who have the means of acquiring a complete understanding of the company's problems. The Commission authorized Yankee to initiate negotiations as to price and other terms and conditions of the securities to be sold with the prospective purchasers. However, it reserved complete freedom of action to consider Yankee's formal application for exemption from the competitive bidding requirements of rule 50 when it is filed and stated that the application would be granted only upon a sufficient showing that such exemption is warranted.

FINANCING OF REGISTERED PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY SYSTEMS—TRENDS IN ELECTRIC AND GAS UTILITY INDUSTRIES

During the fiscal year 1957, registered holding companies and their subsidiaries sold to the public and to institutions 39 issues of their securities totaling \$637 million. As in the preceding fiscal year, all of this money was used to provide new capital. In 1956 registered systems sold 45 issues totaling \$589 million.⁷⁸ The increase in the volume of external financing of \$48 million, or 8.1 percent, in 1957 occurred despite the cumulative effect of divestments of recent years and the absence from 1957 totals of any large scale financing by the two large electric generating companies serving Atomic Energy Commission plants. In 1956 one of these companies, Ohio Valley Electric Corp., sold \$107 million of debt securities to institutions pursuant to construction loan authorizations obtained from the Commission in earlier years, as described at page 162 of the 22nd Annual Report. This company sold only \$99,000 of securities in 1957. The other large

⁷⁸ The difference between the total of \$589 million reported for 1956 in this report and the amount of \$565 million reported for 1956 at page 148 of the 22nd Annual Report represents a correction based upon receipt of subsequent information.

generating company, Electric Energy, Inc., sold no securities in 1956 and 1957. If the sales of securities by Ohio Valley Electric are deducted from the totals for both years, the volume of external financing by all other companies in registered systems would reflect an increase of 32 percent in 1957 over 1956.

Included in the above total were 32 issues with total sales value of \$590 million which were sold by registered systems in 1957 to the public and to institutions by public distribution or directly to stockholders. The remaining 7 issues totaling \$47 million were placed privately with institutional investors.

In addition to passing upon the 39 issues amounting to \$637 million which were sold outside of their respective systems by registered holding companies and their subsidiaries in the fiscal year 1957, the Commission authorized the issuance and sale of 78 issues of securities totaling \$219 million by subsidiaries to their parents. In 1956 subsidiaries of holding companies in registered systems sold 76 issues with a volume of \$199 million to their parents.

The types of securities included in the foregoing totals, the classes of companies in registered systems which sold the securities, and the types of sales employed are shown in the following table.

Sales of securities for cash or pursuant to exchange offers authorized pursuant to sections 6 and 7 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957

(Securities issued in exchange for other securities in connection with reorganizations are excluded)
[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Type of sales				Total external financing		Sales by subsidiaries to their parents	
	Sales to public and outside stockholders		Private placements					
	Gross sales value	Number of issues	Gross sales value	Number of issues	Gross sales value	Number of issues	Gross sales value	Number of issues
Electric and gas utilities:								
Bonds.....	\$243	15			\$243	15	\$2	1
Debentures.....								
Notes.....			\$1	2	1	2	38	19
Preferred stock.....	10	2			10	2		
Common stock.....							165	47
Total.....	\$253	17	\$1	2	\$254	19	\$205	67
Holding companies:								
Bonds.....	\$41	1			\$41	1		
Debentures.....	86	4			86	4		
Common stock.....	179	9			179	9		
Total.....	\$306	14			\$306	14		
Nonutility companies:								
Bonds.....	\$3	1	\$20	2	\$51	3		
Debentures.....								
Notes.....			26	3	26	3	\$4	2
Common stock.....							10	9
Total.....	\$31	1	\$46	5	\$77	6	\$14	11
Grand total.....	\$590	32	\$47	7	\$637	39	\$219	78

Excluding the companies in registered systems, the electric and gas utility and natural gas pipeline companies in the electric and gas utility industries sold \$2,923 million of securities to the public and to financial institutions in the fiscal year 1957. All but about \$24 million of this amount was for new money purposes. The total for 1957 represented an increase of \$943 million, or 47.6 percent, over the volume of such financing completed in 1956.

The table on the following page sets forth the amounts of various types of securities sold in the fiscal years 1957 and 1956 by registered holding companies and their subsidiaries and by all other companies in the electric and gas utility industries.

As shown by the data in that table, 28.1 percent of the total dollar volume of external financing completed by registered holding company systems in the fiscal year 1957 was in the form of common stock. The corresponding ratio for registered systems in the preceding year was 20.9 percent. All other companies in the electric and gas utility industries sold common stock issues in 1957 accounting for 17.0 percent of their total financing as compared with 16.3 percent in 1956. Bonds, debentures and long term notes accounted for 70.2 percent of the total volume of financing of registered systems in 1957 as compared with 71.2 percent for all other companies in the electric and gas utility industries. In 1956 these debt securities represented 73.5 percent of the total financing of registered systems and 67.6 percent of the total financing of all other companies in the electric and gas utility industries. There was a sharp increase in debenture financing from 6.6 percent of the total by all other companies in the electric and gas utility industries in 1956 to 15.7 percent in 1957. There were virtually no changes in the proportionate amounts of debenture financing employed by registered systems in those 2 years. It will also be noted from the table that registered systems in both years showed much less interest in preferred stock financing than did other companies in the two industries.

The increase in the volume of new money financing in 1957 over 1956 by registered holding companies and by other companies in the electric and gas utility industries was caused by the sharp upturn in expenditures for new plant and equipment which began in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1955. In that 3-month period expenditures by electric, gas, and water utilities were equivalent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$4,090 million. The comparable adjusted annual rate for the last quarter of the fiscal year 1957 amounted to \$5,930 million and estimates for the first half of the fiscal year 1958 indicate that a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$6,480 million may be reached by the second quarter of that year.⁷⁹

⁷⁹ The water utility and sanitation component of these amounts is estimated to average only about 2 percent of the total.

Sales of securities for cash and issuances in connection with refunding exchanges to members of the public and to financial institutions by registered holding companies and their subsidiaries and by all other electric and gas utility companies, holding companies, and gas pipeline companies in the electric and gas utility industries, fiscal years 1957 and 1956

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Fiscal year 1957						Fiscal year 1956					
	Registered holding company systems		All other companies, electric and gas utility industries		Total companies, electric and gas utility industries		Registered holding company systems		All other companies, electric and gas utility industries		Total companies, electric and gas utility industries	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Bonds.....	\$336	52.6	\$1,582	54.1	\$1,917	53.8	\$332	56.4	\$1,171	59.1	\$1,503	59.1
Debentures.....	86	13.5	460	15.7	546	15.3	81	13.7	131	6.6	211	8.3
Notes (due 6 years or longer).....	26	4.1	40	1.4	66	1.9	20	3.4	38	1.9	68	2.2
Preferred stock.....	11	1.7	344	11.8	355	10.0	33	5.6	318	16.1	351	13.8
Common stock.....	179	28.1	497	17.0	676	19.0	123	20.9	322	16.3	422	16.6
Total.....	\$637	100.0	\$2,923	100.0	\$3,560	100.0	\$589	100.0	\$1,980	100.0	\$2,545	100.0

Actual expenditures for plant and equipment by the electric and gas utility industries, exclusive of the water and sanitation companies, totaled \$5,360 million in the fiscal year 1957, reflecting an increase of \$933 million, or 21 percent, over the amount expended in 1956. In the calendar year 1956, the funds required by these industries to finance their plant and equipment outlays were derived approximately 33.6 percent from depreciation accruals and retained earnings, 45.4 percent from sales of new securities and 21.0 percent from temporary commercial bank borrowings.

Sales of securities by registered holding companies and their subsidiaries pursuant to sections 6 and 7 of the Act and portfolio sales by registered holding companies under section 12 (d) are required to be made at competitive bidding in accordance with the provisions of rule 50. Certain specified types of security issuances are automatically excepted from the competitive bidding requirement of the rule by clauses (1) through (4) of paragraph (a) thereof. These include issues with proceeds of less than \$1 million; private borrowings from financial institutions with maturities of 10 years or less; issues the acquisition of which have been approved by the Commission under section 10 of the Act; and pro rata issues to existing security holders, such as nonunderwritten common stock rights offerings to stockholders.

Of the 32 issues of securities totaling \$590 million sold by registered systems in 1957 to the public and to outside shareholders, as shown by the table at page 132 of this report, 29 issues aggregating \$554 million were sold at competitive bidding pursuant to rule 50. The following table shows the number of issues and the amounts of each class of securities sold by this method in the fiscal year 1957 and during the period from the effective date of the rule to June 30, 1957.

Sales of securities at competitive bidding pursuant to rule 50

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Fiscal year 1957		May 7, 1941 ¹ to June 30, 1957	
	Number of issues	Volume	Number of issues	Volume
Bonds.....	17	\$315	417	\$6, 339
Debentures.....	4	86	51	1, 297
Notes.....	-----	-----	9	75
Preferred stock.....	1	8	117	997
Common stock.....	7	145	117	1, 297
Total.....	29	\$554	711	\$10, 005

¹ Effective date of rule 50.

In addition to the 29 issues sold at competitive bidding, 3 issues aggregating \$36 million were also sold to the public or to existing shareholders but at prices and terms determined by the issuers or

set by negotiation with underwriters. These consisted of (1) a non-underwritten offering by New England Electric System, a registered holding company, of \$12.7 million of its common stock in exchange for shares of common stock of Lynn Gas and Electric Co., a nonaffiliated public utility company, which transaction is described at page 118 of this report; (2) a nonunderwritten rights offering to its shareholders of \$21.1 million of common stock by General Public Utilities Corp., a registered holding company; and (3) a negotiated underwritten public offering of \$2.5 million of preferred stock by Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Co., a public utility subsidiary of Eastern Utilities Associates, a registered holding company. The Commission granted exemption from the competitive bidding requirements of rule 50 pursuant to paragraph (a) (5) thereof with respect to the Blackstone Valley Gas preferred stock sale and the New England Electric exchange offering. Blackstone Valley Gas previously had attempted to sell its shares at competitive bidding and had received no bids.⁸⁰ In the New England Electric case, the Commission determined that competitive bidding was not an appropriate means of effectuating the exchange of New England stock for the shares of Lynn Gas and Electric.⁸¹ In connection with the proposed rights offering of common stock by General Public Utilities Corp., it could not be determined in advance of consummation of the transaction whether the provisions of clauses (1) through (4) of paragraph (a) of rule 50 would afford automatic exemption from the competitive bidding requirement to all parts of the proposed financing. Accordingly the Commission granted the company an exemption from the provisions of rule 50, to the extent such rule was applicable to the transaction.⁸²

The only other securities sold by registered holding companies and their subsidiaries in the fiscal year 1957 through channels other than competitive bidding were the 7 issues of debt securities amounting to \$47 million shown in the table at page 132. Included in this total were 2 issues of subordinated notes in the amount of \$449,000 sold by Ohio Valley Electric Corp. to the 12 participating companies, which sponsored its organization and which own all of its capital stock,⁸³ and 3 issues of notes aggregating \$26 million placed privately with institutional investors by American Louisiana Pipeline Co., a subsidiary of American Natural Gas Co., a registered holding com-

⁸⁰ Holding Company Act Release No. 13319 (November 20, 1956).

⁸¹ Holding Company Act Release No. 13456 (April 22, 1957):

⁸² Holding Company Act Release No. 13408 (March 7, 1957):

⁸³ Holding Company Act Release No. 13293 (October 29, 1956). Ohio Valley was authorized to issue and sell \$1,102,000 of these notes to the participating companies. See pp. 126-129 of this report for a discussion of this transaction and the organization and financing of the company.

pany.⁸⁴ These sales were automatically exempt from the provisions of rule 50 pursuant to clauses (1) through (4) of paragraph (a) thereof. American Louisiana Pipeline also placed privately with institutions during the fiscal year 2 issues of mortgage bonds totaling \$20 million pursuant to an exemption from the requirements of rule 50 granted by the Commission in the preceding fiscal year.⁸⁵

During the period from May 7, 1941, the effective date of rule 50, to June 30, 1957, a total of 241 issues of securities with an aggregate sales value of \$2,215 million have been sold pursuant to orders of the Commission granting exemption from the competitive bidding requirements of the rule under paragraph (a) (5) thereof. Included in these amounts are 188 issues with a dollar value of \$1,715 million which were sold without underwritings. These totals compare with 711 issues with a sales value of \$10,005 million sold at competitive bidding under the rule as shown in the table at page 135. The numbers of issues and the amounts of various classes of securities which have been sold pursuant to exemptions granted under paragraph (a) (5) of rule 50 are set forth in the following table.

Sales by registered holding companies and their subsidiaries of securities exempted from competitive bidding requirements pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) (5) of rule 50 by orders of the Commission entered from May 7, 1941,¹ to June 30, 1957

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Underwritten		Nonunderwritten		Total	
	Number of issues	Amount	Number of issues	Amount	Number of issues	Amount
Bonds.....	4	\$27	76	\$1,087	80	\$1,114
Debentures.....	3	83	5	37	8	120
Notes.....			29	83	29	83
Preferred stock.....	13	111	25	265	38	376
Common stock.....	33	279	63	243	86	522
Total.....	53	\$500	188	\$1,715	241	\$2,215

¹ Effective date of rule 50.

Competitive bidding also has been used extensively by electric and gas utility and gas pipeline companies which are not associated with registered systems. During the fiscal year 1957, these companies sold \$2,923 million of securities, of which \$1,060 million, or 36.3 percent, were sold at competitive bidding. Negotiated public offerings were employed for the sale of \$1,250 million, or 42.7 percent, and the balance of \$613 million, or 21.0 percent, was placed privately with institutional investors. Natural gas pipeline and distributing companies accounted for the major portion of the debt securities which

⁸⁴ Holding Company Act Release No. 13245 (August 21, 1956).

⁸⁵ Holding Company Act Release No. 12953 (July 29, 1955).

were sold through channels other than competitive bidding. Electric and gas companies participated about equally in the negotiated public offerings of preferred and common stocks not subject to the Act.

The following table shows the amounts and percentages of each class of security which were sold by means of competitive bidding, negotiated public offering and private placement by electric and gas utility and gas transmission companies not associated with registered holding company systems.

Sales of securities for cash and issuances of securities in connection with re-funding exchanges to members of the public¹ and to financial institutions by electric and gas utility companies, holding companies, and gas pipeline companies not subject to the Act as registered public utility holding companies or subsidiaries thereof, fiscal year 1957

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Type of security	Total amounts of securities issued and sold		Securities sold by competitive bidding		Securities sold by negotiated public offering		Securities placed privately with institutional investors	
	Amounts	Percent	Amounts	Percent	Amounts	Percent	Amounts	Percent
Bonds.....	\$1,582	100.0	\$881	55.7	\$190	12.0	\$511	32.3
Debentures.....	460	100.0	92	20.0	314	68.3	54	11.7
Notes.....	40	100.0	-----	-----	2	5.0	38	95.0
Preferred stock.....	344	100.0	9	2.6	327	95.1	8	2.3
Common stock.....	497	100.0	78	15.7	417	83.9	2	.4
Total.....	\$2,923	100.0	\$1,060	36.3	\$1,250	42.7	\$613	21.0

¹ Includes rights offerings to shareholders and issuances of securities in exchange for properties or securities of other companies.

The rights offering to shareholders continued to predominate in the common equity financing of registered holding company systems in the fiscal year 1957, accounting for 80 percent of the total in that year as compared with 91 percent in 1956. The device seemed to be less popular with other companies in the electric and gas utility industries. These companies employed the rights offering technique to effect 43 percent of their common stock financing in 1957 as compared with 77 percent in 1956. The numbers of issues and aggregate sales value of common stocks sold by means of rights offerings, public offerings and other methods by registered systems and by all other companies in the electric and gas utility industries are shown in the table on the following page.

The types of rights offerings employed by registered holding company systems in the fiscal year 1957 differed substantially from those used by other companies in the electric and gas utility industries. In 1957, 85.5 percent of the dollar volume of rights offerings of common stocks undertaken by registered systems were underwritten by investment bankers. Electric and gas utility companies, holding companies and gas pipeline companies not associated with registered

Common equity financing during the fiscal year 1957 by registered holding company systems and by all other electric and gas utility companies, including holding companies, and gas transmission companies, secondary offerings and intercompany transactions excluded

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Type of offering	Registered holding company systems		All other electric and gas utilities		Total electric and gas utility industries	
	Number of issues	Volume	Number of issues	Volume	Number of issues	Volume
Rights.....	7	\$144	31	\$212	38	\$356
Public.....	1	22	18	164	19	186
Miscellaneous.....	1	13	18	121	19	134
Total sales of common stock.....	9	\$179	67	\$497	76	\$676

¹ This issue was the exchange offering made by New England Electric System to the holders of Lynn Gas and Electric Co. common stock which is described at pp. 118 and 136 of this report.

² 15 of these issues were small offerings made pursuant to regulation A, promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933. 1 sale was an exchange offering by El Paso Natural Gas Co. to the holders of common stock of Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corp. The other 2 were small private sales.

systems had 70.3 percent of the dollar volume of their rights offerings underwritten. Only 14.5 percent of the common stock rights offerings of registered systems were made without underwriting commitments. The comparable percentage for other companies in the electric and gas utility industries in 1957 was 29.7. In the fiscal year 1956 both categories of companies employed underwriters to support about 90 percent of their common stock rights offerings.

Companies not associated with registered systems provided their stockholders with the privilege of subscribing to additional shares over those obtainable upon exercise of their primary warrants in 28.2 percent of the dollar volume of their underwritten rights offerings in 1957 and in 71.4 percent of their nonunderwritten offerings. The oversubscription privilege was omitted by these companies in the case of 71.8 percent of their underwritten rights offerings in that year and in 28.6 percent of their nonunderwritten offerings.

Registered systems provided oversubscription privileges in 65.3 percent of the dollar volume of their underwritten rights offerings in 1957 and in 42.2 percent of such offerings in 1956. These companies used the feature in all nonunderwritten offerings undertaken in both years. The oversubscription privilege was omitted from 34.7 percent of the underwritten rights offerings of registered systems in 1957 and from 57.8 percent of the dollar volume of such offerings in 1956.

The following table shows the numbers of issues and aggregate sales value of underwritten and nonunderwritten common stock rights offerings, with and without oversubscription privileges, which were undertaken in 1957 and 1956 by registered holding company systems and by all other companies in the electric and gas utility industries.

Rights offerings of common stocks during the fiscal years 1956 and 1957 by all electric and gas utility companies, including holding companies and gas transmission companies, secondary offerings and intercompany transactions excluded.

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Under-written offerings						Non-underwritten offerings								
	With oversubscription privileges			Without oversubscription privileges			With oversubscription privileges			Without oversubscription privileges					
	Issues	Volume	1957	1956	1957	1956	Issues	Volume	1957	1956	1957	Issues	Volume	1956	1957
Companies in registered holding company systems.....	1	\$35	\$31	3	2	\$48	\$43	1	1	\$8	\$21				
All other electric and gas utilities and gas transmission companies.....	4	11	9	20	14	213	107	2	4	22	45	2	2	\$3	\$18
Total.....	5	15	\$44	23	16	\$261	\$150	3	5	\$30	\$66	2	2	\$3	\$18

**PROTECTIVE PROVISIONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AND
PREFERRED STOCKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES**

During the fiscal year 1956, the Commission adopted Statements of Policy regarding first mortgage bonds⁸⁶ and preferred stocks⁸⁷ of public utility companies which represent substantially a codification of certain principles or policies prescribed for the protective provisions of these securities announced on a case-by-case basis over a period of years, as modified in the light of experience and a reappraisal of those principles and policies and in the further light of comments received from various interested persons who had been invited to submit their views. From April 1, 1956, when the Statements of Policy became applicable, to June 30, 1957, applications or declarations were filed by public-utility companies under the Act with respect to 20 first mortgage bond issues aggregating \$339,500,000 principal amount and 3 preferred stock issues with total par value of \$19,500,000.

Of the 20 first mortgage bond issues, 12 issues, with a total principal amount of \$212,500,000, included provisions, as set forth in the Statement of Policy, placing additional restrictions on the distribution of earned surplus to the common stockholders, thereby assuring the investing bondholders of a greater degree of safety of their investment through the maintenance of an appropriate common stock equity. In respect of the other 8 issues with a total principal amount of \$127 million, no additional restrictions were required since the indentures already conformed in this regard to the Statement of Policy. The additional restrictions on earned surplus distributions were proposed by the companies themselves or were inserted as a result of informal discussions between the staff of the Commission and representatives of the issuing companies.

One of the more important provisions contained in the Statement of Policy regarding first mortgage bonds is that relating to the renewal and replacement fund requirement which is frequently referred to as a minimum depreciation requirement. Essentially, it requires that the issuer construct additions to its property, or else deposit cash or bonds with the indenture trustee, in an amount which on a cumulative basis will provide for the replacement in cash or property of the dollar equivalent of the cost of the depreciable mortgaged property during its estimated useful life. The Statement of Policy provides that the requirement be expressed as a percent of the book cost of depreciable property. This is subject to the qualification that if the existing indenture provision expresses the requirement on a different basis as, for example, in terms of a percent of operating revenues, no change will be required if the company can demonstrate that the existing pro-

⁸⁶ Holding Company Act Release No. 13105 (February 16, 1956).

⁸⁷ Holding Company Act Release No. 13106 (February 16, 1956).

vision provides an amount at least equal to a requirement based on the book cost of depreciable property.

In a number of instances the determination of an appropriate rate of depreciation for indenture purposes occasioned differences of opinion between the staff of the Commission and representatives of the issuing companies. In all cases, however, after exchange of views and data between the staff and the companies, the differences were resolved. In some cases where the issuing company agreed to insert a provision that the requirement be expressed in terms of a percent of depreciable property, rather than a percent of operating revenues, an additional provision was inserted, in the interest of flexibility, that the percent could be changed with the Commission's approval upon application by the company. Of the 20 issues of first mortgage bonds, the indentures of 8, having an aggregate principal amount of \$142,500,000, incorporated for the first time a percent of property requirement. Of the remaining 12 bond issues, indentures of 8, having a principal amount of \$125,500,000, already contained a percent of property requirement; the indentures of 3 issues, with a principal amount of \$31,500,000, did not require any modification of their existing percent of revenues provisions since such provisions were deemed adequate; and the indenture of 1 issue, filed prior to July 1, 1956, which was also on a percent of revenues basis, was not required to conform in this respect to this provision since the requirement did not become operative under the Statement of Policy until July 1, 1956.

Another of the provisions of both the bond and the preferred stock Statements of Policy requires that the securities be redeemable at the option of the issuer at any time upon reasonable notice upon the payment of a reasonable redemption premium, if any. The purpose of this provision is to assure that public-utility companies subject to the Act shall be in a position, if money rates decrease materially, to refund their bonds or preferred stock. This is deemed to be consistent with the intent of the Act, as expressed in section 1 (b) (5), to ensure economies in the raising of capital. While the Statements of Policy do not define what is meant by a reasonable redemption premium, the working policy of the Commission has been that the initial redemption price shall not exceed the sum of the initial public offering price plus the coupon rate on the bonds or the dividend rate on the preferred stock.

The Commission informally received a number of requests from issuing companies to relax its requirements so as to permit bonds to be nonrefundable for a period, after issuance, generally five years, or to permit the initial redemption price to be higher than that provided by the working formula. No showing was made that higher premiums on refunding would noticeably reduce the cost of financing

so as to warrant the loss of future financing flexibility. In addition, the Commission has noted that issues subject to its jurisdiction continue to attract a healthy number of bids. Accordingly, to date the Commission has not acceded to such requests, although it has advised the issuing companies that it will continue to consider each case as it comes before it in the light of all the relevant circumstances of the case at the time and under the then existing market conditions.

Because of the wide importance of this question of redemption prices for refunding purposes in periods of high interest rates such as the present, the Commission authorized a member of the staff of its Division of Corporate Regulation to serve as a member of a committee organized by the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, which is now making a comprehensive study of redemption provisions. The study is under the sponsorship of the Life Insurance Association of America.

The three issues of preferred stock having an aggregate par value of \$19,500,000 had charter protective provisions conforming substantially to the provisions of the Statement of Policy, except that in one case, involving an issue of \$8 million par value, the Commission, with the consent of the issuer, conditioned its order permitting the issue to provide, among other things, for limitations on unsecured indebtedness, limitations on the acquisition of its outstanding preferred stock which may become in arrears and limitations on the issuances of any prior preferred stock.

RULES, FORMS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY

Proposal to Amend Rule 9

On March 14, 1957, the Commission issued notice of a proposal made by its Division of Corporate Regulation to rescind rule 9 providing for the exemption of any holding company system whose net utility assets did not exceed \$1 million at December 31, 1946. Eleven comments were received, all favoring retention of the present rule or some modification thereof. The Commission had the matter under advisement at the end of the fiscal year.

Amendments of Rule 70

Section 17 (c) of the Act prohibits any registered holding company or subsidiary thereof from having as an officer or director any "executive officer, partner, appointee or representative of any bank, trust company, investment banker, or banking association or firm" except as permitted by rules and regulations of the Commission "as not adversely affecting the public interest or the interest of investors or consumers." Rule 70 defines those persons to whom the Commission has granted exemptions from the prohibitions of section 17 (c).

After receiving comments on a proposed amendment, the Commission on April 23, 1957, adopted an amendment to rule 70 to permit a person whose only financial connection is that of a director of a commercial bank, as defined in the rule, to be a director, but not an officer, of a registered holding company which has no public-utility subsidiaries within the United States and either is in the process of converting into an investment company in compliance with a final order under section 11 of the Act, or is subject to an order entered under section 11 (b) (1) of the Act which has become final requiring it to divest itself of all its interests, direct or indirect, in any public utility company.⁸⁸

Proposed Statement on Capitalization Ratios

During the fiscal year 1957, the Division of Corporate Regulation of the Commission commenced a study of capitalization ratios for registered holding companies and their subsidiary operating companies subject to the Act. The purpose is to determine the advisability of recommending that the Commission issue for comment a proposed Statement of Policy regarding capitalization ratios. The Division considers that such a Statement of Policy may be a desirable means of informing issuers subject to the Act and investors and consumers of the standards respecting capitalization ratios which the Commission would generally apply in deciding whether to impose terms and conditions in granting applications under section 6 (b) or to make adverse findings in respect of declarations under section 7 (d) of the Act.

To obtain the benefit of the views and comments of as large a number of interested and informed persons as possible, the Division sent a questionnaire on September 5, 1956, to Federal and State regulatory agencies, utility companies, insurance companies, investment companies, banks, underwriters, text book writers, educators in finance, security analysts, and other interested persons. Copies were also mailed to a large number of persons on the Commission's general mailing lists inviting them to submit their views and comments.⁸⁹ Over 200 public replies, plus an additional number of replies which the writers requested not be made public, have been received and are being carefully considered by the staff. Upon completion of its study of the replies, it is expected that the Division will submit a report to the Commission regarding the advisability of promulgating for comment a proposed Statement of Policy.

⁸⁸ Holding Company Act Release No. 13454.

⁸⁹ Holding Company Act Release No. 13255 (September 5, 1956).

PART VII

PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMISSION IN CORPORATE REORGANIZATIONS UNDER CHAPTER X OF THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, AS AMENDED

Chapter X of the Bankruptcy Act provides a procedure for reorganizing corporations in the United States District Courts. The Commission's duties under Chapter X are, at the request of the judge of the court, or on the Commission's own motion if approved by the judge, to act as a participant in the proceedings in order to provide independent expert assistance to the court and investors on matters arising in such proceedings, and, where the Commission considers it appropriate, to file advisory reports on reorganization plans.

Section 172 of Chapter X provides that if the scheduled indebtedness of a debtor corporation does not exceed \$3 million, the judge may, before approving any plan of reorganization, submit such plan to the Commission for its examination and report. However, if the indebtedness exceeds \$3 million, the judge must submit the plan to the Commission before he may approve it. The Commission is not obligated to report on a plan, and it has no authority to veto or require the adoption of a plan of reorganization. If the Commission does file an advisory report, copies of it, or a summary thereof, must be sent to all security holders and creditors when they are asked to vote on the plan.

Because the Commission's advisory reports on plans of reorganization are usually widely distributed, this aspect of the Commission's work under Chapter X stands out most prominently in the minds of the public. However, these reports by no means represent the major part of the Commission's activities in cases in which it participates. As a party to a Chapter X proceeding, the Commission is actively interested in the solution of every major issue arising therein from the time it becomes a participant to the close of the proceeding. The Commission has found that adequate performance of its duties as a party require that it undertake in most cases intensive legal and financial studies. Even in cases where the plans are not submitted to the Commission for advisory report or where the Commission decides that it will not file a formal written advisory report, it is necessary that the Commission consider and discuss various reorganization proposals of interested parties while plans are being formulated, and

be prepared to comment fully upon all proposed plans at the hearings on their approval or confirmation.

In the exercise of its functions under Chapter X the Commission has endeavored to assist the courts in achieving equitable, financially sound, expeditious, and economical readjustments of the affairs of corporations in financial distress. To aid in attaining these objectives the Commission has stationed qualified staffs of lawyers, accountants, and financial analysts in its New York, Chicago, and San Francisco Regional Offices and has assigned them to the performance of the Commission's duties under Chapter X. The presence of these staffs in the field helps them to keep in close touch with all hearings and issues in the proceedings and with the parties, and makes them more readily available to the courts, thus facilitating the work of the courts and the Commission. Supervision and review of the Regional Offices' Chapter X work is the responsibility of the Division of Corporate Regulation.

The role of the Commission under Chapter X differs from that under the various statutes which it administers in that the Commission does not initiate the proceedings, hold its own hearings, or adopt rules and regulations, but acts as an aid and adviser to the court, paying especial attention to the interests of public security holders, who may not otherwise be effectively represented. It has no authority to determine any of the issues in a proceeding. The facilities of its technical staff and its disinterested recommendations are simply placed at the service of the judge and the parties, affording them the views of experts in a highly complex area of corporate law and finance.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

During the past fiscal year, the Commission actively participated in 37 reorganization proceedings involving 57 companies (37 principal debtor corporations and 20 subsidiary debtors).¹ The proceedings were scattered among district courts in 15 States, and involved the rehabilitation of companies engaged in such varied businesses, among others, as steel manufacture, oil and gas production, railroad operations, small loans, a luxury hotel and gambling casino, and telephone and electric utility operations. The stated assets of these 57 companies totaled approximately \$485,295,000 and their indebtedness totaled approximately \$468,522,000. During the year the Commission, either at the court's request or upon its own motion, filed a notice of appearance in 8 new proceedings and 8 other proceedings were closed. At the end of the fiscal year the Commission was actively participating in 29 reorganization proceedings.

¹The appendix contains a complete list of reorganization proceedings in which the Commission participated as a party during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957.

THE COMMISSION AS A PARTY TO PROCEEDINGS

The Commission has not considered it appropriate or necessary that it move to participate in every Chapter X case. Apart from the fact that, with approximately 75 cases instituted during the fiscal year 1957, the administrative burden of participating in every case would be unsurmountable with our present staff, many of the cases involve only trade or bank creditors and a few stockholders. As a general matter the Commission has sought to participate principally in those proceedings in which a substantial public investor interest is involved. This is not the only criterion, however, and in some cases involving only limited public investor interest, the Commission has participated because an unfair plan had been or was about to be proposed, the public security holders were not adequately represented, the reorganization proceedings were being conducted in violation of important provisions of the Act, or where other facts indicated that the Commission could perform a useful service by participating. The Commission also has appeared in some of these cases in response to a request by the judge.

PROBLEMS REGARDING PROTECTIVE COMMITTEES

On July 19, 1956, an involuntary petition under Chapter X was filed by certain creditors in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada against *Stardust, Inc.*, a Nevada corporation organized for the purpose of erecting and operating a luxury hotel and gambling casino in Las Vegas, Nev. Due to lack of funds, the proposed establishment had not been completed. Subsequent to the filing of the petition, the debtor filed an answer denying certain of the allegations of the petition, alleging that the petitioning creditors were in fact stockholders who are not authorized by Chapter X to file an involuntary petition and praying that the petition be dismissed. Subsequently, two new groups of creditors moved to intervene and join in the petition. A stockholders' protective committee was formed, the chairman of which was formerly the vice president and treasurer, and also a director of Stardust. From an investigation conducted by the Commission's staff it appeared that this individual might be liable to the debtor's estate for misappropriation of funds or for mismanagement. It also appeared that another member of the committee had a record of numerous criminal convictions.

While Chapter X recognizes the right of the shareholders to be represented by committees, such committees are subject to control by the district court. A committee has fiduciary responsibilities and from the nature of the services to be performed, "the fullest measure of aid and protection to the investor demands a conscientious representation of his interests by persons who are responsive to his needs,

appreciative of his rights, and single in their loyalty to his interests.”² The Commission has always contended that committees subject to a conflict of interest are disqualified from acting in Chapter X proceedings. The circumstances of the stockholders’ committee in the Stardust case impelled the Commission to move to appear immediately, without awaiting the court’s approval of the involuntary petition. The Commission filed its appearance with the court’s approval, took part in the hearings on the involuntary petition and advised the court to approve the petition. The court acted favorably on the Commission’s recommendation. Subsequently, the Commission petitioned the court for a temporary restraining order and a permanent injunction against the committee to restrain it from utilizing authorizations and funds it had received from stockholders, further solicitation of stockholder support, and otherwise acting in a representative capacity. The court granted the relief requested by the Commission.

PROBLEMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES

It is the view of the Commission that the primary aim of a Chapter X proceeding is promptly and expeditiously to effect a fair and equitable and feasible plan of reorganization and that, normally, rehabilitation of the debtor’s physical properties should either be provided for in the plan of reorganization or be deferred for consideration by the management of the reorganized company. However, in special circumstances the Commission has taken the position that it is within the permissible bounds of discretion for the district court to allow a portion of the debtor’s property to be replaced in the course of a Chapter X proceeding.

Such a situation arose during the fiscal year in the proceeding for reorganization of the *Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company*. Part of the business of the debtor is the joint operation of rapid transit service with the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. between New York City and Newark, N. J. In that case, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York authorized the trustee to purchase 20 new railroad cars to be used in this joint service. Certain senior bondholders appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. In its argument on the appeal, the Commission supported the district court’s order which stressed that the authorization for the purchase of new cars was not “to rehabilitate and refurbish and make handsome this estate” but was “on the basis of safety of the public.”³ The court of appeals was in accord with this posi-

² S. E. C. Report on the Study and Investigation of the Work, Activities, Personnel, and Functions of Protective and Reorganization Committees, Part VIII, 163 (1940).

³ *In the Matter of Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company* (S. D. N. Y. No. 90460) Order No. 136 (1956).

tion and held that there was no abuse of discretion in view of the district court's findings that the debtor's cars were in hazardous condition, and the only alternative to the purchase of new cars were "temporary or total abandonment of the joint run," which "would be even more detrimental to the estate than the expenditure."⁴

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Procedural problems are often encountered in Chapter X proceedings, and the Commission, when a party, has been diligent to urge upon the court the procedural safeguards to which all parties are entitled. The Commission also attempts in its interpretation of the statutory requirements to encourage uniformity in the construction of Chapter X and the procedures thereunder.

The proceedings for the reorganization of the *Third Avenue Transit Corporation* and its subsidiaries in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, described at pages 175-176 of the 22nd Annual Report, raised a procedural issue regarding adequacy of notice. On November 6, 1952, the trustee of the debtor filed a plan for reorganization and on that date an order was entered fixing a hearing on the plan, on objections and amendments thereto and on other plan proposals. Copies of the plan and notice of the hearing were sent by mail to all known creditors and stockholders. From the date of the commencement of the hearing, early in 1953, and until ultimate approval of a final plan in July 1956, the hearing proceeded from time to time with intermediate adjournments. During the sequence of hearings, evidence was presented, numerous plan proposals were advanced by creditors and stockholders, and, pursuant to orders of the district court, this Commission and the New York State Public Service Commission reported upon the various plans for reorganization. After the court approved and confirmed a final plan an individual, who was both a stockholder and a creditor of the debtor, appealed from the district court's orders to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit on the ground that adequate notice had not been given to security holders.

The Commission took the position that the district court's action was proper because, not only was notice given of the initial plan, but also after the filing by the trustee of an amended plan, notice was mailed to all known creditors and stockholders of record informing them of the continuance of the plan hearings and summarizing the contents of the trustee's amended plan. Further notice of the plan hearings was given in December, 1955. Moreover, after the district

⁴ *Harding v. Stichman*, 240 F. 2d 289 (C. A. 2, 1957).

court had approved the amended plan in July 1956, notice of the hearing to consider confirmation of the plan, or such objections thereto as might be made, was sent to the creditors and stockholders pursuant to section 179 of the Act. The court of appeals in sustaining the action of the lower court said:

It is not disputed that there was notice of the commencement of hearings following submission of the original plan by the trustee, as well as additional notices preceding approval of the plan. Appellant's position seems to be that further notice is required by the Act. We find no such requirement. On the contrary, if separate notice were required as a condition precedent to the consideration of every amendment or modification or to resumption of the hearings following a recess, it is plain that any party so minded could delay the proceeding indefinitely and cause needless and prohibitive expense.⁵

Shortly after the petition for its reorganization was approved, an important procedural issue arose in the proceedings for the reorganization of *General Stores Corporation*, pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and described at pages 178-179 of the 22nd Annual Report. The order approving the petition for reorganization specifically enjoined any act or other proceeding against the debtor's property. A trustee under a Collateral Trust Agreement, representing the entire class of the debtor's secured creditors, moved the district court to vacate the injunction in order to allow him to sell the securities pledged by the debtor under the trust agreement. The securities were the debtor's sole income-producing asset. The Commission, which is participating in the case, submitted a memorandum and argued in opposition to the motion pointing out that when a Chapter X petition has been approved by the court, such approval constitutes a finding that the filing was in good faith, one element of which is that it is not unreasonable to expect that a plan of reorganization can be effected. In this connection, the Commission noted that the trustee for the secured creditors did not object to the good faith of the petition. Moreover, the Commission stressed the fact that the trustee had not yet prepared a report of investigation of the property, liabilities, and financial condition of the debtor as required by section 167. This report is submitted to creditors and stockholders in order that they can reach an informed judgment as to the possibilities of reorganization and submit suggestions to the trustee for a plan of reorganization. The Commission argued that vacating the injunction would completely frustrate the reorganization proceeding to the detriment of the other creditors and stockholders. The district court denied the secured creditors' motion on the grounds that, without the trustee's section 167 report, the court was in no position to reach an informed

⁵ *Woolfson v. Doyle*, 238 F. 2d 665, 668 (C. A. 2, 1956), cert. denied, 352 U. S. 1031 (1957).

decision as to whether the debtor could be reorganized, that the trustee was to file his report shortly, and that no radical change of circumstances had occurred since the approval of the Chapter X petition.⁶

ACTIVITIES WITH REGARD TO ALLOWANCES

Every reorganization case ultimately presents the difficult problem of determining the allowances of compensation to be paid out of the debtor's estate to the various parties for services rendered and expenses incurred in the proceeding. Since section 242 of the Act provides that the Commission may not receive any allowances from the estate for the services it renders, the Commission is able to aid the court with a wholly disinterested view on the question. It has sought to assist the courts in protecting reorganized companies from excessive charges and at the same time equitably allocating compensation on the basis of the claimants' contribution to the administration of the estate and the formulation of a plan.

During the fiscal year 1957 an appeal was taken to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit by counsel for a bondholders' committee from an order entered by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York granting final allowances in the reorganization of *Silesian-American Corporation*. The appellants challenged fees awarded to them and to the trustee and his counsel. The Commission supported the appellants and contended that the over-all fees awarded were high in view of the size of the estate and the results accomplished in the reorganization. The court of appeals remanded the case to the district court with instruction that it should "incorporate the allowances recommended by the S. E. C."⁷ The court of appeals agreed with the Commission that the district judge was incorrect in holding that successful opposition to a plan "could serve as a basis for allowance only if it led to the realization of substantially increased assets to justify the delay of some years in the distribution of the estate."⁸ The Commission was sustained in its contention that denial of reasonable compensation for services contributing to the defeat of an unfair plan is erroneous and that section 243 of Chapter X was specifically designed to encourage voluntary efforts beneficial to the estate in the sense of eliminating from plans of reorganization unfair and inequitable provisions.

In the recent proceedings for the reorganization of *Texas City Chemicals, Inc.* in the United States District Court for the Southern

⁶ *In the Matter of General Stores Corporation* (S. D. N. Y. No. 90954, January 2, 1957).

⁷ *Scribner & Miller v. Conway*, 238 F. 2d 905, 907 (C. A. 2 1956). The court stated "that the recommendation for allowances of the SEC, made by this responsible and disinterested public agency after close familiarity with the entire proceedings and careful study and report, should be followed unless the reorganization judge showed reasons otherwise based on specific findings,"

⁸ *Ibid.*

District of Texas, Galveston Division, an application requesting an allowance for services and reimbursement of expenses was filed by a firm which had been the principal underwriter of debentures issued by Texas City in 1952. The application was based on the contention that the firm had acted in the proceeding in the nature of a committee representing debenture holders. The Commission advised the court that the firm's application should be denied in its entirety because, while acting in such a representative capacity, some members of the firm had traded in the securities of the debtor during the course of the reorganization proceeding and the firm was, therefore, barred from receiving an allowance by the provisions of section 249 of Chapter X, which prohibits the payment of compensation under such circumstances. The court agreed with the Commission and denied the firm's application.⁹

During the past year an issue was decided involving requested allowances in the *Central States Electric Corporation* reorganization in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia¹⁰ which is described at page 177 of the 22nd Annual Report. The United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit affirmed an order of the district court which denied an allowance to attorneys for certain former directors of the debtor who, by reason of the bar of the New York statute of limitations, had successfully defended themselves in an action brought against them by the debtor's trustees in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The attorneys took an assignment from the defendants of their claims for expenses and applied for allowance thereof from the debtor's estate. The court of appeals refused to apply a New York statutory provision authorizing the award of expenses to corporate officials who have successfully defended an action against them in their official capacity, pointing out that the only reason the action was brought in New York by the trustees was "due to the accidental fact that the defendants could be personally served there."¹¹ The court went on to state: "The Bankruptcy Act is intended to be uniform throughout the States except to the extent that its own provisions are to the contrary * * *. We think it contrary to the manifest policy of Chapter X to subject and hamper its provisions by a State statute."¹² The Commission contended that application of the New York statute would hamper trustees prosecuting causes of action and would be contrary to one of the purposes of Chapter X which is to

⁹ *In the Matter of Texas City Chemicals, Inc.* (No. 1997 S. D. Tex. Gal. Div. June 26, 1957).

¹⁰ *In the Matter of Central States Electric Corporation*, Civil Action No. 16-620.

¹¹ *LeBoeuf v. Austrian*, 240 F. 2d 548 (C. A. 4, 1957), cert. denied, 353 U. S. 965 (1957).

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 551.

keep the costs of reorganization to a minimum. The holding of the court of appeals was in accord with the views expressed by the Commission.

ADVISORY REPORTS ON PLANS OF REORGANIZATION

An advisory report of the Commission provides the district court with an expert independent appraisal of a plan indicating the extent to which, in the opinion of the Commission, the plan meets or fails to meet the standards of fairness and feasibility. After the report is filed the judge considers whether the plan should be approved or disapproved. If the judge approves the plan, it goes to the affected security holders for acceptance or rejection accompanied by a copy of the judge's opinion and a copy of the report of the Commission or a summary thereof.

During the past fiscal year the Commission submitted advisory reports in two proceedings. A brief summary of these cases follows:

Columbus Venetian Stevens Buildings, Inc.—The debtor owned and operated three commercial buildings in Chicago, Ill. The plan of reorganization proposed by the trustees provided for the sale of the principal assets of the company at public auction for not less than a specified up-set price. The Commission's report concluded that the trustees' plan would not be fair and equitable unless it were amended to eliminate certain limitations and conditions proposed in connection with the bidding procedure which the Commission felt might discourage potential bidders for the debtor's properties. In addition, since the trustees had been paying a commitment fee for a standby loan previously obtained by one of the debtor's bondholders for the latter's sole benefit, the Commission recommended that the plan also be amended to provide that a successful bidder who made use of the loan commitment should reimburse the estate for the commitment fee paid by the trustees.

Subsequent to the filing of the advisory report, the trustees filed amendments to the plan of reorganization substantially in accord with the Commission's views, and in a supplemental advisory report the Commission reported to the court that the plan as amended was fair and equitable.

Green River Steel Corp.—The debtor manufactured and sold semi-finished steel products with its plant located in Owensboro, Ky. It was organized in 1950 and started operations in 1953 but construction had not been completed. In early 1954 when the plant was ready to produce at something approaching its rated capacity, a slackening of the demand for steel took place and the debtor lacked adequate working capital. With a first mortgage note falling due on January 1, 1957, the management of the debtor determined that the earnings and the financial position of the company would not improve sufficiently by

that date to make possible a refinancing. Accordingly, the debtor filed a voluntary petition under Chapter X in September 1956.

The plan of reorganization proposed by the trustee of the debtor was based on an offer by Jessop Steel Co., which manufactures highly specialized alloy steels, to acquire all the common stock of the debtor in exchange for shares of its common stock. The plan provided that (a) the holders of Green River's first and second mortgage notes would receive a new first mortgage note of the same principal amount, (b) Jessop would lend Green River \$1,500,000 of new money, (c) the debenture holders would receive new income debentures in the same principal amount as their existing holders, and (d) the common stockholders would receive 1 share of common stock of Jessop for each 10 Green River shares held.

The Commission found that the plan was not feasible. It expressed the view that a fair valuation of the enterprise based on future earning capacity was approximately \$13,100,000. On the basis of this valuation, as augmented by the new capital to be provided by Jessop, the Commission advised the court the long-term debt proposed in the plan amounting to at least \$14,056,126, or 96.3 percent, was excessive. In addition, the Commission reported that the new debentures would be illusory to subsequent purchasers since the interest thereon was noncumulative, they were non-interest-bearing for 2 years, and thereafter interest was payable only if earned. The Commission suggested that the terms of the debentures be strengthened to make the interest cumulative and to provide for interest from the date of issuance.

As to fairness, the Commission concluded that the debenture holders under the plan would not receive the equitable equivalent of their claims. The Commission pointed out that the just expectation of the debenture holders was to be made whole to the full extent of their claims before the common stock got anything and that the plan would violate the absolute priority rule established by the *Consolidated Rock Products Co. v. DuBois*, 312 U. S. 510 (1941), and other cases. The Commission advised that fairness required that the debenture holders receive a substantial portion of the Jessop common stock, all of which, under the plan, was proposed to be distributed to the common stockholders of Green River.

At a hearing before the court upon the issue of approval of the trustee's plan and consideration of the Commission's advisory report, committees and the persons representing debenture holders and common stockholders of Green River urged the court to approve the plan which the Commission had found to be neither feasible nor fair and equitable. The court suggested, however, that Jessop modify its offer to meet certain of the Commission's objections and Jessop amended its offer and the trustee amended his plan accordingly. In a supplemental advisory report the Commission concluded that the

amended plan was a substantial improvement over the trustee's original plan with respect to the treatment to be accorded the debenture holders and the terms of the new debentures. However, the Commission again concluded it was unable to advise the court that the amended plan was fair or feasible since the debenture holders were still not being compensated fully for their claims and the amended plan failed to rectify the inordinately high debt ratio proposed for the reorganized company. The court approved the amended plan of reorganization and subsequently the security holders voted to accept it.

In the reorganization proceedings involving *Inland Gas Corporation, Kentucky Fuel Gas Corporation and American Fuel & Power Company*, which are described at page 91 of the 21st Annual Report and at pages 174-175 of the 22nd Annual Report, there was no occasion for the Commission to file further supplemental advisory reports in the past fiscal year. However certain of the issues commented on in advisory reports submitted at earlier stages of the proceedings and which were pending in the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit were decided in the fiscal year 1957. The court, one judge dissenting, affirmed the district court's order denying public holders of unsecured debt securities post-reorganization interest.¹³ Several petitions for certiorari were denied by the United States Supreme Court.¹⁴

COMMISSION ACTIVITIES UNDER CHAPTER XI

Section 328 of Chapter XI of the Bankruptcy Act provides that the Commission may apply to the district court for dismissal of a Chapter XI proceeding when it believes the case properly belongs under Chapter X. The question of whether Chapter X, with its broader powers to deal with all corporate problems and its provisions for adequate safeguards for security holders' interests, or Chapter XI, which can only treat with unsecured creditors, is the appropriate statutory proceeding for the financial rehabilitation of a corporation is one which has arisen with increasing frequency in recent years. The United States Supreme Court in the recent *General Stores Corporation* case did not lay down absolute criteria, but stated that "the needs to be served" by the reorganization was the determinative factor.¹⁵ The area of uncertainty as to the appropriate remedy for a corporation with public security holders was

¹³ *In re Inland Gas Corp., Kentucky Fuel Gas Corp., American Fuel & Power Co.*, 241 F. 2d 374 (C. A. 6, 1957).

¹⁴ *Allen v. Williamson, Vanston Bondholders Protective Committee v. Columbia Gas System, Inc., Committees, etc. v. Columbia Gas System, Inc., Kern v. Williamson*, — U. S. — (October 14, 1957).

¹⁵ *General Stores Corporation v. Shlensky, et al.*, 350 U. S. 462 (1956).

reduced in the past year by the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in *S. E. C. v. Liberty Baking Corporation*.¹⁶

Liberty Baking Corp. filed a petition for an arrangement with its unsecured creditors under Chapter XI in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Of Liberty's outstanding debt securities, 65 percent amounting to \$1,031,820, was in the hands of public investors and the entire issue of outstanding preferred stock and 20 percent of Liberty's common stock were also publicly held. The proposed arrangement provided that the debtor's public debenture holders would receive new preferred stock with a liquidation value of \$50 for each \$60 of face value of debentures held. The preferred stock was to be entitled to dividends but was noncumulative until after the fifth year following confirmation and there were certain other conditions which affected the payment of dividends on the new preferred stock. For the first 8 years, regardless of the outcome of the reorganization, it would be almost impossible for the old debenture holders as new preferred stockholders to have any more than a minority of the total votes necessary to control Liberty.

A motion by the Commission to dismiss the proceeding was denied by the district court and the Commission appealed. The Commission contended in the court of appeals that Chapter XI was not available because the plan of arrangement did not accord public debenture holders fair and equitable treatment since those security holders were not fully compensated while stockholders were accorded participation under the plan. The court of appeals agreed with the position urged by the Commission and reversed the district court's holding that the debtor might utilize Chapter XI. The higher court found that the proposed arrangement involved serious questions as to its fairness and thus "a grave question existed whether the plan would deprive creditors of their 'absolute priority' right as against stockholders."¹⁷ Moreover, the facts, if explored, "might well lead to a determination by the publicly held debentures that a change of management is essential."¹⁸ It now appears clear, according to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, that a debtor with publicly held debt securities cannot utilize Chapter XI rather than Chapter X to avoid the requirement of fair and equitable treatment for such security holders where Chapter XI would otherwise fail to meet important needs.

¹⁶ 240 F. 2d 511 (C. A. 2, 1957), cert. denied, 353 U. S. 930 (1957).

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 515.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

PART VIII

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST INDENTURE ACT OF 1939

The Trust Indenture Act of 1939 requires that bonds, notes, debentures, and similar securities publicly offered for sale, except as specifically exempted by the Act, be issued under an indenture which meets the requirements of the Act and has been duly qualified with the Commission. The Act requires that indentures to be qualified include specified provisions which provide means by which the rights of holders of securities issued under such indentures may be protected and enforced. These provisions relate to designated standards of eligibility and qualification of the corporate trustee to provide reasonable financial responsibility and to minimize conflicting interests. The Act outlaws exculpatory provisions formerly used to eliminate all liability of the indenture trustee and imposes on the trustee, after default, the duty to use the same degree of care and skill "in the exercise of the rights and powers invested in it by the indenture" as a prudent man would use in the conduct of his own affairs.

The provisions of the Trust Indenture Act are closely integrated with the requirements of the Securities Act. Registration pursuant to the Securities Act of securities to be issued under a trust indenture subject to the Trust Indenture Act is not permitted to become effective unless the indenture conforms to the requirements of the latter Act, and necessary information as to the trustee and the indenture must be contained in the registration statement. In the case of securities issued in exchange for other securities of the same issuer and securities issued under a plan approved by a court or other proper authority which, although exempted from the registration requirements of the Securities Act, are not exempted from the requirements of the Trust Indenture Act, the obligor must file an application for the qualification of the indenture, including a statement of the required information concerning the eligibility and qualification of the trustee.

Number of indentures filed under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939

[Fiscal year ended June 30, 1957]

	Number of indentures	Aggregate dol- lar amount
Indentures pending June 30, 1956	20	\$654, 149, 300
Indentures filed during the year	244	5, 465, 991, 400
Total	264	6, 120, 140, 700
Disposition during the year:		
Indentures qualified	237	5, 507, 237, 500
Indentures withdrawn	10	226, 483, 200
Indentures pending June 30, 1957	17	386, 420, 000
Total	264	6, 120, 140, 700

PART IX
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF
1940

The Investment Company Act of 1940 provides for the registration and regulation of companies engaged primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting, holding and trading in securities. The Act requires, among other things, disclosure of the finances and investment policies of these companies, prohibits such companies from changing the nature of their business or their investment policies without the approval of their stockholders, regulates the means of custody of the companies' assets, prohibits underwriters, investment bankers and brokers from constituting more than a minority of the directors of such companies, requires management contracts to be submitted to security holders for their approval, prohibits transactions between such companies and their officers, directors and affiliates except with the approval of the Commission and regulates the issuance of senior securities. The Act requires face-amount certificate companies to maintain reserves adequate to meet maturity payments upon their certificates.

COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER THE ACT

As of June 30, 1957, there were 432 investment companies registered under the Act, and it is estimated that on that date the aggregate estimated market value of their assets was \$15 billion. This represents an increase of approximately \$1 billion over the corresponding total at June 30, 1956. These companies were classified as follows:

Management open-end.....	222
Management closed-end.....	110
Unit	87
Face amount.....	13
Total	432

TYPES OF NEW INVESTMENT COMPANIES REGISTERED

During 1957, 49 new companies registered under the Act while the registration of 16 was terminated. These companies were classified as follows:

	Registered during the fiscal year	Registration terminated during the fiscal year
Management open-end.....	26	5
Management closed-end.....	14	10
Unit.....	8	0
Face amount.....	1	1
Total.....	49	16

Of the 49 new registrations, one was deregistered during the year and two shortly thereafter. At the close of the fiscal year 10 of the new registrants which had filed notifications of registration had not yet filed complete registration statements. All but one of the unit investment companies registered proposed the sale of shares of open-end funds.

GROWTH OF INVESTMENT COMPANY ASSETS

The striking growth of investment company assets during the past 16 years, particularly in the most recent years, is shown in the following table :

Number of investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the estimated aggregate assets at the end of each fiscal year 1941 through 1957

Fiscal year ended June 30	Number of companies				Estimated aggregate market value of assets at end of year (in millions)
	Registered at beginning of year	Registered during year	Registration terminated during year	Registered at end of year	
1941	0	450	14	436	\$2,500
1942	436	17	46	407	2,400
1943	407	14	31	390	2,300
1944	390	8	27	371	2,200
1945	371	14	19	366	3,250
1946	366	13	18	361	3,750
1947	361	12	21	352	3,600
1948	352	16	11	359	3,825
1949	359	12	13	358	3,700
1950	358	26	18	366	4,700
1951	366	12	10	368	5,600
1952	368	13	14	367	6,800
1953	367	17	15	369	7,000
1954	369	20	5	384	8,700
1955	384	37	34	387	12,000
1956	387	46	34	399	14,000
1957	399	49	16	432	16,000
Total		778	346		

STUDY OF SIZE OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND INSPECTION PROGRAM

Pursuant to the direction contained in section 14 (b) of the Investment Company Act, the Commission has instituted an inquiry into the problems created by the growth in size of investment companies to ascertain whether additional legislative protection is needed for investors and the general public. Among the particular objectives are studies of the effects of the size of investment companies on the securities markets, the markets for capital goods, and the management policies of these companies.

A preliminary report outlining all areas of possible exploration and the ways and means of carrying out such a program has been presented to the Commission. The Commission is currently giving consideration to the areas to be explored and to the most economical

means of undertaking the procurement and compilation of the information necessary to complete the study.

As a result of an investigation of the accounts of one investment company in 1956, some irregularities were disclosed which, together with the rapid expansion of the industry, pointed to the necessity for establishing a regular program of inspections. This work was initiated in the fiscal year 1957. One case was observed where the company did not record the date of receipt of redemption requests, so that it could not be determined whether the company had complied with the requirement of section 22 (e) of the Investment Company Act that investors receive the net asset value of shares within 7 days after tender of such security to the company for redemption. The company on a number of occasions held up requests for redemption for a short time where it appeared that such action would result in a better price being received by the holder, overlooking the fact that such action could adversely affect the rights of shareholders remaining in the enterprise. Because of urgent needs for man-power for other functions under the Investment Company Act, it has not been possible to make as many inspections as the Commission thinks desirable, and only six inspections were completed during the fiscal year 1957. This program will be continued to the extent that other workload and appropriations permit.

CURRENT INFORMATION

The basic information disclosed in notifications of registration and in registration statements is required by rules promulgated under the statute to be kept up-to-date, except in the case of certain inactive unit trusts and face-amount companies. During the 1957 fiscal year the following current reports and documents were filed :

Annual reports.....	280
Quarterly reports.....	172
Periodic reports to stockholders (containing financial statements).....	734
Copies of sales literature.....	2, 164

APPLICATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS

Under the Investment Company Act various types of transactions are prohibited unless specified statutory standards are satisfied. One of the principal functions of the Commission in its regulation of investment companies is to determine whether applications for exemption filed under various provisions of the Act may be granted pursuant to these standards. Under section 6 (c) of the Act, the Commission is empowered by order, either upon its own motion or upon application, to exempt any person, security or transaction from any provision of the Act if and to the extent such exemption is necessary or appropriate in the public interest and consistent with the protection of in-

vestors and the purposes fairly intended by the policy and provisions of the Act. Various other sections, such as 6 (d), 9 (b), 10 (f), 11 (a), 17 (b), and 23 (c) contain specific provisions and standards pursuant to which the Commission may grant exemptions from particular sections of the Act or may approve certain types of transactions.

During the fiscal year 1957 applications regarding 195 matters were pending before the Commission, of which 140 were disposed of, leaving 55 pending on June 30, 1957. Forty of the one hundred thirty-three applications filed during the fiscal year were for general exemptions, 22 for orders terminating registrations, 32 for orders under section 17 of the Act permitting transactions between investment companies and affiliates, and 39 for other relief. The various sections of the Act with which these matters were concerned and the disposition of such matters during the fiscal year, are shown in the following table:

Applications filed with and acted upon by the Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957

Sections	Subject involved	Pending July 1, 1956	Filed	Closed	Pending June 30, 1957
2, 3, 6.....	Status and exemption.....	21	40	46	15
7 (d).....	Registration of foreign investment companies.....	2	0	1	1
8 (f).....	Termination of registration.....	18	22	17	23
10, 16.....	Regulation of affiliations of directors, officers, employees, investment advisers, underwriters and others.....	0	20	18	2
11.....	Regulation of security exchange offers and reorganization matters.....	2	0	2	0
12, 14 (a), 15.....	Regulation of functions and activities of investment companies.....	0	4	4	0
17.....	Regulation of transactions with affiliated persons.....	15	32	39	8
18, 21, 22, 23.....	Requirements as to capital structures, loans, distributions and redemptions, and related matters.....	3	12	10	5
23 (b).....	Regulation of face amount certificate companies.....	0	1	0	1
30.....	Reports and other documents reviewed for compliance.....	0	1	1	0
32.....	Accounting supervision.....	1	1	2	0
	Total.....	62	133	140	55

¹ Includes 1 sec. 8 (f) proceeding initiated by the Commission on its own motion without application.
² Includes 1 sec. 8 (f) order entered by the Commission on its own motion without application.

In the past fiscal year, four matters that had previously been set for hearing were determined. In *North River Securities Co., Inc.*,¹ the Commission refused to grant an exemption pursuant to section 17 (b) of the Act with respect to a transaction where affiliated persons would have received a substantial profit on the ground that the record did not support a finding that the consideration to be received by the investment company was reasonable and fair. In *The Private Investment Fund for Governmental Personnel, Inc.*,² the Commission issued

¹ Investment Company Act Release No. 2459 (December 20, 1956).
² Investment Company Act Release No. 2474 (January 18, 1957).

an order declaring that the company's name, and particular words used therein, were deceptive and misleading within the meaning of sections 35 (a) and 35 (d) of the Act. In *B. S. F. Company*³ and *Northeast Capital Corporation*,⁴ the Commission granted exemptions from the Act on the ground that each of the companies was primarily engaged in a business other than that of an investment company. In *Alleghany Corporation*,⁵ the Commission denied an exemption from section 18 (d) with respect to a proposed issue, in exchange for outstanding preferred stock on which there were dividend arrearages, of new convertible preferred stock which was not redeemable until 1970, the Commission finding that the proposed securities were basically long-term warrants prohibited by section 18, rather than senior securities.

In *Drexel & Co., et al.*,⁶ the Commission granted an exemption from the prohibition of section 17 (e), pursuant to the authority of section 6 (c), permitting the payment of fees to affiliated persons for services performed in connection with a sale of assets by a subsidiary of an investment company. At the end of the fiscal year another matter in which a hearing had been held, *Insured Accounts Fund*,⁷ where an investment company was seeking an exemption from the requirements of sections 16 (a) and 18 (i) of the Act that stockholders be accorded certain voting rights, was awaiting argument and determination by the Commission.

Matters involving affiliated transactions as to which no hearing was necessary included three refinancings, five purchases of securities during the existence of an underwriting syndicate, two sales of portfolio securities, a joint oil venture, a real estate mortgage loan, two sales of real estate mortgages, one partial liquidation, a partial redemption of debentures, two final liquidations, a loan to an employee, a purchase of securities of a nuclear engineering company, a purchase of oil and gas leases, a merger of two electronic companies, a purchase of securities of a uranium company, a bonus plan, a first refusal agreement relating to a sale of securities, and a transfer of servicing activities of an investment adviser.

Due perhaps to the increase in recent years in the number of investment companies and the highly competitive nature of the industry, there appears to be a growing tendency to adopt corporate names containing some special sales appeal by implying that the company's securities have particular investment characteristics or that the company invests in a particular industry. Such names may be mislead-

³ Investment Company Act Release No. 2425 (October 16, 1956).

⁴ Investment Company Act Release No. 2509 (April 15, 1957).

⁵ Investment Company Act Release No. 2446 (November 30, 1956).

⁶ Investment Company Act Release No. 2489 (February 18, 1957).

⁷ Investment Company Act Release No. 2539 (May 27, 1957).

ing and deceptive unless the investment policies of the company offer reasonable assurance that the implications of the name will be realized. In addition to the case of *The Private Investment Fund for Governmental Personnel, Inc.*, the Commission in numerous instances during the year settled problems of this nature administratively by requiring either a modification of the name or the conformance of the company's investment policy to the representations implicit in the name.

Some transactions involving investment companies, while important and complicated, do not require a filing under the statute by the investment company or any affiliated person. Nevertheless, these matters are scrutinized by reason of the Commission's responsibilities under sections 25 and 36 of the Act to bring court proceedings if it believes that proposed transactions in reorganizations are grossly unfair or that management has committed a "gross abuse of trust."

Changes in the ownership of stock of a corporation acting as underwriter or investment adviser may present questions under sections 15 and 36 of the Act. Under sections 2 and 15 the assignment of an investment advisory or underwriting contract necessarily results in its automatic cancellation and the transfer of a controlling block of stock of a corporation having such a contract is deemed to constitute an assignment. In a 1942 opinion, the Commission's General Counsel stated that in general the purported transfer of an investment advisory contract for a consideration would constitute a gross abuse of trust and be the subject of Commission action under section 36 of the Act. A serious question is raised where there is a proposal to sell a controlling block of stock in a corporation rendering underwriting or investment advisory services to an investment company and the sale is to be made at a figure above book value or at book value with other collateral promises on the part of the purchaser. Such questions arose with increasing frequency during the fiscal year. The complaint filed by the Commission in the *Insurance Securities Incorporated* matter, discussed below, concerned such a question.

In another instance a registered investment company and its subsidiary proposed the disposition of their interests in several companies by the transfer of such interests to a newly organized multiple tier holding company system in exchange for several classes of securities of the system companies and the sale of certain of the securities of the parent holding company. Some of the proposals involved transactions between affiliated persons. The complexities in the proposed capital structures of the system companies were such as to raise substantial questions of feasibility and fairness. After discussions with the Commission's staff, the plan was revised to provide for the organization of a company having a single class of stock and the dis-

tribution of such stock to the investment company stockholders. The revised proposals, which had not been consummated at the end of the fiscal year, did not contemplate any transactions between affiliated persons.

LITIGATION UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940

Just before the end of the fiscal year the matter involving so-called "variable annuity" contracts was brought to trial in the case of *S. E. C., et al. v. Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company of America, Inc., et al.*⁸ The trial took place in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

This litigation began in June 1956 when the Commission filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia against The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co. of America, Inc. (VALIC). In its complaint the Commission alleged that the "variable annuity" contracts sold by VALIC are securities which should be registered pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 and that VALIC is an investment company which must be registered with the Commission under the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Some of the additional issues presented to the Court are whether the VALIC contracts fall within the exemption from registration contained within section 3 (a) (8) of the Securities Act of 1933; whether the company's primary and predominant business is that of writing insurance which would give it an exemption under section 3 (a) (3) of the Investment Company Act of 1940; and whether the company is exempt from the Commission's regulation by virtue of the provisions of the McCarran-Ferguson Act.⁹

In the case of *S. E. C. v. Insurance Securities, Inc.*,¹⁰ the Commission has appealed from an order of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, dismissing the Commission's amended complaint for failure to state a claim for which relief can be granted under section 36 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. The appeal is now pending before the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.^{10a}

The sole business of Insurance Securities, Inc. (I. S. I.), is as sponsor, investment adviser and principal underwriter of the Trust

⁸ District of Columbia No. 2549-56 (June 19, 1956).

⁹ In a decision rendered shortly after the close of the fiscal year the District Court found that "the investment provisions of the variable annuity [brought] the contract and the defendants within the purview of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940" but dismissed the complaint on the ground that the McCarran Act placed exclusive regulatory jurisdiction over the defendants in the insurance authorities of the States and the District of Columbia, 155 F. Supp. 521. An appeal is pending.

¹⁰ N. D. California No. 35,764 (August 13, 1956).

^{10a} Docket No. 15457.

Fund, an open-end company with \$215 million of net assets, whose Participation Certificates are sold to the public.

The Commission's amended complaint alleged that four of the directors, officers and controlling stockholders of I. S. I., and other stockholders, sold their stock interest to a small group of purchasers at a price that was over \$4 million in excess of the net asset value of the stock. The amended complaint further alleged that the purchase price reflected the value of the perquisites and emoluments which I. S. I. derives in the form of substantial fees from the Trust Fund under the investment advisory and principal underwriting contracts, which under the Act are nonassignable; that the value attached to such contracts, being an asset of the Trust Fund, equitably belongs to the Trust Fund; and that these directors and I. S. I. are guilty of gross abuse of trust within the meaning of section 36 of the Act by reason of their appropriating such pecuniary advantages to their own account and benefit and for profiting from their fiduciary relationship to the Trust Fund. The amended complaint also alleged, as a second cause of action, that the proxy material sent to investors in the Trust Fund was false and misleading.

The relief sought by the Commission was a court order enjoining the four directors from serving as officers and directors of I. S. I. and from serving and acting as directors of the proposed board of directors of the Trust Fund and enjoining I. S. I. from acting as investment adviser and principal underwriter of the Trust Fund, and an accounting for the pecuniary advantages which the four directors wrongfully and inequitably obtained as a consequence of the sale of their I. S. I. stock.

The Commission also sought relief in the District Court with respect to the use of the proxies which were allegedly obtained through the use of false and misleading statements. The District Court did not decide the question of the violation of the proxy rules because of its dismissal of the cause of action under section 36, upon which the alleged proxy violation depended.

The proceedings involving the status of Alleghany Corporation under the Investment Company Act described at pages 188-189 of the 22nd Annual Report and pages 101-102 of the 21st Annual Report were terminated by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on April 22, 1957, that the Interstate Commerce Commission had properly assumed regulatory jurisdiction over Alleghany pursuant to sections 5 (2) and (3) of the Interstate Commerce Act. It reversed the court below which had held that Alleghany and the exchange offer it made to its preferred stockholders were not within

the jurisdiction of the I. C. C. and hence were subject to the regulatory jurisdiction of the S. E. C. under the Investment Company Act.¹¹

During the pendency of those proceedings, Alleghany registered with the Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940, reserving its rights on appeal, and thereafter Alleghany and preferred and common stockholders filed applications seeking, *inter alia*, an exemption with respect to its exchange offer, *nunc pro tunc*, pursuant to section 6 (c) of the Act. On November 23, 1956, the Commission denied the applications, Commissioner Patterson dissenting.¹² Alleghany thereupon filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit a petition to review the Commission's order which was pending at the close of the fiscal year.¹³

¹¹ *Alleghany Corporation v. Breswick & Co.*, 353 U. S. 151.

¹² *Alleghany Corporation*, Investment Company Act Release No. 2446.

¹³ *Alleghany Corp. v. S. E. C.*, No. 7375.

PART X

ADMINISTRATION OF THE INVESTMENT ADVISERS ACT OF 1940

Persons engaged for compensation in the business of advising others with respect to securities are required under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to register as investment advisers. Under the Act it is unlawful for investment advisers to engage in practices which constitute fraud or deceit. The Act also requires investment advisers to disclose the nature of their interest in transactions which they may effect for their clients, prohibits profit-sharing arrangements and, for all practical purposes, prevents the assignment of any investment advisory contract without the consent of the interested client.

The Investment Advisers Act gives the Commission no power to inspect the books and records of investment advisers, nor may the Commission deny or revoke the registration of an investment adviser unless he has been convicted of certain offenses involving securities or arising out of his conduct as an investment adviser or in certain other capacities, or has been enjoined by a court of competent jurisdiction on the same grounds, or has falsified his application. Violation of the Investment Advisers Act or the Federal securities laws is not a ground for revocation unless the investment adviser has been convicted or enjoined. Although as noted the Act prohibits investment advisers from engaging in practices which amount to a fraud upon their clients, the lack of effective procedures for the enforcement of the statute has made it difficult for the Commission to control the activities of tipsters who make extravagant representations relating to speculative securities. Amendments to the Act which would permit more effective enforcement and greater protection to the investing public were introduced in the 85th Congress and are presently pending.

The number of registered investment advisers continued to increase to a total of 1,431, an increase of nearly 10 percent over the previous year. The following tabulation reflects certain data with respect to registration of investment advisers and applications for such registration during fiscal year 1957:

Investment adviser registrations and applications, 1957 fiscal year

Effective registrations at close of preceding fiscal year.....	1,309
Applications pending at close of preceding fiscal year.....	20
Applications filed during fiscal year.....	218
Total	1,547
Registrations cancelled or withdrawn during year.....	89
Registrations denied or revoked during year.....	1
Applications withdrawn during year.....	4
Registrations effective at end of year.....	1,431
Applications pending at end of year.....	22
Total	1,547

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

The Commission revoked the registration as an investment adviser of *Clifford A. Greenman, doing business as The Western Trader and Investor*,¹ following a hearing and determination that the registrant had been permanently enjoined by a United States district court from further violations of the antifraud provisions of the Investment Advisers Act, as well as the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act. The Commission's complaint for injunction had charged that Greenman sold and offered to sell unregistered stock of a uranium company by means of representations that the company had ore reserves in the amount of \$70,791,000 without disclosing that this estimate was predicated on only 4 samplings, 3 of which were taken more than a decade ago. The complaint further charged that Greenman, who had been a registered broker-dealer, had taken undisclosed profits in discretionary accounts in connection with the purchase and sale of securities and converted to his own use funds deposited with him by persons to whom representations were made that such funds would be kept in a special trust fund not to be used except for the accounts of such customers, and in addition, that Greenman had effected principal and agency transactions with customers without disclosing in writing to such customers before the completion of such transactions the capacity in which he was acting, and without obtaining their consent to such transactions. The Commission also denied an application for registration as a broker-dealer of *Western Trader, Inc.*, a corporation of which Greenman was president and controlling stockholder.

LITIGATION UNDER THE INVESTMENT ADVISERS ACT OF 1940

The Investment Advisers Act gives authority to the Commission to obtain court injunctions to prevent harm to public investors where violations of the Act have occurred or are foreseen.

¹ Investment Advisers Act Release No. 89 (May 13, 1957).

Pursuant to that authority the Commission filed a complaint to enjoin *Canadian Resources, Inc.*² from acting as an investment adviser without registration under section 203 of the Act. The complaint and affidavits which were filed alleged that the defendant had inserted an advertisement in a newspaper in which an offer was made to the general public of a 5-month introductory subscription to the defendant's investment advisory bulletin at a price of \$5. According to the advertisement, the bulletin was to provide information relating to analyses and research on Canadian securities. The complaint further charged that the defendant had never been registered with the Commission in accordance with the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. A preliminary injunction was entered with the consent of the defendant and a permanent injunction was later entered by default.

In the case of *S. E. C. v. J. Henry Helser and Co. and J. Henry Helser*³ a final compliance order was entered by consent of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California at San Francisco requiring that the defendants' offering brochure be amended to describe fully and accurately all material facts concerning the nature and status of the litigation, and the findings, conclusions and orders of the Court, the nature of the investment management service, the fact that the Helser plan commits clients' funds to speculative trading, the relationship between the management fees collected and dividends and bond interest income received and the source of funds used to meet monthly and other withdrawals. The order also prohibits the defendants and their employees from making any statement or representation inconsistent with the statements to be included in the revised brochure and requires the defendants to comply in all respects with the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. The Court had previously found that the Commission had proved its case, but believed that an injunction "would be a harsh remedy under the circumstances" and ruled that the defendants should be given an opportunity to bring themselves into compliance with the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, but thereafter the Commission charged that an interlocutory order, issued on April 29, 1955, had not been complied with and sought the issuance of an injunction against further unlawful selling practices, and the final order was entered.

² S. D. N. Y. No. 110-268 (June 15, 1956).

³ N. D. Calif. No. 34229 (March 22, 1957).

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PART XI

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION

COURT PROCEEDINGS

Civil Proceedings

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1957 there were pending in the courts 21 injunctive and related enforcement proceedings instituted by the Commission to prevent fraudulent and other illegal practices in the sale or purchase of securities. During the year 71 additional proceedings were instituted and 49 cases were disposed of, leaving 43 such proceedings pending at the end of the year. In addition the Commission participated in a number of corporate reorganization cases under Chapter X of the Bankruptcy Act, in 5 proceedings in the district courts under section 11 (e) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act; and in 10 miscellaneous actions. The Commission also participated in 31 civil appeals in the United States Courts of Appeals. Of these, 15 came before the courts on petition for review of an administrative order, 6 arose out of corporate reorganizations in which the Commission had taken an active part, 6 were appeals in actions brought by or against the Commission, 1 was an appeal from an order entered pursuant to section 11 (e) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act, and 3 were appeals in cases in which the Commission appeared as *amicus curiae*. The Commission also participated in 9 appeals or petitions for certiorari before the United States Supreme Court resulting from these or similar actions.

Complete lists of all cases in which the Commission appeared before a Federal or State court, either as a party or as *amicus curiae*, during the fiscal year, and the status of such cases at the close of the year, are contained in the appendix tables.

Certain significant aspects of the Commission's litigation during the year are discussed in the sections of this report relating to the statutes under which the litigation arose.

Criminal Proceedings

Twenty-six new cases were referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution during the past fiscal year. From 1934 to June 30, 1957, 2,334 defendants have been indicted in United States district courts in 561 cases developed by the Commission. These figures include 18 indictments returned during the past fiscal year against 51 defendants. Also during the fiscal year there were 28 convictions in 17 cases, making the total 1,265 convictions in 530 cases. There were 7 appeals in criminal cases. In 2 of these cases the defendants un-

successfully attempted to have their convictions set aside and the remaining cases were pending on appeal at the end of the year. Three criminal contempt proceedings were instituted during the fiscal year. The defendant was convicted in 1 case, the other 2 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Criminal cases developed and prosecuted during the year again covered a variety of fraudulent practices, including broker-dealer frauds and fraudulent promotions involving inventions, insurance, mining and oil and gas ventures, and various other types of business. The defendants in some of the cases were also charged with violation of the registration provisions of the Securities Act.

A four and one-half year prison term and an \$18,000 fine were imposed upon Walter F. Tellier and suspended prison terms were imposed upon two officers of the Alaska Telephone Corp. in *United States v. Walter F. Tellier, et al.* (E. D. N. Y.).¹ The defendants were convicted on all thirty-six counts of an indictment charging, among other things, that defendants concealed from investors the fact that the corporation was unable to meet its debenture interest payments out of earnings and that the proceeds of each series of debentures sold were being used by defendants to pay interest on such series as well as all earlier series. In addition, the indictment charged that defendant Tellier advanced funds to the corporation to cover monthly delinquent debenture interest payments, for which he was reimbursed out of the initial proceeds of the next series of debentures offered and did not disclose this fact to investors. Tellier is also charged in a subsequent indictment with fraud in the sale of uranium stock. This indictment charges that in his capacity as a broker he persuaded his customers to buy shares of Consolidated Uranium Mines, Inc., by making numerous false claims as to their value. It also charges that he purchased shares for one cent and sold them through his company for between 75 cents and \$1.87, without disclosing his original cost to his customers. A third indictment has been returned against Tellier and numerous other defendants charging them with fraud in the sale of stock of Colorado Uranium Mines, Inc., Mesa Uranium Corp., Three States Uranium Corp., Paradox Uranium Mining Corp., Consolidated Uranium Mines, Inc., Cherokee Uranium Mining Corp., and Blackstone Uranium Mines, Inc., in violation of the anti-fraud provisions of the Securities Act and the Mail Fraud Statute and with conspiracy to violate these statutory provisions, as well as the registration provisions of the Securities Act and conspiracy to defraud the United States by filing false documents and reports with the Commission.

¹ Tellier and a codefendant have appealed.

Other broker-dealers upon whom prison sentences were imposed were *Gordon Keith Proctor* (N. D. Georgia), *Paul Scarborough, Jr.* (E. D. Virginia) and *James J. Snoddy* (S. D. Texas). Each of these defendants had been charged, among other things, with converting customers' funds to his own use. A complaint alleging similar fraudulent practices has been filed in *United States v. Branch J. Carden, Jr.* (W. D. Virginia).

In *United States v. Jesse S. Gill, et al.* (N. D. Georgia), the indictment charges that the defendants induced the Paleo Oil & Gas Corp. to retain their firm as an underwriter for an offering of shares of the corporation, and that defendants converted to their own use a sum of money advanced for expenses and maintained fraudulent records to conceal their actual disbursements in connection with the offering of the Paleo stock.

Convictions were obtained on an indictment charging violation of the anti-fraud provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Mail Fraud and Conspiracy Statutes in *United States v. Edgar Robert Errion, et al.* (D. Oregon), in connection with the promotion of Mt. Hood Hardboard and Plywood Cooperative Association. Defendant Errion pleaded guilty to violating the anti-fraud provisions of the Securities Act and was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment.² Five codefendants also were convicted and sentenced to prison terms ranging from 1 year to 7 years.³ The indictment charged that the defendants, as part of a large scale scheme to defraud, misrepresented to investors that defendants were about to construct a large modern plywood and hardboard company to be owned and operated by members, that members would obtain continuous employment and job security and that secret financial sources had agreed to provide from one and one-half to five million dollars in financing the construction of the plant. It was further charged that defendants organized and incorporated Forest Products Cooperative Agency through which defendants and their salesmen sold Mt. Hood memberships to about 650 people for approximately \$650,000 and that a substantial portion of these funds were diverted to defendants' own use.

Cases involving oil and gas promotions were again numerous. *Homer W. Snowden* (E. D. Illinois) was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment and fined more than \$30,000 after conviction on an indictment which charged, among other things, that he falsely represented that he had never drilled a dry hole, that investors' money would be refunded on demand or if certain oil wells were deficient and that the amount invested would be returned in 1 to 3 years. The defendant

² This included the sentence imposed upon Errion upon his guilty plea to a similar indictment involving the sale of interests in Beaver Plywood Cooperative.

³ The indictment was dismissed as to one defendant during trial because of a serious illness and one defendant was acquitted.

was charged with misrepresentations not only in the sale of oil and gas interests, but also in the sale of securities in other enterprises, including insurance companies.⁴ *William F. Horsting, Jr.* (E. D. Wis.), was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment and 3 years probation and fined \$5,000 following his plea of *nolo contendere* during trial to a charge of violating the anti-fraud provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 in connection with the sale of fractional undivided interests in oil, gas, and other mineral rights. Following his conviction on similar charges, *Melton E. Lightfoot* (S. D. Florida) was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment. *Jess M. Hickey* and *Loui M. White* (N. D. Texas) pleaded guilty to three counts of an indictment charging them, among other things, with falsely representing to investors that they believed they had found the greatest undrilled oil field in the United States. Both defendants were sentenced to prison terms of six months, placed on probation for 3 years, and fined \$15,000. *Ben E. Young* (E. D. Wash.) was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment following his conviction on an indictment charging him with taking money for advanced rent and filing fees on oil leases and converting the money to his own use. *Henry C. Gruemmer* (S. D. Iowa) was found guilty on 13 counts of a 15-count indictment which charged, among other things, that Gruemmer knowingly made false promises of excessive returns to prospective investors and falsely represented that the carbon dioxide properties he contributed were free and clear of all liens and encumbrances. The indictment further charged that Gruemmer concealed from investors the fact that participating dividends were paid out of capital. Defendant was sentenced to a prison term of 5 years. An indictment was returned in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois charging *Harry G. Ames* with misrepresentations concerning the amounts paid by him for the leases being promoted, the cost of drilling wells on these leases, the oil production obtained from them and similar matters.

Harry B. Simon (S. D. N. Y.) was sentenced to a suspended term of 6 months and 1 year's probation and fined \$2,500 on his plea of guilty to charges of fraudulently selling stock of Bostana Mines, Ltd., by means of misrepresentations concerning the value of the ore deposits contained in the mine and other matters. Similar misrepresentations in connection with the sale of mining securities are charged in the indictment pending against *Wilbert F. King* and *Harry O. Hart* in the United States Court for the District of Nevada.

Fraud in connection with an insurance company promotion was charged in *United States v. James O. Jensen, et al.* (E. D. Wash.). Defendant Walters, who was found guilty on all 11 counts of the in-

⁴ Defendant Snowden has filed a notice of appeal. A codefendant, Allen A. Borton, pleaded guilty and was placed on probation for 3 years and fined \$1,000.

dictment, was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and codefendants James O. Jensen, who pleaded guilty during trial, Charles P. Cain and Keith Terry received sentences ranging from 3 months imprisonment and 4 years probation to 8 months imprisonment and 4 years probation. The indictment charged that the defendants falsely represented to investors that the sale of surplus certificates and stock in the proposed company had the approval of the Washington State Insurance Commissioner, that all funds would be placed in escrow under the Commissioner's supervision, that the company was financially able to pay 6 percent interest, that the defendants had personally invested substantial sums and that the investors could withdraw their funds at any time.⁵

Other cases involving a variety of allegedly fraudulent business transactions are *United States v. Hugh C. Van Valkenburgh, et al.* (D. Nebraska), *United States v. Francis E. Getchell, et al.* (S. D. Florida), *United States v. Donald E. Bartz, et al.* (D. Nevada), and *United States v. Malcolm L. Saunders, et al.* (D. Mass.). In the *Van Valkenburgh* case the indictment charges misrepresentation in connection with the sale of stock of Instant Beverage, Inc., a corporation organized and promoted by defendants to manufacture an instant powder product which, when mixed with water, was stated to produce a carbonated beverage. In the *Getchell* case the indictment charges, among other things, that the defendants falsely represented to investors that the defendant had developed a secret and commercially feasible process whereby paper pulp could be manufactured from cabbage palms. In the *Bartz* case the indictment charges numerous misrepresentations with respect to the use to be made of the moneys obtained from investors, the profitable nature of the operations, refund guarantees and other matters. In the *Saunders* case the defendants pleaded guilty to charges that they defrauded investors by making misleading and false statements which induced them to invest in the Collective Trading Fund, an investment trust controlled by the defendants. Subsequently each defendant was placed on probation for 3 years and fined \$1,000.

William E. Horton (*United States v. Horton, et al.*, S. D. Calif.) was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment and 5 years probation after his conviction on charges arising out of misrepresentations to investors that the proposed Horton wingless airplane could carry twice the payload of any other aircraft at half the cost and had 100 percent greater range and speed; that it could carry 4,000 people 25,000 miles nonstop at over 400 miles per hour; that the corporation had facilities to manufacture and was in the process of manufacturing the

⁵ The defendants other than Jensen have appealed.

new plane and that the United States Government was in the process of contracting to purchase and finance production of the new plane. The indictment also alleged that Horton failed to disclose that Horton Aircraft Corp. had no assets and that Horton personally would receive 70 percent of the authorized capitalization of the corporation.

Sentences were imposed upon certain former officials of the Thermoid Co. and the company (*United States v. Frederic E. Schluter, et al.*, S. D. N. Y.), for false reporting in violation of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and conspiracy to defraud the United States by violating that Act and the Internal Revenue Code. The four counts of the indictment charged that the defendants caused false and misleading statements, involving understatements of tax liability and overstatement of net income, to be made in annual reports of the Thermoid Co. for the years 1951, 1952, and 1953, which annual reports were filed with the Commission and the New York Stock Exchange pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; that the defendants conspired to evade income and excess profits taxes, to defraud the United States in the collection of revenue and to file false reports with the Commission and the exchange by falsifying and manipulating company records. Defendant Frederic E. Schluter, who pleaded guilty to all four counts, was fined \$40,000 and sentenced to a suspended 7-year prison term and 5 years probation; defendant George S. Fabel, who entered a *nolo contendere* plea to the substantive charges and a guilty plea to the conspiracy count, was fined \$25,000. Imposition of sentence was suspended as to him, as well as to defendants Robert R. Stevenson and Thermoid Co. Each of the latter two defendants entered pleas of *nolo contendere* to all four counts.

In *United States v. David L. Shindler, et al.* (S. D. N. Y.), the indictment charges that the defendants conspired to defraud purchasers of stock in Jerry O'Mahoney, Inc., by unlawful manipulative practices which artificially raised the market price of the stock and that the defendants engaged in a series of transactions in the stock, creating actual and apparent active trading in the security for the purpose of raising the price thereof.

Harold L. Nielsen (D. Idaho) was sentenced to prison for 60 days, having been found guilty of criminal contempt for violation of a preliminary injunction enjoining him from violating the anti-fraud provisions of the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act. Nielsen admitted that after entry of the injunction he had misappropriated stock which was to have been delivered to his customers and had sold the stock for his own benefit.

The criminal appellate cases decided during the year were *Holsman v. United States*, 238 F. 2d 141 (C. A. 7, 1956), and *Vasen v. United States*, unreported (C. A. 7, September 26, 1956). In the *Holsman* case, the court held that there was substantial evidence to sustain the finding of the appellants' guilt in connection with the fraudulent sale of cooperative interests in a housing project. In the *Vasen* case, the appellate court, without opinion, affirmed the judgment of the district court denying the defendant's petition to vacate and correct the judgment and sentence. The *Vasen* conviction arose out of an oil promotion involving the sale of fractional undivided interests in a well 20,450 feet deep, said to be the second deepest well in the world.

COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Each of the Acts administered by the Commission empowers it to conduct investigations to determine whether violations of their provisions have occurred. The Commission continued to place great emphasis on the administration of its Enforcement Program with the result that the number of investigations initiated during the year was approximately 36 percent in excess of those started in the previous year. There was also a substantial increase in the number of actions and proceedings resulting from investigations. Injunctive actions authorized by the Commission more than doubled those of the previous year. Administrative proceedings involving broker-dealers nearly doubled. The number of cases referred for criminal prosecution also exceeded the number for the previous year.

The primary responsibility for the conduct of investigations rests with the Commission's nine regional offices. General supervision over and coordination of the regional office investigative activities is exercised by the Division of Trading and Exchanges. Effective investigation and protection of innocent persons who might have become the subject of inquiry are furthered by the Commission's policy of regarding its private investigation files as having a nonpublic character.

For the most part, the Commission's investigative machinery is set into motion as a result of the scrutiny of complaints and inquiries received from the investing public, the broker-dealer inspection program, and the constant surveillance of the securities markets. If, after careful consideration of the information received from those or other sources, it appears that violations of the Acts may be involved, a preliminary investigation may be made.

The preliminary investigations are initiated to obtain readily available information sufficient for a determination as to whether any violation of the Acts has occurred. Thus, they generally take the form of telephone inquiries or correspondence with persons who may have information on the subject, personal interviews with a selected number

of persons, and a review of the Commission's files. However, where a violation is disclosed, but it is ascertained that it was due to ignorance of the law or some misunderstanding and no serious harm to the public is involved, no further action is ordinarily taken except to inform the offender of the violations and to insure that steps are taken to procure future compliance.

Another purpose of the preliminary investigation is to determine whether a more full and detailed inquiry is appropriate. When a more extensive investigation is considered to be in order, the matter is docketed. If, in the course of a docketed investigation, the Commission finds that necessary evidence cannot otherwise be obtained it may, pursuant to its statutory authority, appoint members of its staff as officers with power to issue subpoenas requiring appearance of witnesses to testify under oath and the production of documents. During the fiscal year, 73 such orders were issued.

Completed investigations are reviewed by the Regional Administrator concerned, who submits the report together with his recommendation as to the disposition of the matter to the Commission. The report is in turn analyzed by the staff of the Commission's principal office and presented with the recommendations of the regional and the principal office to the Commission for final decision as to what, if any, action the circumstances require.

The Commission may, if it considers it appropriate, close the investigation. On the other hand, it may decide the public interest requires that some action be taken, in which event several courses are available to it. It may, in cases that appear to warrant criminal prosecution, refer the evidence to the Department of Justice. In such matters, members of the staff familiar with the investigation assist the United States Attorney assigned to the matter in his presentation of the case to the Grand Jury and, should an indictment be returned, in the prosecution of the criminal action. In addition, the Commission may institute administrative proceedings against registered broker-dealers and investment advisers or bring injunctive action in the Federal courts to stop further violation of the Acts. Evidence of violations of other Federal and State laws may be referred to appropriate Federal or State authorities.

The following table reflects in summarized form the investigative activities of the Commission during the fiscal year :

	Preliminary	Docketed	Total
Pending June 30, 1956.....	218	595	813
New cases.....	227	234	461
Transferred from preliminary.....		51	51
Total.....	445	880	1,325
Closed.....	144	152	296
Transferred to docketed.....	51		51
Pending at June 30, 1957.....	250	728	978

ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS WITH RESPECT TO CANADIAN SECURITIES

The offer and sale of securities by Canadian issuers and broker-dealers in violation of the registration provisions of the Securities Act continue to present difficult enforcement problems. The principal difficulty arises from the fact that the Commission has no authority to conduct investigations outside the United States while the evidence to establish violations in most of these cases, as well as the violators, are located in a foreign country. Where personal service can be obtained in the United States effective action is taken to stop such violations. In the last annual report problems arising under the Supplementary Extradition Convention between the United States and Canada and the narrow construction placed thereon by Canadian courts were discussed. Negotiations to correct the situation have continued through appropriate diplomatic channels.

In order to do effective enforcement work in this area, it is necessary that there be full cooperation between this Commission and the corresponding enforcement authorities in Canada. There are no securities laws applicable throughout the Dominion of Canada, but each Province has its own legislation and regulation. Relations between this Commission and the various provincial authorities are very good, and excellent cooperation is obtained from them in our enforcement work. Some of the Provinces have also taken action under their respective laws after being advised that their residents were engaged in violating the laws of the United States. The registrations of seven broker-dealers and three securities issuers were either cancelled or not renewed by provincial authorities following receipt of information supplied by this Commission.

New legislation in the Province of Alberta provided a new securities act in that Province and created a Securities Commission to administer the act. It is believed that violations of United States laws emanating from Alberta will be substantially reduced through the adoption and vigorous enforcement of that act.

The migration of persons engaged in illegal sales activities from one province to another continues to create a problem for Canadian authorities desirous of cooperating with this Commission. It would appear that persons who become the subjects of investigation or enforcement action, particularly in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, soon carry on their operations from another Province, frequently operating under a different name. Strengthened enforcement by all of the Provinces will be necessary completely to eliminate this type of operation.

With the cooperation of Canadian authorities in developing evidence, this Commission during the fiscal year brought two injunctive actions based upon illegal sale of Canadian securities in the United States. In one action, in the Southern District of New York, *Robert*

Rodman and Sidney Newman, both residents of the United States, were enjoined from selling stock of Torbrook Iron Ore Mines, Ltd., in violation of the registration provisions of the Securities Act. In the other action, filed in United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, a preliminary injunction based upon violation of the antifraud and registration provisions of the Securities Act, was entered against *Kaiser Development Corporation, Limited*, and *E. David Novelle*, a United States resident and former president of Kaiser Development.

As indicated above, as a result of proceedings initiated under section 19 (a) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to determine whether securities of *Great Sweet Grass Oils Limited* and *Kroy Oils Limited* should be withdrawn from trading on the American Stock Exchange, the Commission found that reports filed with the Commission and the Exchange as required by section 13 of the Act were false and misleading and issued an order withdrawing the securities from trading on the exchange.⁶ Both issuers were Canadian corporations.

The Commission also denied registration of *George W. Chilian*, doing business as *George W. Chilian & Company*, based upon violations of the registration provisions of the Securities Act in the sale of New Metalore Mining Co., Ltd., a Canadian mining company.⁷ Chilian was a resident of the United States and effected sales to residents of this country.

In a further effort to strengthen its enforcement program, the Commission during the year adopted rule 17a-7 under the Securities Exchange Act which requires nonresident broker-dealers registered with the Commission either to maintain at a place within the United States, or to furnish to the Commission upon formal demand, true, correct, complete and current copies of the books and records which the registrant is required to make, keep current, maintain or preserve pursuant to any provision of any rule or regulation of the Commission adopted under the Act.⁸

The Commission maintains its "Canadian Restricted List" containing the names of issuers whose securities the Commission has reason to believe recently have been, or currently are being, offered and sold in the United States in violation of the Securities Act of 1933. Names are added to and deleted from the list as circumstances warrant. During the fiscal year 1957 six supplements were issued bringing current the list shown in Securities Act Release No. 3632, dated April 24, 1956. These supplements added 64 names to the list and deleted 10. The current list, reflecting additions and deletions to November 1, 1957, follows:

⁶ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5483 (April 8, 1957).

⁷ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5368 (September 26, 1956).

⁸ Securities Exchange Act Release No. 5336 (July 16, 1956).

CANADIAN RESTRICTED LIST

(As of November 1, 1957)

Alba Explorations Limited
 Algro Uranium Mines Limited
 Alminster Oils Limited
 Alouette Mines Limited
 Amshaw Porcupine Mines Limited
 Antimony Gold Mining and Smelting Corporation Limited
 Apollo Mineral Developers Inc.
 Ar-Can Limited (formerly Transvision-Television (Canada) Limited)
 Armour Uranium and Copper Mines Limited (formerly Naneek Mines Ltd.)
 Atlas Gypsum Corporation Limited
 Augdome Exploration Limited
 August Porcupine Gold Mines Limited
 Aunite Mining Corporation Limited
 Barbary Gold Mines Limited
 Bar-Fin Mining Corporation Limited
 Bargas Mines Limited
 Barvin Mines Limited
 Basic Minerals Limited
 B. C. Metal Mines Limited
 Beauceur Yellowknife Mines Limited
 Bellechasse Mining Corporation Limited
 Bli-Riv Uranium and Copper Corporation Limited
 Blumont Mines Limited
 Britco Oils Limited
 Cabanga Developments Limited
 Caldina Oils Limited
 Calumet Uranium Mines Limited
 Cameron Copper Mines Limited
 Camoose Mines Limited
 Camrose Gold and Metals Limited
 Canadian Alumina Corporation Limited
 Can American Copper Limited
 Canadian Natural Resources Limited
 Canso Mining Corporation Limited
 Casa Loma Uranium Mines Limited
 Cavalcade Petroleums Limited
 Cavalier Mining Corporation Limited
 Central Sudbury Lead-Zinc Mines Ltd.
 Chief Mountain Oils Limited
 Clenor Mining Company Limited
 Clix Athabasca Uranium Mines Limited
 Cobalt Badger Silver Mines Limited
 Cob-Sil-Ore Mines Limited
 Colonial Asbestos Corporation Limited
 Comet Petroleums Limited
 Concor-Chibougamau Mines Limited
 Consolidated Cordasun Oils Limited
 Consolidated Easter Island Mines Limited
 Consolidated Peak Oils Limited (formerly Peak Oils Limited)
 Consolidated Quebec Yellowknife Mines Ltd.
 Consolidated Thor Mines Limited
 Continental Potash Corporation Limited (formerly Western Potash)
 Continental Uranium Corporation Limited.

Copper Island Mining Company Limited
 Copper Prince Mines Limited
 Cordon Cobalt Mines Limited
 Cove Uranium Mines Limited
 Crangold Mines Limited
 Cree Mining Corporation Limited
 Dalo Oil and Gas Limited
 David Copperfield Explorations Limited
 Demers Chibougamau Mines Limited
 Dencroft Mines Limited
 Derrick Oil and Gas Company Limited
 Desmond Mining Corporation Limited
 Detomac Mines Limited
 De Ville Copper Mines Limited
 Diadem Mines Limited
 Docana Oils and Mines Limited
 Dolmac Mines Limited
 Dougron Gold Mines Limited
 Dubar Exploration Limited
 Dupont Mining Company Limited
 Eastwebb Mines Limited
 Edson Oil Company Limited
 Export Nickel Corporation of Canada Limited
 Falgar Mining Corporation Limited
 Famous Gus Uranium Mines Limited
 Fission Mines Limited
 Forbes Lake Mining Corporation Limited
 Fleetwood Yellowknife Mines Limited
 Gay River Lead Mines Limited
 Genalta Petroleums Limited
 Gold Uranium Exploration Company Limited
 Gordona Mining Corporation Limited
 Gothic Mines and Oils Limited
 Greatlakes Copper Mines Limited
 Great Valley Exploration and Mining Limited
 Halden Red Lake Mines Limited
 Harvard Mines Limited
 Head of the Lakes Iron Limited
 Hercules Uranium Mines Limited
 Holwood Mines Limited
 Hoover Mining and Exploration Limited
 Huddersfield Uranium and Minerals Limited
 Huhill Yellowknife Mines Limited
 Jilbie Mining Company Limited
 Judella Uranium Mines Limited
 Kabour Mines Limited
 Kaiser Development Corporation Limited
 Kamis Uranium Mines Limited
 Kersley Oil and Gas Company Limited
 Keylode Cobalt Silver Mines Limited
 Keymore Gold Mines Limited
 Key West Exploration Company Limited
 Kidhawk Mines Limited
 Kirk-Hudson Mines Limited
 Kirkland Larder Mines Limited
 Kop Beverages Limited

Lake Superior Iron Limited
 Landolac Mines Limited
 Leberta-Redwater Oil Company Limited
 Lee Gordon Mines Limited
 Lithium Corporation of Canada Limited
 Lloydal Petroleum Limited
 Loranda Uranium Mines Limited
 Lucky Creek Mining Company Limited
 Lynwatin Nickel Copper Limited
 Madison Mining Corporation Limited
 Mag-Iron Mining and Milling Limited
 Mallen Red Lake Gold Mines Limited
 Marvel Uranium Mines Limited (formerly Marvel Rouyn Mines Limited)
 Marwood Mining Corporation Limited
 Masters Oil and Gas Limited
 Mensilvo Mines Limited
 Mercedes Exploration Company Limited
 Mid-West Mining Corporation Limited
 Min-Ore Mines Limited (formerly Ryan Lake Mines Limited)
 Monogram Petroleum Limited
 Monpre Uranium Exploration Limited
 Montco Copper Corporation Limited
 Nationwide Minerals Limited
 New Bailey Mines Limited
 New Concord Development Corporation Limited (formerly Concord Development Corporation Ltd.)
 New Goldvue Mines Limited
 New Jack Lake Uranium Mines Limited
 New Lafayette Asbestos Company Limited
 New Matalore Mining Company Limited
 New Spring Coulee Oil and Minerals Limited
 New Telluride Gold Mines of Canada Ltd.
 New Vinray Mines Limited
 Ni-Ag-Co Mines Limited
 Norcopper and Metals Corporation
 Norlarcic Mines Limited
 Normalloy Explorations Limited
 Normingo Mines Limited
 Nu-Age Uranium Mines, Ltd.
 Nu-World Uranium Mines Limited
 Oakridge Mining Corporation Limited
 Obabika Mines Limited
 Oilcrest Petroleum Limited
 Orbit Uranium Developments Limited
 Ordala Mines Limited
 Osage Oil and Exploration Limited
 Packeno Yukon Mines Limited
 Paramount Petroleum and Mineral Corporation Limited

Plateau Petroleum Limited
 Plexterre Mining Corporation Limited
 Prescott Porcupine Gold Mines Limited
 Principle Strategic Minerals Limited
 Pyramid Oils Limited
 Quebank Uranium Copper Corporation
 Quebec Graphite Corporation
 Quebec Developers and Smelters Limited
 Quinalta Petroleum Limited
 Rebar Gold Mines Limited
 Resolute Oil and Gas Company Limited
 Ribstone Valley Petroleum Limited
 Richore Gold Mines Limited
 Ridgesfield Uranium Mining Corporation Limited
 Rigby Kirkland Mines Limited
 Roland Gold and Copper Mines Limited
 Rouandah Oils and Mines Limited
 St. Pierre Miquelon Explorations, Inc.
 St. Stephen Nickel Mines Limited
 Salmita Consolidated Mines Limited
 Saratoga Exploration Company Limited
 Sentry Petroleum Limited
 Sioux Petroleum Limited
 Skyline Uranium and Minerals Corporation Ltd.
 Soo-Tomic Uranium Mines Limited
 Spike Redwater Oil Company Limited
 Stackpool Mining Company Limited
 Strathmore Mines Limited
 Surety Oils and Minerals Limited
 Temanda Mines Limited
 Three Arrows Mining Explorations Limited
 Torbrook Iron Ore Mines Limited
 Trans-Leduc Oils Limited
 Trenton Mines Limited
 Trio Mining Exploration Limited
 Triton Uranium Mines Limited
 Trojan Consolidated Mines Limited
 United Copper and Mining Limited
 United Uranium Corporation Limited (formerly Indore Gold Mines Limited)
 Valray Explorations Limited
 Vico Explorations Limited
 Wakefield Uranium Mines Limited
 Wayne Petroleum Limited
 Wesberta Oils Limited
 West Plains Oil Resources Limited
 Westore Mines Limited
 Westville Mines Limited
 Whitney Uranium Mines Limited
 Winston Mining Corporation Limited
 Woodgreen Copper Mines Limited
 Yukore Mines Limited

SECTION OF SECURITIES VIOLATIONS

To provide a further means of detecting and preventing fraud in securities transactions, the Commission maintains a Section of Securities Violations. In brief, the Section maintains records concerning persons who have been charged with violations of various Federal

and State securities statutes and operates as a clearinghouse for dispensing this information to other enforcement agencies. Considerable information is also maintained concerning violators who are residents in the Provinces of Canada.

Extensive use is made of the information available in these records by regulatory and law enforcing officials. During the past year the Commission received 3,262 "securities violations" letters or reports and dispatched 1,625 communications to cooperating agencies.

The specialized information in these files is kept current through the cooperation of the United States Post Office Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, parole and probation officials, State securities authorities, Federal and State prosecuting attorneys, police officers, better business bureaus and chambers of commerce. At the end of the fiscal year these records contained information concerning 62,624 persons against whom Federal or State action had been taken in connection with securities violations. There were added during the fiscal year items of information concerning 6,894 persons, including 2,960 concerning persons not previously identified therein.

The section issues and distributes quarterly a Securities Violations Bulletin containing information received during the period concerning violators showing new charges and developments in pending cases. The Bulletin includes a "Wanted" section in which are listed the names and references to bulletins containing descriptive information as to persons wanted on securities violations charges. The Bulletin is distributed to a limited number of cooperating law enforcement officials in the United States and Canada.

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION IN ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING

Dependable, informative financial statements, i. e., statements which disclose the financial status and earnings history of a corporation or other commercial entity, whether filed in compliance with the statutes administered by the Commission or included in other material available to stockholders or prospective investors, are indispensable to the investor as a basis for investment decisions.

The Congress recognized the importance of these statements and that they lend themselves readily to misleading inferences or even deception, whether or not intended. It accordingly dealt extensively in the several statutes administered by the Commission with financial statement presentation and the disclosure requirements necessary to set forth fairly the financial condition of the company. Thus, for example, the Securities Act requires the inclusion in the prospectus of balance sheets and profit and loss statements "in such form as the Commission shall prescribe"⁹ and authorizes the Commission to pre-

⁹ Sec. 10 (a) (1) (Schedule A, pars. 25, 26).

scribe "the items or details to be shown in the balance sheet and earnings statement, and the methods to be followed in the preparation of accounts * * *".¹⁰ Similar authority is contained in the Securities Exchange Act,¹¹ and more comprehensive power is embodied in the Investment Company Act¹² and the Holding Company Act.¹³

The Securities Act provides that the financial statements required to be made available to the public through filing with the Commission shall be certified by "an independent public or certified accountant."¹⁴ The other three statutes permit the Commission to require that such statements be accompanied by a certificate of an independent public accountant,¹⁵ and the Commission's rules require, with minor exceptions, that they be so certified. The value of certification by qualified accountants has been conceded for many years, but the requirement as to independence, long recognized and adhered to by some individual accountants, was for the first time authoritatively and explicitly introduced into law in 1933. Out of this initial provision in the Securities Act and the rules promulgated by the Commission,¹⁶ and the action taken by the Commission in certain cases,¹⁷ have grown concepts of accountant-client relationships that have strengthened the protection afforded investors.

The Commission's standards of independence are stated in rules 2-01 (b) and (c) of regulation S-X which provide among other things that an accountant will not be considered independent with respect to any person, or any affiliate thereof, for any period during which he has any financial interest, direct or indirect, in such person, or with whom he is or was connected as a promoter, underwriter, voting trustee, director, officer, or employee. In determining whether an accountant is in fact independent with respect to a particular registrant, the Commission will give appropriate consideration to all relevant circumstances, including evidence bearing on all relationships between the accountant and that registrant or any affiliate thereof.

During the last several years many corporations whose securities were closely held or traded only over-the-counter found it necessary or desirable to sell securities to the public in interstate commerce or to list securities on a national securities exchange and thus for the first time became subject to the filing requirements of the several Acts

¹⁰ Sec. 19 (a).

¹¹ Sec. 13 (b).

¹² Secs. 30, 31.

¹³ Secs. 14, 15.

¹⁴ Sec. 10 (a) (1) (Schedule A, pars. 25, 26).

¹⁵ Securities Exchange Act, sec. 13 (a) (2); Investment Company Act, sec. 30 (e); Holding Company Act, sec. 14.

¹⁶ See, for example, rule 2-01 of regulation S-X.

¹⁷ See, for example, Securities Exchange Act Release No. 3073 (1941); 10 S. E. C. 982 (1942); and Accounting Series Release No. 68 (1949).

administered by the Commission. Experience with the Commission's certification requirements disclosed that many accountants found that they were unable to certify the financial statements of clients of long standing because during the period for which financial data was required to be furnished they had not in fact been independent under our rules. The most common cause of lack of independence was ownership by a member of the accounting firm of stock of the client company during any of the periods certified. This the Commission deems an absolute bar to independence, though exceptions where there would be particular hardship and investor protection can be achieved by other safeguards have occasionally been permitted.

Another reason for finding a lack of independence, in a number of current cases but particularly in the situations described above, is the fact that some accountants intending to certify financial statements included in such filings have been interested in serving the client's management, or in some cases large stockholders, in several capacities and in doing so have not taken care to maintain a clear distinction between giving advice to management and serving as personal representatives of management or owners and making business decisions for them.

As shown above, the statutes administered by the Commission give it broad rule-making power with respect to the preparation and presentation of financial statements. Pursuant to the authority contained in the statutes the Commission has prescribed uniform systems of accounts for companies subject to the Holding Company Act;¹⁸ has adopted rules under the Securities Exchange Act governing accounting and auditing of securities brokers and dealers; and has promulgated rules contained in a single, comprehensive regulation, identified as regulation S-X,¹⁹ which govern the form and content of financial statements filed in compliance with the several acts. This regulation is implemented by the Commission's Accounting Series releases, of which 78 have so far been issued. These releases were inaugurated in 1937, and were designed as a program for making public, from time to time, opinions on accounting principles, for the purpose of contributing to the development of uniform standards and practice in major accounting questions. The rules and regulations thus established, except for the uniform systems of accounts, prescribe accounting to be followed only in certain basic respects. In the large area not covered by such rules, the Commission's principal reliance for the protection of investors is on the determination and application

¹⁸ *Uniform System of Accounts for Mutual Service Companies and Subsidiary Service Companies* (effective August 1, 1936); *Uniform System of Accounts for Public Utility Holding Companies* (effective January 1, 1937; amended effective January 1, 1943).

¹⁹ Adopted February 21, 1940 (Accounting Series Release No. 12); revised December 20, 1950 (Accounting Series Release No. 70).

of accounting principles and standards which are recognized as sound and which have attained general acceptance.

Changes and new developments in financial and economic conditions affect the operations and financial status of the several thousand commercial and industrial companies required to file statements with the Commission. It is necessary for the Commission to be informed of the changes and new developments in these fields and to make certain that the effects thereof are properly reported to investors. The Commission's accounting staff, therefore, engages in studies designed to establish and maintain appropriate accounting procedures and practices. The primary responsibility for this program rests with the chief accountant of the Commission who has general supervision with respect to accounting and auditing policies and their application.

Progress in these activities requires constant contact and cooperation between the staff and accountants both individually and through such representative groups as, among others, the American Accounting Association, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the American Petroleum Institute, the Controllers Institute of America, the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, the National Federation of Financial Analysts Societies, as well as other Government agencies. Recognizing the importance of cooperation in the formulation of accounting principles and practices, adequate disclosure and auditing procedures which will best serve the interests of investors, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Controllers Institute of America, and the National Federation of Financial Analysts Societies regularly appoint committees which maintain liaison with the Commission's staff.

The many daily decisions of the Commission require the almost constant attention of some of the chief accountant's staff. These include questions raised by each of the operating divisions of the Commission, the regional offices and the Commission. This day-to-day activity of the Commission and the need to keep abreast of current accounting problems causes the chief accountant's staff to spend much time in the examination and reexamination of sound and generally accepted accounting and auditing principles and practices. From time to time members of this staff are called upon to assist in field investigations, to participate in hearings, and to review opinions insofar as they pertain to accounting matters.

Prefiling and other conferences, in person or by phone, with officials of corporations, practicing accountants and others, occupy a considerable amount of the available time of the staff. This procedure, which has proven to be one of the most important functions of the office of the chief accountant, and of the chief accountant of the Division of

Corporation Finance and his staff, saves registrants and their representatives both time and expense.

Many specific accounting and auditing problems arise as a result of the examination of financial statements required to be filed with the Commission. Where examination reveals that the rules and regulations of the Commission have not been complied with or that applicable sound accounting principles have not been adhered to, the examining division usually notifies the registrant by an informal letter of comment. These letters of comment and the correspondence or conferences that follow continue to be a most convenient and satisfactory method of effecting corrections and improvements in financial statements, both to registrants and to the Commission's staff. Where particularly difficult or novel questions arise, which cannot be settled by the accounting staff of the divisions and by the chief accountant, they are referred to the Commission for consideration and decision. The Commission's treatment of accounting questions by these administrative means is extensive. A considerable portion of the time of the accounting staff is spent in the discussion of such cases by letter and telephone, and in conference with registrants and their accounting and legal advisers. There is also a large and, in recent years, growing volume of inquiries as to the propriety of particular accounting practices from accountants and from companies not presently subject to any of the acts administered by the Commission who wish to have the benefit of the Commission's views, and thus utilize and apply the Commission's experience to the facts of their own case. Teachers of accounting and their students also use the public files and confer with the staff in the study of accounting problems.

In the annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956, mention was made of the fact that many corporate mergers and acquisitions were in process at that date and that during that fiscal year the Commission's staff had cooperated closely with the accounting profession to bring about the establishment of uniform accounting procedures in that area. Since many corporate combinations of this kind continue to be made, the staff finds it necessary to continue its activity in order to ascertain that the principles set forth in Accounting Research Bulletin No. 48, issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants as a revision of earlier bulletins on this subject, are applied fairly and uniformly in each instance and accomplish the fair disclosure required.

The 20th Annual Report²⁰ contained a brief discussion of some of the accounting problems which confront the Commission when a registration statement or other filing is made by a corporation domiciled in a foreign country. It was pointed out that foreign standards of ac-

²⁰ 20th Annual Report, p. 107.

counting and financial reporting differ in many respects from American standards and vary from country to country. Since that report was issued the Commission has been faced a number of times with these problems in connection with filings, actual and prospective, by foreign private issuers. The several acts administered by the Commission make no distinction between domestic private issuers and foreign private issuers and make no distinction between domestic accounting firms and foreign accounting firms. Since the acts contain substantially the same financial and certification requirements, the Commission has endeavored, through the adoption of rules and administrative practice, to develop policies with respect to accounting and auditing principles, practices and procedures which have as their ultimate objective the inclusion in filings with the Commission of financial statements of foreign private issuers which have been audited and certified by independent public or certified accountants who have followed generally accepted auditing standards, practices and principles, as known to and followed by independent professional accountants in the United States, when making their audit of such issuers. Furthermore the financial statements with respect to which an opinion is expressed after such an audit has been completed should reflect or be reconciled to the consistent application of generally accepted accounting principles as known to and followed by professional accountants in the United States.

At June 30, 1957, there were approximately 4,700 brokers and dealers registered with the Commission. Every registered broker-dealer is required to file with the Commission during each calendar year a report of financial condition on Form X-17A-5 under rule 17a-5. Heretofore a substantial number of these reports were not required to be certified by independent accountants. On August 8, 1957, the Commission announced the adoption of an amendment of rule 17a-5. The amended rule provides that every report required to be filed on Form X-17A-5 must be certified by a certified public accountant or public accountant who is in fact independent unless one of the three limited exemptions from the requirements is available. The amendment to rule 17a-5 became effective November 15, 1957, and reports filed after that date, even as of a date within 1957, were required to comply with the certification requirements set out in the amended rule.

In several of the Commission's reports for prior years it has been stated that many of the reports of broker-dealers filed with the Commission were deficient because the certifying accountants appeared to lack knowledge of stock brokerage techniques with respect to maintenance of securities accounts because it appeared that they considered the Commission's "minimum audit requirements" to be all

of the requirements necessary when making the audit of a broker-dealer or because it appeared that they had failed to read the applicable rules and to comply with the instructions in the forms. It is hoped that study and application of procedures set forth in the booklet "Audits of Brokers or Dealers in Securities," published by the Committee on Auditing Procedure of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, at the suggestion of and with the cooperation of the Commission's staff, will result in improved reports filed by brokers and dealers. The booklet describes the special accounting records used by brokers and dealers, and the auditing procedures and forms of reports to be used in connection with the examination of their books and records and should fill the need for an authoritative guide in this specialized field of auditing. Any revision of the Commission's forms and auditing requirements is being deferred pending observation of the effectiveness of this guide.

During the fiscal year the Commission issued its Findings, Opinion, and Order in a proceeding instituted under rule II (e) of its rules of practice against Touche, Niven, Bailey & Smart, et al. The Commission found that respondents had failed to comply with generally accepted auditing standards and rules and regulations of the Commission and had failed to fulfil their responsibilities as independent accountants in connection with the preparation and certification of financial statements for use in an annual report on Form 10-K filed by Seaboard Commercial Corp., thus causing the balance sheet to be materially misleading in that an inadequate reserve was reflected therein for accounts known to be doubtful of collection, resulting in current assets being overstated; advances to subsidiaries were not so designated and the notes relating to the reserve for losses and to current assets improperly described the nature of the reserve and the basis for inclusion of advances in current assets; and the statement of Seaboard's income was materially misleading because insufficient provision was made for losses on uncollectible accounts. The Commission concluded that it was necessary to deny respondents, Touche, Niven, Bailey & Smart, a firm of certified public accountants, and two partners of such firm, the privilege of practicing before the Commission for a period of 15 days.²¹

OPINIONS OF THE COMMISSION

Opinions are issued by the Commission in contested and other cases arising under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 where the nature of the matter to be decided, whether sub-

²¹ Accounting Series Release No. 78, March 25, 1957.

stantive or procedural, is of sufficient importance to warrant a formal expression of views. These opinions include detailed findings of fact and conclusions of law based on evidentiary records, taken before a hearing examiner who serves independently of the operating divisions, or, in an occasional case, before a single Commissioner or the entire Commission. In some cases formal hearings are waived by the parties and the findings and conclusions are based on stipulated facts or admissions.

The Commission is assisted in the preparation of findings, opinions and orders by its Office of Opinion Writing, an independent staff office directly responsible to the Commission. It receives all assignments and instructions from, and makes recommendations and submits its work to, the Commission directly. While engaged in the preparation of opinions, members of the Office of Opinion Writing are completely isolated from members of the operating division actively participating in the proceedings, and it is an invariable rule that those assigned to prepare such an opinion must not have had any prior participation in any phase of the proceedings with respect to which the opinion is to be prepared. This complete independence of staff members assisting in the preparation of opinions accords with the principle embodied in the Administrative Procedure Act requiring a separation between staff members performing prosecutory functions and those performing quasi-judicial functions.

Members of the Office of Opinion Writing who are assigned to work on a particular case attend the oral argument of the case before the Commission and frequently keep abreast of current hearings. Prior to the oral argument the office makes a preliminary review of the record and prepares and submits to the Commission a summary of the uncontested facts and the factual and legal issues raised in the hearings as well as in any proposed findings and supporting briefs, the hearing examiner's recommended decision and exceptions thereto taken by the parties. Following oral argument or, if no oral argument has been held, at such time as the case is ready for decision, the Commission makes a thorough, independent review of the record assisted by the Office of Opinion Writing, in which the entire record in the proceedings is carefully read and in some cases a narrative abstract of the record is prepared. Upon the basis of this review and the conclusions thus reached, the Office of Opinion Writing is instructed by the Commission respecting the nature and content of the opinion and order to be prepared.

Upon completion of a draft opinion and review and revision in the Office of Opinion Writing, it is submitted to the Commission. The draft as submitted may be modified, amended or completely rewritten in accordance with the Commission's final instructions.

When the opinion accurately expresses the views and conclusions of the Commission it is adopted and promulgated as the official decision of the Commission and constitutes a source of information for the bar, investors, and other interested persons. Opinions are publicly released and distributed to representatives of the press and persons on the Commission's mailing list. In addition, the opinions are printed and published by the Government Printing Office in bound volumes entitled "Securities and Exchange Commission Decisions and Reports."

During the fiscal year 1957 the Commission issued findings, opinions, and orders in 97 cases, exclusive of numerous uncontested matters disposed of without opinion.

APPLICATIONS FOR NONDISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN INFORMATION

The Commission is authorized under the various acts administered by it to grant requests for nondisclosure of certain types of information which would otherwise be disclosed to the public in applications, reports, or other documents filed pursuant to these statutes. Thus, under paragraph (30) of Schedule A of the Securities Act of 1933, disclosure of any portion of a material contract is not required if the Commission determines that such disclosure would impair the value of the contract and is not necessary for the protection of the investors. Under section 24 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trade secrets or processes need not be disclosed in any material filed with the Commission, and under section 24 (b) of that Act written objection to public disclosure of information contained in any such material may be made to the Commission which is then authorized to make public disclosure of such information only if in its judgment such disclosure is in the public interest. Similar provisions are contained in section 22 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and in section 45 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. These statutory provisions have been implemented by rules outlining the procedure to be followed by persons applying to the Commission for a determination whether public disclosure is necessary in a particular case.

The number of applications granted, denied or otherwise acted upon during the year are set forth in the following table:

Applications for nondisclosure of certain information during the fiscal year 1957

	Number pending July 1, 1956	Number received	Number granted	Number denied or withdrawn	Number pending June 30, 1957
Securities Act of 1933 ¹	3	30	27	4	2
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ²	3	14	6	8	3
Investment Company Act of 1940 ³	0	5	5	0	0
Total.....	6	49	38	12	5

¹ Filed under rule 485.

² Filed under rule 24b-2.

³ Filed under rule 45a-1.

STATISTICS AND SPECIAL STUDIES

During the past fiscal year the Section of Economic Research of the staff of the Commission continued its regular work in connection with the statistical activities of the Commission and the overall Government statistical program under the direction of the Office of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget. In general, the work conducted by this section is concerned with capital formation in the United States including the securities markets, saving and investment. Several special reports related to the regular statistical series, described below, were prepared and released and numerous projects were completed in response to requests from congressional committees, the Council of Economic Advisers, other Government agencies, private organizations and individuals.

Special reports prepared during the fiscal year 1957 included the following: (1) A survey of the cost of flotation of securities offered during the years 1951, 1953 and 1955, covering issues registered under the Securities Act of 1933, privately placed securities, and certain other exempt issues, was completed during the year and released in July 1957. Copies of this survey are available at the Government Printing Office. A supplemental report to the study providing a description of the kinds of securities floated in recent years was also completed, copies of which can be obtained from the Securities and Exchange Commission Publication Unit. (2) A report on the sales success of small securities issues (those \$300,000 or less in size exempt from registration under Regulation A of the Securities Act of 1933) was prepared in January 1957. (3) A new survey on 1957 long-term financing plans of manufacturing and utility firms, based on sample data procured in connection with the Commission's annual survey of business capital expenditures, was released in March 1957 (Statistical Series Release No. 1443). (4) In October 1956, a report on noninsured pension funds entitled "Survey of Corporate Pension Funds, 1951-1954" was published. This study, which was developed in connection with the annual surveys conducted by the Commission in this field, presented detailed data as to industry and size of corporations having pension funds and the implications of pension funds on savings and the capital markets. The report is available at the Government Printing Office. (5) During the 1957 fiscal year three papers were published in connection with the joint project of the Commission and the Department of Commerce on business plant and equipment expenditures. The first of these, "Forecasting Plant and Equipment Expenditures from Businessmen's Expectations," was delivered at the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association in Detroit in September 1956. The second paper entitled "Ten Years' Experience With Business Investment Anticipations" appeared in the January 1957 Survey

of Current Business, and the third, "Investment Plans and Realization (Reasons for Differences in Individual Cases)," was published in the June 1957 Survey of Current Business.

The regular statistical series which are prepared include data on securities effectively registered under the Securities Act of 1933, offerings of securities by all corporations in the United States (including issues not registered with the Commission, such as privately placed issues and railroad securities), retirements of corporate securities, net change in corporate securities outstanding, stock prices and trading. The research and statistical activity carried out under the direction of the Bureau of the Budget includes individuals' savings in the United States, income flow and investments of private pension funds of United States corporations, current liquid position of the United States corporations, sources and uses of corporate funds, anticipated expenditures for plant and equipment by United States businesses, and a quarterly financial report for all United States manufacturing concerns.

The statistical series are published in the Commission's Statistical Bulletin and in addition, except for data on registered issues, current figures and analyses of the data are published in quarterly press releases. The Commission's stock price index is released weekly, together with the data on round-lot and odd-lot trading on the two New York Stock exchanges.

The various statistical series are as follows:

Issues Registered Under the Securities Act of 1933

Monthly and quarterly statistics are compiled on the number and volume of registered securities, classified by industry of issuer, type of security, and use of proceeds. Data for the 1957 fiscal year appear on page 36 and in appendix tables 1 and 2.

New Securities Offerings

This is a monthly and quarterly series covering all new corporate and noncorporate issues offered for cash sale in the United States. The series includes not only issues publicly offered but also issues privately placed, as well as other issues exempt from registration under the Securities Act such as intrastate offerings and railroad securities. The offerings series includes only securities actually offered for cash sale, and only issues offered for account of issuer. Beginning with the first quarterly release in 1957, data were presented on the average yield of industrial and public utility issues offered during the period, and a separate classification of convertible debt offerings was added to the series. Annual statistics on new offerings since 1952, as well as monthly figures from January 1956 through June 1957, are given in appendix tables 3 and 4. A summary of the data is shown annually from 1934 through June 1957 in appendix table 5.

Corporate Securities Outstanding

Estimates of the net cash flow through securities transactions are prepared quarterly and are derived by deducting from the amount of estimated gross proceeds received by corporations through the sale of securities the amount of estimated gross payments by corporations to investors for securities retired. Data on gross issues, retirements, and net change in securities outstanding are presented for all corporations and for the principal industry groups.

Stock Market Data

Statistics are regularly compiled on the market value and volume of sales on registered and exempted securities exchanges, round-lot stock transactions of the New York exchanges for accounts of members and nonmembers, odd-lot stock transactions on the New York exchanges, special offerings and secondary distributions. Indexes of stock market prices are compiled, based upon the weekly closing market prices of 265 common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The indexes are based on the prices of securities of 7 major industry groups, 29 subordinated groups, and a composite group.

Saving Study

The Commission compiles quarterly estimates of the volume and composition of individuals' saving in the United States. The series represent net increases in individuals' financial assets less net increases in debt. The study shows the aggregate value of saving and the form in which the saving occurred, such as investment in securities, expansion of bank deposits, increase in insurance and pension reserves, etc. The Commission is cooperating in a new program of research on national saving being developed by the Federal Reserve Board, which will cover Government, business, and individuals' saving, and it is expected that several changes and improvements will be made in the saving series in the course of the current fiscal year. A reconciliation of the Commission's estimates with the personal saving estimates of the Department of Commerce, derived in connection with its national income series, is published annually in July in the National Income Issue of the Survey of Current Business.

Corporate Pension Funds

An annual survey is made of pension plans of all United States corporations where funds are administered by corporations themselves or through trustees. The survey shows the flow of money into these funds, the types of assets in which the funds are invested, and the principal items of income and expenditures. The first survey, covering the years 1951-54, was released in October 1955, and the second survey covering the year 1955 was published in December

1956. A survey for the year 1956 was released shortly after the close of the fiscal year.

Financial Position of Corporations

The series on working capital position of all United States corporations, excluding banks and insurance companies, shows the principal components of current assets and liabilities, and also contains an abbreviated analysis of the sources and uses of corporate funds.

The Commission, jointly with the Federal Trade Commission, compiles a quarterly financial report for all United States manufacturing concerns. This report gives complete balance sheet data and an abbreviated income account, data being classified by industry and size of company. During the 1957 fiscal year the industry classification of this report was expanded to give separate figures for several important industry groups.

Plant and Equipment Expenditures

The Commission, together with the Department of Commerce, conducts quarterly and annual surveys of actual and anticipated plant and equipment expenditures of all United States business, exclusive of agriculture. Shortly after the close of each quarter, data are released on actual capital expenditures of that quarter and anticipated expenditures for the next two quarters. In addition a survey is made at the beginning of each year of the plans for business expansion during that year.

PUBLIC DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Administration of the Federal securities laws results in public dissemination of a vast amount of financial and other information with respect to securities offered for public sale and those traded on our national securities exchanges. These data receive extensive circulation through the medium of the prospectuses relating to public offerings, through the financial press, and by various securities manuals used extensively by securities firms, investment advisers, investment companies, trust departments, insurance companies and others. Virtually all data obtained by the Commission under the laws it administers constitutes public information and is available for inspection and distribution, the nonpublic information including primarily the Commission's private investigation and other internal files and amounting to something less than 10 percent of the Commission's records.

Most Commission actions take the form of orders, decisions and rules. So that the investing public may keep currently informed of these actions, copies thereof are distributed in "release" form to the

Commission's mailing lists, comprising the names of persons who have specifically requested certain types of releases. During the year, a total of 940 such releases were issued for distribution to these lists. Another 92 releases were issued announcing the results of the Commission's regular statistical studies of New Security Offerings, Expenditures on New Plant and Equipment, Net Working Capital of Corporations, Financial Reports of Manufacturing Companies, Surveys of Pension Plans, and Savings of Individuals. An additional 136 releases were issued with respect to court injunctions and criminal prosecutions.

To facilitate widespread press coverage of the financial and other proposals filed with, and actions by, the Commission, a daily News Digest is issued to the press presenting a synopsis of all important corporate developments included in filings with the Commission and of the orders, decisions and rules issued by the Commission.

Furthermore, the Chairman and other members of the Commission, as well as top staff officials, frequently deliver addresses before professional and trade bodies to acquaint them with the general policies and practices of the Commission, or to discuss particular phases of Commission administration. They also make themselves available for interview by representatives of the press, individually or collectively, particularly when visiting financial centers throughout the country.

Information Available for Public Inspection

The Commission maintains public reference rooms at its principal office in Washington, D. C., and at its regional offices in New York City and Chicago, Ill.

Copies of all public information on file with the Commission contained in registration statements, applications, declarations and other public documents are available for inspection in the public reference room in Washington. During the fiscal year 3,318 persons made personal visits to the public reference room seeking public information and an additional 25,284 requests for registered public information and copies of forms, releases and other material of a public nature were received. Through the facilities provided for the sale of reproductions of public information, 2,011 orders involving a total of 110,065 page units were filled and 431 certificates attesting to the authenticity of copies of Commission records were prepared. The Commission also mailed or distributed 430,741 copies of publications to persons requesting them.

There are available in the New York Regional Office copies of recent filings made by companies which have securities listed on exchanges other than the New York exchanges and copies of current periodical reports of many other companies which have filed registration state-

ments under the Securities Act of 1933. During the fiscal year 10,145 persons visited this public reference room and more than 10,976 telephone calls were received from persons seeking public information and copies of forms, releases and other material. In the Chicago Regional Office there are available copies of recent filings made by companies which have securities listed on the New York exchanges.

Copies of recent prospectuses used in the public offering of securities registered under the Securities Act are available in all regional offices, as are copies of active broker-dealer and investment adviser registration applications and Regulation A Letters of Notification filed by persons or companies in the respective regions.

Copies of certain reports filed with the Commission are also available at the respective national securities exchanges upon which the securities of the issuer are registered.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications issued during the fiscal year include:

- Statistical Bulletin. Monthly.
- Official Summary of Securities Transactions and Holdings of Officers, Directors and Principal Stockholders. Monthly.
- Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Commission.
- Securities Traded on Exchanges under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as of December 31, 1956.
- Companies Registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as of December 31, 1956.
- Financial Report, United States Manufacturing Corporations. (Jointly with Federal Trade Commission.) Quarterly.
- Accounting Series Release No. 78, March 25, 1957.
- Volumes Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of the Commission's Decisions and Reports.
- Working Capital of United States Corporations. Quarterly.
- Volume and Composition of Saving. Quarterly.
- New Securities Offered for Cash. Quarterly.
- Plant and Equipment Expenditures of United States Corporations. (Jointly with Department of Commerce.) Quarterly.
- Compilation of Documentary Materials, February 26, 1957.
- Survey of Corporate Pension Funds, 1951-54, October 1956.
- Corporate Pension Funds 1955, December 31, 1956.

ORGANIZATION

The staff of the Commission is composed of attorneys, accountants, engineers, securities analysts, and clerical employees. It is divided into divisions and offices, including nine regional offices.

During the fiscal year 1957 the Commission continued its policy of review of its organization and functions in the interest of discharging its duties and responsibilities as efficiently and economically as possible.

The personnel and functions of the New York Regional Office were realigned effective September 5, 1956. This action was designed to promote efficiency of operation by establishment of three coordinate branches, each responsible for the performance of an important phase of the Commission's task of protecting investors. The New York Regional Office now consists of a Branch of Investigations, comprising a Section of Securities Act Investigations, a Section of Securities Exchange Act Investigations, a Section of Broker-Dealer Inspections and a Section of Market Surveillance; a Branch of Enforcement; and a Branch of Operations, comprising a Section of Small Issues, a Section of Public Information and Interpretations, and a Section of Reorganization.

Effective February 12, 1957, the personnel and functions of the Chicago Regional Office were realigned to provide for a more effective organization. The Chicago Regional Office now consists of a Branch of Investigations, responsible for broker-dealer inspections and fraud investigations; a Branch of Enforcement, responsible for all enforcement work in the Chicago Region; and a Branch of Reorganization, responsible for the Commission's functions under Chapter X of the Bankruptcy Act. There was also established an Office of Chief Counsel, with responsibility for all interpretative activities and work in connection with the administration of regulation A in the region; and an Office of Assistant Regional Administrator, with headquarters in Detroit, for the tri-state area of Michigan, Ohio, and Kentucky.

The changes described above cover the Commission's two largest regional offices, employing approximately half of the total regional office staff. It is anticipated that this realignment of functions will be of great assistance to the Commission in its handling of an increasing number of cases requiring investigation and prosecution.

The Commission's 22nd Annual Report summarized the realignment of functions and personnel of the Commission's major divisions in Washington during the fiscal year 1956.

PERSONNEL AND FISCAL

The following comparative table shows the personnel strength of the Commission as of June 30, 1956 and 1957:

	June 30, 1957		June 30, 1956	
Commissioners.....		4		5
Staff:				
Headquarters office.....	480		458	
Regional offices.....	300	780	271	729
Total.....		784		734

The action taken on budget estimates for the fiscal year 1958 is shown below :

	Fiscal year 1958	
	Average employment	Money
Commission's estimate to the Bureau of the Budget.....	935	\$7, 178, 000
Excess over President's Budget.....		
Action recommended in the President's Budget.....	935	7, 178, 000
Action by the House of Representatives.....	-80	-478, 000
Subtotal.....	855	6, 700, 000
Action by the Senate.....		
Subtotal.....	855	6, 700, 000
Action by conferees.....		
Annual appropriation.....	855	6, 700, 000

The Commission is required by law to collect fees for registration of securities issued, qualification of trust indentures, registration of exchanges, and sale of copies of documents filed with the Commission.²²

The following table shows the Commission's appropriations, total fees collected, percentage of fees collected to total appropriation, and the net cost to the taxpayers of Commission operations for the fiscal years 1955, 1956, and 1957 :

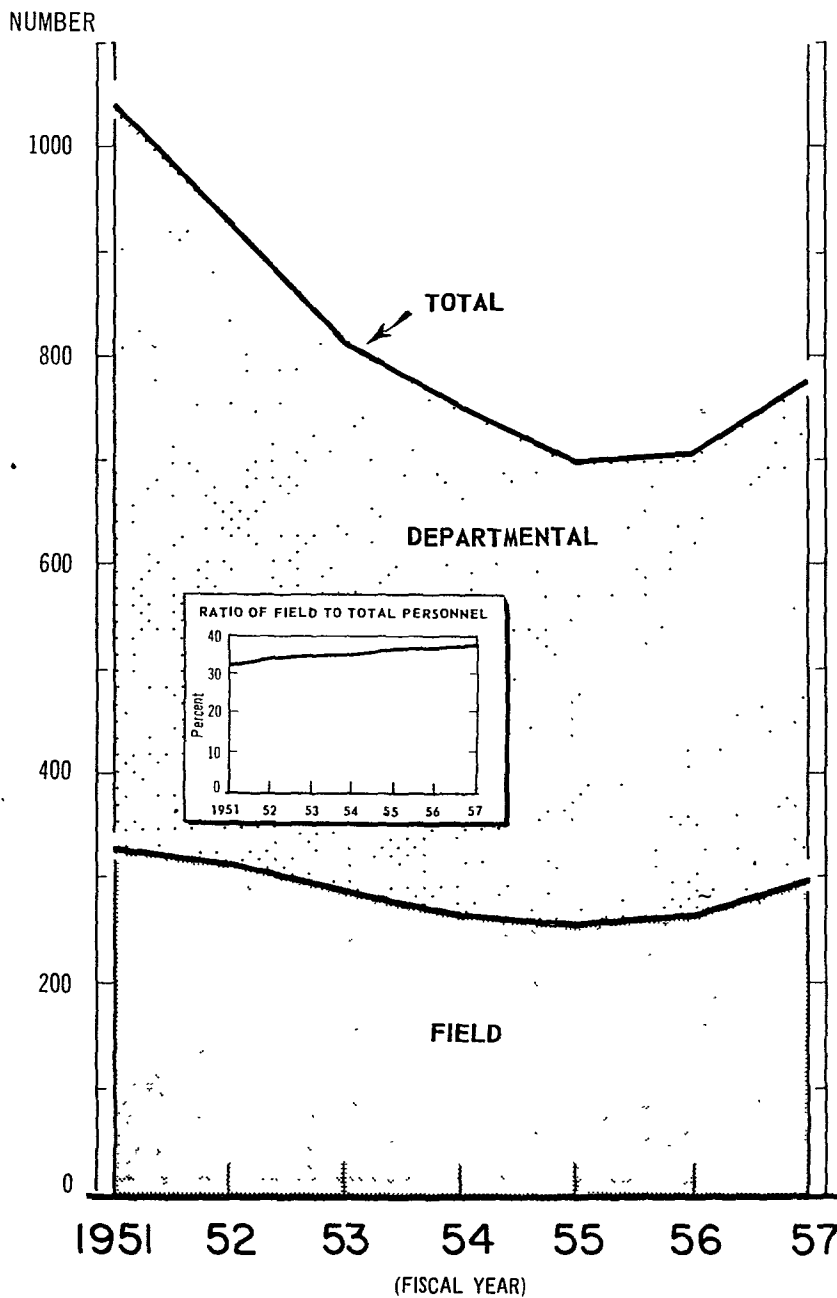
Year	Appropriation	Fees collected	Percentage of fees collected to total appropriation (percent)	Net cost of Commission operations ¹
1955.....	\$4, 843, 180	\$1, 703, 290	35	\$3, 139, 890
1956.....	5, 278, 000	2, 074, 211	39	3, 203, 789
1957.....	5, 749, 000	2, 243, 580	39	3, 505, 420

¹ Fees are deposited in the general fund of the Treasury and are not available for expenditure by the Commission.

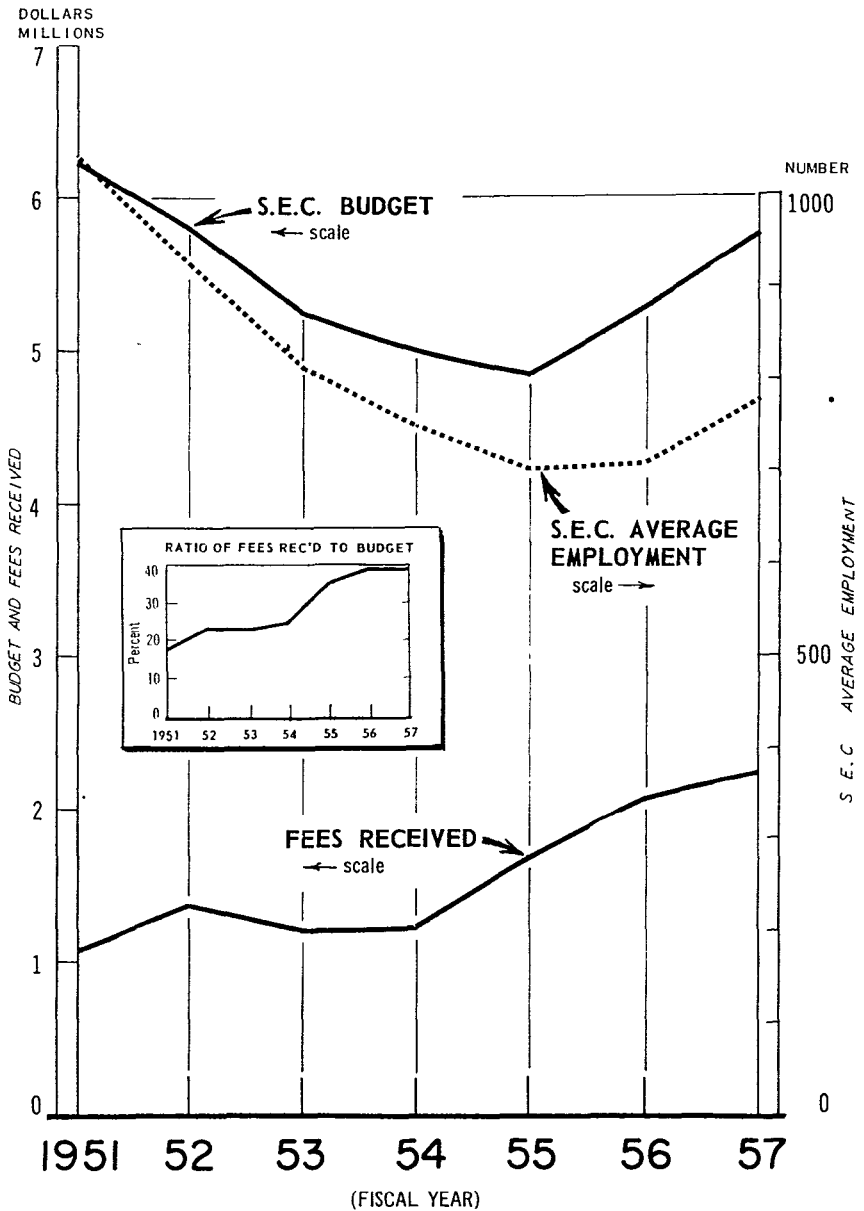
In accordance with the objectives of Public Law 863 and the Joint Accounting Improvement Program, the Branch of Budget and Finance developed and implemented the Commission's Budget Manual during fiscal year 1957. In addition, several operating procedures relating to delegations of authority, policy directives, forms, procedures, and similar matters having continuing application to the internal budget and administrative accounting operations of the Commission were promulgated.

²² Principal rates are (1) 1/100 of 1 percent of the maximum aggregate price of securities proposed to be offered, but not less than \$25 ; (2) 1/500 of 1 percent of the aggregate dollar amount of stock exchange transactions. Fees for other services are only nominal.

S. E. C. PERSONNEL



S.E.C. BUDGET, FEES RECEIVED AND NUMBER OF PERSONNEL



Personnel Program

During fiscal year 1957 the Commission continued to strengthen its staff by filling the additional positions authorized under its appropriation and vacancies resulting from turnover. Emphasis was placed on a college and university recruitment program which included campus interviews by Commission representatives. This program was designed to recruit outstanding college and law school graduates with the required specialized training for careers in the Commission.

Emphasis was also placed on the in-service training of employees for the advancement of their career development, while at the same time furthering the administration and enforcement of the Federal securities laws. These courses were given in the Headquarters Office in Washington, D. C., and in the New York Regional Office. The training course in the principal office, sponsored by the Division of Corporation Finance, consisted of 32 sessions during the period February 23, 1957, through June 7, 1957. The course covered the whole range of functions of the Division of Corporation Finance and took cognizance of the importance of an understanding of the related functions of the other divisions and offices of the Commission. Approximately 90 employees attended this course, 32 from the staff of the Division of Corporation Finance and the balance from other divisions and offices in the Commission. The training course in the New York Regional Office was given from January to June 1957 and was attended by 24 employees of that office.

Under its Incentive Awards Plan, the Commission recognized the long service of its career employees by presenting 10- and 20-year service pins and certificates to a total of 62 employees for service with the Commission. In the fiscal year 1956, 10- and 20-year pins and certificates were awarded to 453 employees, or 63 percent of the total staff. In addition 9 employees were awarded \$360 for suggestions which were adopted and cash awards totaling \$4,450 and certificates of merit were presented to 43 employees.

During the fiscal year, the outstanding achievements of members of the Commission's staff received further public recognition in the form of awards made by other organizations. On December 1, 1956, a member of the Commission's staff, James F. Duffy, competed for participation in the Civil Service Commission's Spring 1957 Management Intern Program. Mr. Duffy was one of the 21 successful candidates, out of a total of 287 applicants throughout the Government service, admitted to the Program. The National Civil Service League awarded certificates of merit to 5 Commission employees—Oran H. Allred, Byron D. Woodside, James E. Newton, Vito Natrella, and

J. Kirk Windle. In February, 1957, a Rockefeller Public Service Award, one of 9 such awards made throughout the Federal service was granted to Lawrence M. Greene, Assistant Director, Division of Corporate Regulation. J. Arnold Pines, Chief Financial Analyst of the Division of Corporate Regulation, received an Arthur S. Fleming Award of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Washington, D. C., as one of the 10 outstanding young men in the Federal service. In May, 1957, a financial analyst in the Division of Corporate Regulation, Robert E. Johnson, was awarded a Certificate of Merit by the William A. Jump Memorial Foundation.

The Commission is justifiably proud of these distinctions earned by its employees whose devoted and conscientious service has contributed so much to carrying out the statutory objectives for which the Commission was created.

PART XII
APPENDIX
STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I.—A 23-year record of registrations fully effective under the Securities Act of 1933

1935-1957

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

Fiscal year ended June 30	Number of statements	All registrations	For cash sale for account of issuers			
			Total	Bonds, debentures and notes	Preferred stock	Common stock
1935 ¹	284	\$913	\$686	\$490	\$28	\$168
1936.....	689	4,835	3,936	3,153	252	531
1937.....	840	4,851	3,635	2,426	406	802
1938.....	412	2,101	1,349	666	209	474
1939.....	344	2,579	2,020	1,593	109	318
1940.....	306	1,787	1,433	1,112	110	210
1941.....	313	2,611	2,081	1,721	164	196
1942.....	193	2,003	1,465	1,041	162	263
1943.....	123	659	486	316	32	137
1944.....	221	1,760	1,347	732	343	272
1945.....	340	3,225	2,715	1,851	407	456
1946.....	661	7,073	5,424	3,102	991	1,331
1947.....	493	6,732	4,874	2,937	787	1,150
1948.....	435	6,405	5,032	2,817	537	1,678
1949.....	429	5,333	4,204	2,795	326	1,083
1950.....	487	5,307	4,381	2,127	468	1,786
1951.....	487	6,459	5,169	2,838	427	1,904
1952.....	635	9,500	7,529	3,346	851	3,332
1953.....	593	7,607	6,326	3,093	424	2,808
1954.....	631	9,174	7,381	4,240	531	2,610
1955.....	779	10,960	8,277	3,951	462	3,864
1956.....	² 833	13,096	9,206	4,123	539	4,544
1957.....	² 860	14,624	12,019	5,689	472	5,858

¹ For 10 months ended June 30, 1935.

² Statements registering American Depository Receipts against outstanding foreign securities as provided by Form S-12 are not included.

TABLE 2.—Registrations fully effective under the Securities Act of 1933
 PART 1.—DISTRIBUTION BY MONTHS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1957
 [Amounts in thousands of dollars ¹]

Year and month	All registrations			Proposed for sale for account of issuers		
	Number of statements	Number of issues	Amount	Number of statements	Number of issues	Amount
<i>1956</i>						
July.....	67	84	1,005,551	60	72	920,166
August.....	55	74	982,143	46	56	811,444
September.....	57	88	1,460,351	53	75	1,277,245
October.....	72	91	894,777	62	69	647,376
November.....	61	84	1,152,222	51	65	830,750
December.....	43	53	531,003	38	40	420,841
<i>1957</i>						
January.....	74	100	1,466,397	67	81	1,156,993
February.....	70	94	1,789,110	61	73	1,416,482
March.....	85	98	1,138,399	79	86	1,022,988
April.....	99	122	1,686,984	91	111	1,492,280
May.....	91	110	1,180,161	85	97	1,056,689
June.....	86	121	1,336,482	77	99	965,795
Total, fiscal year 1957....	² 860	1,119	14,623,579	770	924	12,019,050

PART 2.—PURPOSE OF REGISTRATION AND TYPE OF SECURITY, FISCAL YEAR ENDED
 JUNE 30, 1957

[Amounts in thousands of dollars ¹]

Purpose of registration	Type of security			
	All types	Bonds, debentures, and notes ²	Preferred stock	Common stock ⁴
All registrations (estimated value).....	14,623,579	5,768,379	522,693	8,332,508
For account of issuers for cash sale.....	12,019,050	5,689,157	471,589	5,858,305
Corporate.....	³ 11,733,094	5,403,201	471,589	5,858,305
Offered to:				
General public.....	7,949,658	4,670,090	345,207	2,934,361
Security holders.....	3,250,955	724,967	126,381	2,399,607
Other special groups.....	532,481	8,144		524,338
Foreign governments.....	285,956	285,956		
For account of issuers for other than cash sale.....	2,224,921	79,222	46,349	2,099,350
For account of others than issuers.....	379,608		4,755	374,853

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Registrations fully effective under the Securities Act of 1933—Continued
 PART 8.—PURPOSES OF REGISTRATION AND INDUSTRY OF REGISTRANT, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1937

[Amounts in thousands of dollars †]

Purpose of registration	Industry									
	All regis- trants	Manufac- turing	Mining	Electric, gas and water	Transpor- tation other than railroad	Communi- cation	Invest- ment com- panies	Other fi- nancial and real estate	Commer- cial and other	Foreign govern- ments
Number of statements.....	860	244	50	172	13	40	158	106	57	10
Number of issues.....	1, 119	325	78	206	15	46	204	189	83	3
All registrations (estimated value).....	14, 623, 579	3, 958, 880	456, 935	3, 538, 106	125, 072	2, 174, 392	2, 641, 305	1, 117, 764	255, 079	355, 956
For account of issuers.....	14, 243, 971	3, 720, 297	460, 758	3, 478, 773	119, 476	2, 169, 342	2, 641, 305	1, 101, 625	197, 440	355, 956
For cash sale.....	12, 019, 050	2, 674, 327	292, 870	2, 940, 609	111, 732	2, 030, 011	2, 614, 322	951, 804	117, 420	285, 956
Corporate.....	11, 733, 094	2, 674, 327	292, 870	2, 950, 009	111, 782	2, 030, 011	2, 614, 322	951, 804	117, 420	285, 956
Noncorporate.....	2, 885, 956									
For other than cash sale.....	2, 224, 021	4, 054, 970	167, 887	628, 163	7, 784	139, 330	26, 985	149, 821	80, 020	70, 000
For exchange for other securities †	661, 194	126, 817	127, 221	173, 517	100	86, 373		125, 335	21, 831	
Reserved for conversion.....	1, 365, 828	696, 823	33, 417	350, 120	4, 644	52, 873		8, 511	38, 939	
For other purposes.....	1, 378, 399	231, 330	7, 249	4, 526	3, 000	84	26, 985	15, 975	19, 251	70, 000
For account of others than issuers.....	379, 008	229, 584	6, 177	59, 424	5, 596	5, 050		16, 139	57, 639	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—New securities offered for cash sale in the United States¹
PART I.—TYPE OF OFFERING

(Estimated gross proceeds in thousands of dollars †)

Calendar year or month	CORPORATE										NON-CORPORATE	
	All offerings (corporate and non-corporate)	Classified by type of offering										
		Total corporate offerings	Public offerings ‡				Not registered under 1933 Act					Private placements †
			Total public offerings	Registered under 1933 Act	Total	Railroad issues	Issues exempt because of size †	Other exempt offerings †				
1961												
1961.....	21,204,507	7,741,088	4,326,407	3,084,286	642,121	331,097	133,273	177,761	3,414,692	13,523,408		
1962.....	27,209,169	9,534,162	5,632,019	4,807,929	724,690	472,227	169,464	82,979	4,001,548	17,674,998		
1963.....	28,824,485	8,897,998	5,890,424	5,004,782	575,642	295,913	159,846	119,883	3,317,572	19,926,489		
1964.....	29,764,843	9,516,188	5,847,743	4,959,641	888,102	440,152	194,560	253,400	3,668,426	20,249,675		
1965.....	26,772,349	10,240,155	6,763,151	5,752,604	1,010,557	532,049	269,059	209,450	3,476,994	16,592,195		
1966.....	22,405,413	10,938,718	7,052,574	6,138,792	1,913,782	370,362	176,096	307,324	3,886,144	11,466,695		
1966												
January.....	1,702,165	612,580	225,334	178,905	46,429	36,543	14,949	12,937	387,246	1,089,586		
February.....	2,001,199	747,790	412,034	303,923	108,111	30,769	12,925	64,416	325,767	1,253,408		
March.....	1,816,600	889,147	564,058	478,996	85,061	38,022	20,842	26,197	326,090	1,927,453		
April.....	1,877,289	915,772	579,712	481,356	93,356	13,112	17,201	68,042	336,059	961,518		
May.....	2,123,391	1,180,464	870,991	788,300	82,391	37,241	20,409	24,742	309,804	942,896		
June.....	2,163,979	892,975	487,622	422,952	64,470	33,347	13,045	17,477	405,653	1,271,004		
July.....	1,971,804	1,105,420	772,489	731,851	40,638	10,274	16,126	14,237	333,931	865,384		
August.....	1,492,927	693,483	388,250	333,122	55,129	22,307	18,337	13,964	305,233	799,444		
September.....	1,681,518	889,792	720,187	631,007	88,580	55,143	15,365	18,071	106,605	691,489		
October.....	1,891,518	773,464	594,819	537,437	57,382	29,028	8,779	19,575	178,646	1,118,054		
November.....	1,828,627	1,123,012	847,605	781,512	66,093	38,861	7,384	19,848	275,407	1,105,615		
December.....	1,954,633	1,113,788	589,973	408,830	121,143	43,714	9,632	67,797	523,815	840,845		
1967												
January.....	2,431,551	1,094,186	894,589	731,240	73,339	51,268	7,614	14,428	289,596	1,337,365		
February.....	2,122,913	1,116,672	864,065	808,026	56,050	22,112	7,285	26,632	251,241	1,061,241		
March.....	3,248,037	1,390,456	953,895	893,845	59,749	30,433	13,431	6,885	432,862	1,861,581		
April.....	2,302,092	956,497	687,639	642,616	45,024	28,415	9,660	6,929	268,858	1,483,595		
May.....	1,784,886	801,576	542,760	470,044	72,795	54,284	11,098	7,323	238,826	983,399		
June.....	2,364,223	1,547,377	1,090,659	1,041,310	49,348	24,698	11,157	13,593	456,719	816,846		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—New securities offered for cash sale in the United States 1—Continued

PART 2.—TYPE OF SECURITY

[Estimated gross proceeds in thousands of dollars †]

Calendar year or month	All types of securities				Bonds, debentures, and notes			Preferred stock	Common stock
	All issuers		Noncorporate		All issuers	Corporate			
	Corporate	Noncorporate	Corporate	Noncorporate					
1951.....	21,204,507	7,741,099	13,523,408	19,214,357	5,690,949	13,523,408	837,656	1,212,494	
1952.....	27,200,159	9,534,162	17,674,998	25,276,111	7,601,113	17,674,998	564,498	1,398,551	
1953.....	28,624,485	8,997,996	19,626,489	27,009,908	7,083,419	19,996,489	498,564	1,326,013	
1954.....	29,764,843	9,616,168	20,248,675	27,736,258	7,487,577	20,248,675	816,908	1,212,677	
1955.....	26,772,349	10,240,155	16,532,195	23,652,064	7,419,869	16,532,195	635,058	2,185,228	
1956.....	22,405,413	10,938,718	11,466,695	19,468,795	8,002,100	11,466,695	635,527	2,301,091	
1956.....	1,702,165	612,580	1,089,586	1,611,895	522,309	1,089,586	19,298	71,002	
January.....	2,001,199	747,790	1,253,408	1,733,340	479,932	1,253,408	128,308	130,551	
February.....	1,816,600	889,147	927,453	1,631,675	704,222	927,453	43,428	141,498	
March.....	1,877,289	915,772	961,518	1,634,757	673,239	961,518	31,018	211,515	
April.....	2,123,391	1,180,494	942,896	1,919,398	976,502	942,896	65,816	138,677	
May.....	2,163,979	1,892,975	1,271,004	1,932,004	661,000	1,271,004	50,023	181,953	
June.....	1,971,804	1,105,420	865,384	1,765,565	901,181	865,384	16,027	189,212	
July.....	1,492,927	693,483	799,444	1,350,743	551,299	799,444	50,326	91,888	
August.....	1,581,281	889,792	691,489	1,372,689	681,100	691,489	32,600	176,092	
September.....	1,691,518	773,464	918,054	1,602,763	484,709	918,054	138,748	160,007	
October.....	1,828,627	1,123,012	705,615	1,555,786	451,171	705,615	44,658	627,183	
November.....	1,954,633	1,113,788	840,845	1,756,281	915,436	840,845	15,809	182,544	
December.....	2,431,651	1,094,186	1,337,365	2,253,844	916,479	1,337,365	33,806	143,901	
1957.....	2,122,913	1,115,672	1,007,241	1,768,951	701,440	1,007,241	25,612	328,621	
January.....	3,248,037	1,386,456	1,861,581	2,933,665	1,072,084	1,861,581	37,947	276,456	
February.....	2,852,092	935,497	1,405,595	2,652,287	647,192	1,405,595	45,771	263,534	
March.....	1,784,886	801,576	983,309	1,674,652	691,322	983,309	25,367	84,887	
April.....	2,304,223	1,547,377	816,846	1,800,269	1,073,923	816,846	66,198	407,266	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—New securities offered for cash sale in the United States 1—Continued

PART 3.—TYPE OF ISSUER

[Estimated gross proceeds in thousands of dollars.]

Calendar year or month	Corporate										Noncorporate				
	Total corporate	Manufacturing	Mining ¹	Electric, gas and water	Railroad	Other transportation	Communication	Financial and real estate ²	Commercial and other	Total non-corporate	U. S. Gov. (including issues not guaranteed)	Federal agency (issues not guaranteed)	State and municipal	Foreign government and international	Non-profit institutions
1951.....	7,741,099	3,321,853	(3)	2,454,853	335,087	159,227	612,090	524,016	533,353	13,523,408	9,778,151	110,000	3,188,777	418,567	27,914
1952.....	9,534,162	4,038,794	(3)	2,674,994	525,205	497,094	790,239	515,178	552,958	17,674,998	12,577,446	459,058	4,401,317	222,743	14,434
1953.....	8,897,996	2,263,531	235,368	3,029,122	302,397	293,036	881,803	1,576,148	323,938	19,926,989	13,956,613	105,557	5,557,897	292,807	23,925
1954.....	9,516,168	2,268,040	538,697	3,713,811	479,322	299,432	720,102	1,075,518	421,547	20,248,675	12,532,250	458,304	6,965,642	244,721	44,768
1955.....	10,240,156	2,953,658	418,289	2,483,729	547,777	345,280	1,132,271	1,898,677	443,473	16,532,195	9,638,326	5,976,504	149,960	31,848	
1956.....	10,938,718	3,647,243	455,523	2,529,175	382,012	342,000	1,419,457	1,855,953	307,345	11,496,695	5,516,972	169,450	300,343	33,510	
1957.....	612,580	200,874	9,978	68,820	18,543	8,368	3,063	269,892	33,055	1,089,586	644,836	0	406,800	950	
January.....	747,790	207,246	19,746	190,806	30,769	8,395	37,385	217,282	29,897	1,535,408	543,964	0	708,444	0	
February.....	889,147	283,239	21,123	191,844	47,769	9,778	17,597	159,942	30,267	927,453	517,561	0	400,690	1,300	
March.....	915,772	343,004	12,054	297,311	13,892	40,821	14,260	154,850	19,869	452,552	60,000	0	390,541	8,625	
April.....	1,180,494	489,786	35,218	339,394	38,862	69,424	52,015	159,594	29,883	902,890	451,271	0	490,526	1,100	
May.....	1,892,975	305,338	57,732	236,057	33,347	27,271	17,570	189,693	24,911	1,271,094	436,951	0	736,896	2,905	
June.....	1,106,420	347,920	78,698	240,860	10,274	26,640	243,500	114,900	18,371	595,384	454,288	0	378,635	1,730	
July.....	683,483	216,525	67,717	157,417	22,307	15,792	54,352	117,400	16,369	356,169	356,363	0	333,950	1,400	
August.....	889,792	221,175	62,483	250,106	55,143	8,782	54,560	69,376	19,391	175,054	14,348	0	646,715	4,748	
September.....	773,404	329,580	15,071	231,997	29,029	6,554	68,544	89,342	37,417	388,350	388,350	0	311,864	4,911	
October.....	1,123,012	167,765	78,011	155,790	38,861	6,368	600,469	38,332	37,417	1,705,615	390,320	0	427,298	2,300	
November.....	1,113,788	538,263	17,682	159,668	43,714	105,720	76,229	153,310	18,957	840,845	390,320	0	427,298	2,300	
December.....	1,094,186	395,633	23,709	251,418	51,298	51,205	107,494	190,707	22,723	1,337,365	495,538	72,000	685,472	84,355	
January.....	1,116,672	588,118	42,526	265,415	6,397	9,397	47,012	112,707	58,395	1,007,241	385,587	0	568,928	49,375	
February.....	1,398,456	376,506	17,900	513,535	36,433	45,902	284,342	92,620	16,208	1,861,581	1,326,528	0	503,237	29,816	
March.....	966,497	324,188	21,123	383,948	28,415	37,120	47,873	95,557	38,273	1,405,595	125,000	0	763,411	123,249	
April.....	801,576	141,911	10,555	382,567	54,284	27,456	82,926	77,993	48,863	983,309	394,263	0	538,533	47,513	
May.....	1,547,377	699,694	19,579	444,232	24,998	35,095	138,528	212,869	12,844	816,845	362,324	60,000	350,393	1,800	
June.....	1,547,377	699,694	19,579	444,232	24,998	35,095	138,528	212,869	12,844	816,845	362,324	60,000	350,393	1,800	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—New securities offered for cash sale in the United States¹—Continued
PART 4.—PRIVATE PLACEMENT OF CORPORATE SECURITIES²
(Estimated gross proceeds in thousands of dollars³)

Calendar year or month	Type of security				Industry of issuer					Communi- cation	Financial and real estate	Commer- cial and other
	All private placements	Bonds, de- bentures, and notes	Stocks	Manufac- turing	Mining ⁴	Electric, gas and water	Railroad	Other transporta- tion				
1966												
January.....	3, 414, 691	3, 326, 457	88, 234	1, 975, 318	131	637, 137	3, 900	184, 326	55, 327	223, 314	365, 280	
February.....	3, 056, 525	3, 056, 525	45, 018	2, 940, 788	1, 225	665, 115	0	6, 236	71, 494	311, 860	353, 966	
March.....	3, 317, 572	3, 227, 514	90, 039	1, 070, 888	6, 298	731, 347	6, 494	205, 322	28, 030	886, 967	217, 744	
April.....	3, 468, 426	3, 484, 246	184, 179	1, 299, 882	106, 716	340, 237	9, 246	234, 242	107, 430	534, 341	203, 089	
May.....	3, 476, 994	3, 300, 973	176, 021	1, 197, 273	201, 826	506, 041	13, 728	815, 061	107, 640	807, 053	226, 473	
June.....	3, 886, 144	3, 776, 904	109, 151	1, 612, 652	134, 812	616, 319	11, 650	213, 494	91, 539	1, 028, 393	175, 041	
July.....	387, 246	381, 328	6, 918	137, 544	131	58, 186	0	6, 236	2, 350	168, 159	14, 020	
August.....	555, 757	531, 353	4, 424	86, 868	1, 225	56, 472	0	8, 316	8, 969	151, 840	22, 039	
September.....	356, 059	311, 300	13, 700	83, 971	6, 298	41, 407	0	28, 644	18, 030	126, 404	11, 080	
October.....	382, 659	352, 669	8, 100	167, 877	3, 442	61, 424	780	17, 186	2, 323	74, 452	13, 575	
November.....	406, 654	390, 325	18, 978	76, 737	15, 487	83, 143	1, 624	25, 672	4, 450	87, 131	15, 560	
December.....	353, 931	313, 147	14, 406	203, 646	9, 896	74, 741	0	4, 416	1, 500	100, 946	10, 638	
January.....	305, 233	301, 681	20, 733	139, 847	2, 478	61, 952	0	8, 461	5, 515	86, 597	29, 570	
February.....	189, 003	166, 897	3, 552	142, 284	52, 334	49, 771	0	1, 238	3, 379	42, 263	13, 963	
March.....	178, 645	169, 806	8, 840	107, 744	11, 852	23, 125	0	8, 782	2, 849	67, 386	3, 491	
April.....	275, 407	272, 155	3, 252	144, 202	16, 178	58, 744	0	6, 543	27, 850	30, 405	13, 110	
May.....	523, 815	514, 364	9, 451	256, 265	15, 792	41, 191	0	6, 363	13, 950	10, 655	11, 411	
June.....	289, 656	275, 865	13, 731	124, 804	1, 945	44, 075	0	24, 305	25, 345	87, 095	12, 024	
July.....	251, 617	247, 029	3, 680	79, 328	17, 246	36, 858	0	9, 397	2, 300	63, 404	43, 104	
August.....	452, 862	428, 999	3, 892	230, 494	7, 661	57, 977	0	45, 022	22, 077	69, 216	9, 834	
September.....	268, 826	261, 803	6, 915	99, 061	17, 889	35, 708	0	37, 000	14, 398	51, 043	13, 663	
October.....	258, 826	254, 011	8, 815	87, 022	3, 248	52, 833	0	15, 796	6, 653	56, 671	32, 761	
November.....	456, 719	440, 946	15, 772	298, 636	6, 625	71, 650	0	35, 036	2, 075	63, 959	4, 648	
December.....												

¹ The data in these tables cover substantially all new issues of securities offered for sale in the United States in amounts over \$100,000 and with terms to maturity of more than one year. Included in the compilation are issues privately placed as well as issues publicly offered, and unregistered issues as well as those registered under the Securities Act of 1933. The figures on publicly offered issues include a small amount of unsold securities, chiefly nonunderwritten issues of small companies. The figures on privately placed issues include securities actually issued but exclude securities which institutions have contracted to purchase but which had not been taken down during the period covered by the statistics. Also excluded are: intercorporate transactions; United States Government "Special Series" issues; and other sales directly to Federal agencies and trust accounts; notes issued exclusively to commercial banks; and corporate issues sold through continuous offering, such as issues of open-end investment companies. The chief sources of data are the financial press and documents filed with the Commission. Data for offerings of state and municipal securities are from totals published by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* and the *Bond Buyer*; these represent principal amounts instead of gross proceeds. All figures are subject to revision as new data are received. For data for the years 1934-50, see 18th Annual Report.

² Gross proceeds are derived by multiplying principal amounts or numbers of units by offering prices, except for state and municipal issues where principal amount is used. Slight discrepancies between the sum of figures in the tables and the totals shown are due to rounding.

³ Issues sold by competitive bidding directly to ultimate investors are classified as publicly offered issues.

⁴ Issues in this group include those between \$100,000 and \$300,000 in size which are exempt under Regulations A and D of the Securities Act of 1933.

⁵ Chiefly bank stock issues.

⁶ The bulk of the securities included in this category are exempt from registration under Sec. 4 (1) of the Securities Act of 1933.

⁷ Prior to 1933 issues of mining companies are included in the category "Commercial and other."

⁸ Excluding issues of investment companies.

⁹ Excluding issues sold by competitive bidding directly to ultimate investors.

TABLE 4.—Proposed uses of net proceeds from the sale of new corporate securities offered for cash in the United States

PART 1.—ALL CORPORATE

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Calendar year or month ¹	Proceeds		New money			Retirement of securities	Other purposes
	Total gross proceeds ²	Total net proceeds ³	Total new money	Plant and equipment	Working capital		
1951.....	7,741,099	7,608,520	6,531,403	5,110,105	1,421,298	486,413	588,703
1952.....	9,534,162	9,380,302	8,179,548	6,311,802	1,867,746	664,056	536,698
1953.....	8,897,996	8,754,721	7,959,966	5,646,840	2,313,126	260,023	534,733
1954.....	9,516,168	9,365,090	6,780,196	5,110,389	1,669,806	1,875,398	709,496
1955.....	10,240,155	10,048,855	7,957,394	5,333,328	2,624,066	1,227,494	863,967
1956.....	10,938,718	10,748,836	9,662,952	6,709,126	2,953,826	364,459	721,424
<i>1956</i>							
January.....	612,580	601,495	486,235	164,228	322,007	23,238	87,022
February.....	747,790	733,550	672,419	379,916	292,503	21,262	39,869
March.....	889,147	873,647	788,519	532,297	256,222	56,734	28,394
April.....	915,772	898,459	702,367	479,443	222,924	80,116	115,976
May.....	1,180,494	1,160,221	1,104,863	938,570	166,293	14,676	40,682
June.....	892,975	876,167	782,108	446,234	335,874	35,234	58,825
July.....	1,106,420	1,088,772	1,003,203	753,582	249,622	25,828	59,741
August.....	693,483	679,029	550,194	369,854	180,341	24,668	104,167
September.....	889,792	873,412	815,528	513,330	302,198	35,210	22,675
October.....	773,464	755,504	660,330	490,011	170,319	10,944	84,231
November.....	1,123,012	1,110,227	1,048,104	905,009	143,095	21,014	41,108
December.....	1,113,788	1,098,353	1,049,081	736,652	312,429	10,536	38,735
<i>1957</i>							
January.....	1,094,186	1,074,551	1,025,510	793,661	231,849	11,262	37,779
February.....	1,115,672	1,092,463	926,693	723,576	203,117	21,693	144,077
March.....	1,386,456	1,365,439	1,271,023	1,105,772	165,251	20,969	73,446
April.....	956,497	937,163	863,571	652,945	210,627	13,043	60,548
May.....	801,576	786,220	706,740	557,967	148,773	15,279	64,201
June.....	1,547,377	1,519,650	1,419,289	1,051,271	368,018	30,928	69,434

PART 2.—MANUFACTURING

1951.....	3,121,853	3,066,352	2,617,233	1,832,777	784,456	220,828	228,291
1952.....	4,038,794	3,973,363	3,421,892	2,179,563	1,242,329	260,850	290,621
1953.....	2,253,531	2,217,721	1,914,853	1,324,676	590,178	90,115	212,753
1954.....	2,268,040	2,234,016	1,838,907	1,009,495	829,413	189,537	205,571
1955.....	2,993,658	2,929,734	2,020,952	1,265,272	755,680	532,571	376,210
1956.....	3,647,243	3,578,502	2,944,378	1,928,034	1,016,344	242,684	391,440
<i>1956</i>							
January.....	200,874	196,403	107,838	57,025	50,814	25,665	62,900
February.....	207,246	201,843	155,707	100,345	55,362	19,179	26,957
March.....	283,229	276,491	238,358	149,601	88,757	24,068	14,066
April.....	343,004	336,838	173,475	114,142	59,333	78,070	85,294
May.....	496,766	478,352	459,273	407,783	51,491	11,138	7,940
June.....	305,338	300,446	252,404	125,072	127,332	19,368	28,675
July.....	347,539	341,471	301,088	174,936	126,152	8,013	32,371
August.....	216,525	212,461	151,281	75,089	76,192	16,092	45,088
September.....	221,175	216,286	201,606	142,959	58,646	10,263	4,417
October.....	329,580	320,943	245,034	146,935	98,099	7,002	68,908
November.....	167,765	166,119	140,694	68,136	72,558	18,695	6,730
December.....	538,203	530,848	517,621	366,010	151,610	5,133	8,095
<i>1957</i>							
January.....	395,633	388,813	375,310	302,413	72,896	7,623	5,880
February.....	558,118	545,180	428,300	363,722	64,579	1,772	115,107
March.....	376,506	370,151	343,002	279,502	63,500	4,084	23,065
April.....	324,188	317,403	273,336	171,644	101,692	2,922	41,145
May.....	141,911	138,410	103,664	46,872	56,792	3,742	31,004
June.....	659,634	647,354	583,548	419,245	164,302	21,285	42,522

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Proposed uses of net proceeds from the sale of new corporate securities offered for cash in the United States—Continued

PART 3.—MINING

[Amounts in thousands of dollars †]

Calendar year or month ‡	Proceeds		New money			Retirement of securities	Other purposes
	Total gross proceeds ‡	Total net proceeds ‡	Total new money	Plant and equipment	Working capital		
1951.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1952.....							
1953.....	235,368	222,051	199,151	113,104	86,048	1,912	20,988
1954.....	538,597	513,596	334,704	215,758	118,946	45,624	133,268
1955.....	415,289	390,758	325,490	197,394	128,096	3,921	61,347
1956.....	455,523	435,691	304,909	211,029	93,880	37,849	92,934
1956							
January.....	9,978	8,648	7,449	3,418	4,031	0	1,199
February.....	19,748	17,797	14,853	7,723	7,130	122	2,822
March.....	21,122	19,845	17,072	10,657	6,414	303	2,471
April.....	12,064	11,080	8,978	3,273	5,705	311	1,792
May.....	35,218	32,992	19,767	13,094	6,672	211	13,015
June.....	57,732	55,366	54,843	33,403	21,440	0	523
July.....	78,698	76,686	49,950	41,136	8,814	14,260	12,476
August.....	67,717	65,664	22,121	11,312	10,809	126	43,417
September.....	42,483	40,857	12,602	10,204	2,398	20,297	7,958
October.....	15,071	14,502	9,673	7,703	1,970	1,844	2,985
November.....	78,011	74,871	73,720	60,556	13,164	175	977
December.....	17,682	17,382	13,883	8,551	5,332	200	3,299
1967							
January.....	23,709	22,478	18,483	11,618	6,865	1,428	2,567
February.....	42,526	40,592	40,137	28,050	12,088	0	455
March.....	17,909	16,382	9,766	4,993	4,773	0	6,617
April.....	21,123	20,917	16,946	13,651	3,295	539	3,432
May.....	10,555	10,021	5,834	3,212	2,622	32	4,155
June.....	19,579	18,113	13,655	6,729	6,926	249	4,209

PART 4.—ELECTRIC, GAS AND WATER

1951.....	2,454,853	2,411,714	2,186,248	2,158,823	27,425	85,439	140,027
1952.....	2,674,694	2,626,377	2,457,823	2,441,862	15,961	87,726	80,827
1953.....	3,029,122	2,971,911	2,755,852	2,737,032	18,770	67,034	149,025
1954.....	3,713,311	3,664,922	2,597,651	2,582,366	15,285	989,799	77,473
1955.....	2,463,729	2,428,158	2,218,094	2,205,655	12,439	174,015	36,049
1956.....	2,529,175	2,487,493	2,409,886	2,394,928	14,957	13,794	63,814
1956							
January.....	68,820	67,869	64,829	64,157	672	1,290	1,750
February.....	199,606	195,811	194,950	192,155	2,795	0	861
March.....	191,844	189,189	185,306	184,749	556	93	3,790
April.....	297,511	292,835	285,782	282,136	3,645	514	6,539
May.....	339,394	334,900	333,556	333,407	3,149	370	3,774
June.....	236,057	232,284	223,593	219,798	3,795	6,320	2,371
July.....	240,866	236,726	231,836	231,662	174	200	4,691
August.....	157,417	154,660	153,587	153,448	140	572	500
September.....	250,106	245,823	238,395	237,577	818	4,300	3,128
October.....	231,997	226,742	220,844	220,775	69	0	5,899
November.....	155,790	153,450	138,418	138,373	45	0	15,032
December.....	159,968	157,204	138,789	136,689	2,101	134	18,280
1967							
January.....	251,418	247,346	230,654	230,631	23	267	16,425
February.....	265,415	261,016	234,245	226,575	7,670	13,664	13,107
March.....	513,535	505,735	456,560	456,560	0	16,086	33,089
April.....	363,948	356,891	346,375	346,219	155	5,470	5,047
May.....	362,667	356,363	327,795	327,251	545	8,233	20,335
June.....	444,232	436,865	424,380	424,073	307	0	11,485

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Proposed uses of net proceeds from the sale of new corporate securities offered for cash in the United States—Continued

PART 5.—RAILROAD

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Calendar year or month ¹	Proceeds		New money			Retirement of securities	Other purposes
	Total gross proceeds ²	Total net proceeds ³	Total new money	Plant and equipment	Working capital		
1951.....	335,087	331,864	296,917	291,886	5,030	34,214	733
1952.....	525,205	520,817	286,526	286,476	50	223,532	10,758
1953.....	302,397	298,904	267,024	244,254	22,770	31,879	0
1954.....	479,322	474,180	209,585	202,441	7,144	261,345	3,250
1955.....	547,777	540,945	215,702	214,411	1,291	318,965	5,679
1956.....	382,012	378,159	365,447	365,447	0	12,713	0
<i>1956</i>							
January.....	18,543	18,409	18,409	18,409	0	0	0
February.....	30,769	30,335	29,175	29,175	0	1,160	0
March.....	47,269	46,876	37,718	37,718	0	9,158	0
April.....	13,892	13,729	12,958	12,958	0	772	0
May.....	38,865	38,481	36,858	36,858	0	1,623	0
June.....	33,347	33,046	33,046	33,046	0	0	0
July.....	10,274	10,182	10,182	10,182	0	0	0
August.....	22,307	22,006	22,006	22,006	0	0	0
September.....	55,143	54,618	54,618	54,618	0	0	0
October.....	29,028	28,707	28,707	28,707	0	0	0
November.....	38,861	38,491	38,491	38,491	0	0	0
December.....	43,714	43,280	43,280	43,280	0	0	0
<i>1957</i>							
January.....	51,298	50,731	50,731	50,731	0	0	0
February.....	22,112	21,902	21,902	21,902	0	0	0
March.....	39,433	39,115	39,115	39,115	0	0	0
April.....	28,415	28,129	28,129	28,129	0	0	0
May.....	54,284	53,774	53,774	53,774	0	0	0
June.....	24,598	24,291	16,361	16,361	0	7,930	0

PART 6.—OTHER TRANSPORTATION

1951.....	159,227	158,240	131,009	123,217	7,792	18,478	8,763
1952.....	467,094	462,006	410,778	377,064	33,713	1,119	50,109
1953.....	293,036	289,859	264,880	260,568	4,312	3,949	21,031
1954.....	299,432	296,907	270,342	267,042	3,300	9,073	17,493
1955.....	345,280	341,717	237,366	220,971	16,395	13,769	85,582
1956.....	342,000	335,772	322,855	298,537	24,318	7,147	5,770
<i>1956</i>							
January.....	8,366	8,112	7,435	7,411	23	583	94
February.....	8,908	8,834	8,834	3,881	4,953	0	0
March.....	34,778	34,234	30,079	29,090	989	1,290	2,864
April.....	40,881	40,184	40,184	38,255	1,929	0	0
May.....	50,424	49,788	49,137	47,004	2,133	217	434
June.....	27,271	26,206	21,098	15,116	5,982	5,057	51
July.....	26,649	25,528	25,022	22,641	2,382	0	505
August.....	15,293	14,773	14,773	13,424	1,349	0	0
September.....	8,782	8,745	8,636	8,527	109	0	109
October.....	8,554	8,266	7,741	6,989	753	0	525
November.....	6,368	6,343	6,298	6,249	50	0	50
December.....	105,720	104,753	103,616	99,950	3,667	0	1,137
<i>1957</i>							
January.....	51,205	50,571	50,046	49,784	262	0	525
February.....	9,397	9,383	8,695	8,351	344	0	688
March.....	45,902	45,643	44,059	43,222	837	0	1,584
April.....	37,120	36,965	35,785	34,537	1,198	0	1,180
May.....	27,458	26,215	26,110	21,341	4,769	0	105
June.....	35,085	34,970	33,992	33,223	768	210	768

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Proposed uses of net proceeds from the sale of new corporate securities offered for cash in the United States—Continued

PART 7.—COMMUNICATION

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Calendar year or month ¹	Proceeds		New money			Retirement of securities	Other purposes
	Total gross proceeds ²	Total net proceeds ³	Total new money	Plant and equipment	Working capital		
1951.....	612,080	605,095	594,324	574,417	19,907	5,231	5,540
1952.....	760,239	753,169	738,924	736,996	1,928	6,095	8,151
1953.....	881,853	873,726	860,937	841,600	19,367	3,164	9,596
1954.....	720,102	710,819	641,487	639,376	2,111	60,089	9,243
1955.....	1,132,271	1,121,408	1,039,611	1,038,092	1,520	76,567	5,230
1956.....	1,419,457	1,405,006	1,371,471	1,369,832	1,639	20,674	12,861
<i>1956</i>							
January.....	3,063	3,009	1,816	1,710	107	0	1,192
February.....	37,385	36,940	35,426	35,426	0	800	714
March.....	121,567	120,127	102,232	102,232	0	17,896	0
April.....	15,274	14,860	14,841	14,214	627	0	19
May.....	82,055	80,642	80,595	80,550	45	47	0
June.....	11,570	10,938	10,384	10,264	120	0	554
July.....	263,390	261,012	260,837	260,837	0	0	175
August.....	83,352	82,299	81,156	81,156	0	73	1,070
September.....	56,560	56,131	56,131	56,032	99	0	0
October.....	68,544	67,619	67,321	67,263	59	0	297
November.....	600,469	597,020	587,512	587,413	98	669	8,839
December.....	76,229	74,410	73,221	72,737	484	1,189	0
<i>1957</i>							
January.....	107,494	105,944	105,017	105,017	0	864	63
February.....	47,012	46,261	46,261	46,177	84	0	0
March.....	284,342	281,659	273,937	273,935	52	577	7,095
April.....	47,873	47,255	44,881	44,829	52	198	2,176
May.....	82,926	81,519	78,899	78,799	0	0	2,720
June.....	138,528	136,624	136,519	136,486	33	35	70

PART 8.—FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE

1951.....	524,616	515,267	368,485	15,686	352,800	66,030	80,751
1952.....	515,178	508,184	409,630	14,243	395,387	60,498	38,056
1953.....	1,576,048	1,560,672	1,452,279	32,116	1,420,162	24,225	84,168
1954.....	1,075,818	1,061,015	619,165	29,547	589,608	273,043	168,817
1955.....	1,898,677	1,867,837	1,606,145	33,472	1,572,672	56,010	205,731
1956.....	1,855,963	1,831,550	1,703,487	39,038	1,664,449	16,947	111,116
<i>1956</i>							
January.....	269,882	267,500	249,944	669	249,274	600	16,957
February.....	217,282	215,986	215,343	2,882	212,461	0	643
March.....	158,042	156,520	152,341	5,242	147,099	1,391	2,788
April.....	174,246	170,501	150,473	10,625	139,849	175	19,852
May.....	120,891	119,491	101,744	2,594	99,151	1,071	16,676
June.....	198,758	196,015	170,013	731	169,282	3,904	22,098
July.....	104,663	103,429	96,569	162	96,407	1,880	4,981
August.....	111,996	108,793	90,095	6,322	83,773	6,974	11,724
September.....	239,178	235,747	232,047	178	231,870	130	3,570
October.....	69,369	68,323	64,930	3,555	61,374	56	3,337
November.....	38,332	37,317	36,105	2,285	33,820	100	1,112
December.....	153,315	151,927	143,883	3,794	140,089	667	7,377
<i>1957</i>							
January.....	190,707	187,071	176,027	32,947	143,080	348	10,696
February.....	112,707	110,625	97,719	10,969	86,750	2,400	10,505
March.....	92,620	91,200	89,960	313	89,647	0	1,240
April.....	95,557	93,400	91,136	7,443	83,692	0	2,265
May.....	72,993	72,118	70,300	346	69,954	385	1,433
June.....	212,869	210,109	200,285	9,149	191,136	0	9,824

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Proposed uses of net proceeds from the sale of new corporate securities offered for cash in the United States—Continued*

PART 9.—COMMERCIAL AND OTHER

[Amounts in thousands of dollars ¹]

Calendar year or month ²	Proceeds		New money			Retirement of securities	Other purposes
	Total gross proceeds ³	Total net proceeds ³	Total new money	Plant and equipment	Working capital		
1951.....	533, 383	517, 988	337, 187	113, 209	223, 888	56, 194	124, 607
1952.....	552, 958	536, 386	453, 975	275, 598	178, 377	24, 235	58, 176
1953.....	326, 640	319, 877	244, 960	93, 441	151, 519	37, 745	37, 172
1954.....	421, 547	409, 635	268, 364	164, 365	104, 000	46, 889	94, 382
1955.....	448, 473	428, 848	294, 035	158, 061	135, 974	46, 676	88, 138
1956.....	307, 355	299, 663	240, 521	102, 281	138, 239	12, 652	43, 491
<i>1956</i>							
January.....	33, 055	31, 545	28, 516	11, 430	17, 086	100	2, 929
February.....	26, 847	26, 002	18, 131	8, 328	9, 803	0	7, 871
March.....	31, 297	30, 365	25, 414	13, 007	12, 407	2, 536	2, 416
April.....	19, 100	18, 431	15, 675	3, 839	11, 837	275	2, 481
May.....	26, 883	25, 576	23, 933	17, 281	6, 652	0	1, 643
June.....	22, 901	21, 866	16, 728	8, 804	7, 924	586	4, 553
July.....	34, 342	33, 738	27, 721	12, 027	15, 694	1, 475	4, 542
August.....	18, 871	18, 373	15, 175	7, 098	8, 077	830	2, 368
September.....	16, 366	15, 205	11, 494	3, 286	8, 258	220	3, 492
October.....	21, 321	20, 402	16, 080	8, 084	7, 996	2, 042	2, 280
November.....	37, 417	36, 610	26, 866	3, 507	23, 360	1, 375	8, 369
December.....	18, 957	18, 549	14, 788	5, 642	9, 146	3, 215	547
<i>1957</i>							
January.....	22, 723	21, 598	19, 241	10, 519	8, 722	733	1, 624
February.....	58, 585	57, 504	49, 432	17, 851	31, 602	3, 857	4, 214
March.....	16, 208	15, 554	14, 575	8, 132	6, 443	222	757
April.....	38, 273	36, 202	26, 984	6, 442	20, 542	3, 915	5, 304
May.....	48, 883	47, 739	40, 463	26, 372	14, 090	2, 887	4, 449
June.....	12, 844	12, 325	10, 550	6, 005	4, 545	1, 220	555

¹ Slight discrepancies between the sum of figures in the tables and the totals shown are due to rounding.

² For earlier data see 18th Annual Report.

³ Total estimated gross proceeds represent the amount paid for the securities by investors, while total estimated net proceeds represent the amount received by the issuer after payment of compensation to distributors and other costs of flotation.

⁴ Included with "Commercial and other."

TABLE 5.—A summary of corporate securities publicly offered and privately placed in each year from 1934 through June 1957

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Calendar year	Total			Public offerings			Private placements			Private placements as percent of total	
	All Issues	Debt Issues	Equity Issues	All Issues	Debt Issues	Equity Issues	All Issues	Debt Issues	Equity Issues	All Issues	Debt Issues
	1934.....	397	372	25	305	230	25	92	92	0	23.2
1935.....	2,332	2,225	108	1,945	1,840	106	387	386	2	16.6	17.8
1936.....	4,572	4,029	543	4,199	3,660	539	373	369	4	8.2	9.2
1937.....	2,309	1,618	691	1,979	1,291	688	330	327	3	14.3	20.2
1938.....	2,155	2,044	111	1,463	1,353	110	692	691	1	32.1	33.8
1939.....	2,154	1,979	185	1,458	1,276	181	706	703	4	32.6	35.5
1940.....	2,677	2,386	291	1,912	1,628	284	765	768	7	28.6	31.8
1941.....	2,667	2,386	277	1,854	1,578	276	813	811	2	30.5	33.9
1942.....	1,062	917	146	642	506	136	420	411	9	39.5	44.8
1943.....	1,170	990	180	798	621	178	372	369	3	31.8	37.3
1944.....	3,202	2,670	532	2,415	1,892	524	787	778	9	24.6	29.1
1945.....	6,011	4,855	1,155	4,889	3,851	1,038	1,022	1,004	18	17.0	20.7
1946.....	6,900	4,832	2,068	4,983	3,019	1,963	917	1,863	54	34.8	38.2
1947.....	6,577	5,036	1,541	4,342	2,889	1,453	2,235	2,147	88	27.0	42.6
1948.....	7,078	5,973	1,106	3,991	2,985	1,028	3,087	3,008	79	43.6	50.4
1949.....	6,052	4,890	1,161	3,550	2,437	1,112	2,502	2,453	49	41.3	50.2
1950.....	6,352	4,920	1,432	3,681	2,450	1,231	2,860	2,560	120	42.1	52.0
1951.....	7,741	5,691	2,050	4,326	2,364	1,963	3,415	3,226	88	44.1	58.4
1952.....	9,534	7,691	1,843	5,333	3,645	1,688	4,002	3,957	45	42.0	52.1
1953.....	8,898	7,083	1,815	5,680	3,856	1,795	3,318	3,228	90	37.3	45.6
1954.....	9,516	7,488	2,028	6,848	4,003	2,844	3,668	3,484	184	38.0	46.5
1955.....	10,240	7,490	2,750	8,783	4,119	4,664	3,477	3,391	176	34.0	44.5
1956.....	10,639	8,002	2,637	7,053	4,225	2,827	3,864	3,777	100	35.3	47.2
1957 (January-June).....	6,892	6,162	1,730	4,943	3,283	1,660	1,858	1,910	49	28.3	37.0

TABLE 6.—*Denial and suspension orders issued pursuant to Regulations A and D under the Securities Act of 1933 during the fiscal year 1957*

Denial Orders—

Regulation A:

DanCu Chemical Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Securities Act Release No. 3746 (January 31, 1957).

Regulation D:

Thunderbird Minerals, Ltd., Calgary, Alberta, Canada; Securities Act Release No. 3676 (August 13, 1956).

Suspension Orders—

Regulation A:

Adirondack Uranium & Mineral Corp., Whitesboro, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3704 (October 4, 1956).

Aircasters, Inc., Red Bank, N. J., Securities Act Release No. 3767 (March 22, 1957).

Albuquerque Electronics Corp., Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Securities Act Release No. 3683 (August 23, 1956).

Amalgamated American Oil Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; Securities Act Release No. 3752 (February 6, 1957).

American General Oil & Gas Co., Houston, Tex.; Securities Act Release No. 3799 (June 6, 1957).

American States Oil Co., Pauls Valley, Okla.; Securities Act Release No. 3721 (November 21, 1956).

Howard Hoyt as the Ankle Aweigh Co., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3740 (January 11, 1957).

Apache Uranium Co., Las Vegas, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3681 (August 22, 1956).

Apex Uranium, Inc., Denver, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3694 (September 26, 1956).

Arizona Cheese & Cattle Co., Phoenix, Ariz.; Securities Act Release No. 3752 (February 6, 1957).

Arliss Plastics Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3805 (June 26, 1957).

Arrow Graphic Corp., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3681 (August 22, 1956).

Automatic Garage Corp. of New York, New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3747 (February 1, 1957).

Backers Discount & Finance Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.; Securities Act Release No. 3721 (November 21, 1956).

Bald Eagle Gold Mining Co., Kingman, Ariz.; Securities Act Release No. 3773 (April 4, 1957).

Bapay Minerals, Inc., Tungstonia, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3778 (April 15, 1957).

Beehive Uranium Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah; Securities Act Release No. 3688 (September 4, 1956).

Bethlehem Mining & Exploration Corp., San Diego, Calif.; Securities Act Release No. 3743 (January 18, 1957).

Bevanda Mines, Inc., Lovelock, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3731 (December 19, 1956).

Blackstone Uranium Mines, Inc., Denver, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3656 (July 6, 1956).

Blue Canyon Uranium, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah; Securities Act Release No. 3713 (November 2, 1956).

TABLE 6.—*Denial and suspension orders issued pursuant to Regulations A and D under the Securities Act of 1933 during the fiscal year 1957—Continued*

Suspension Orders—Continued

Regulation A—Continued

- Boriana Lease (Ltd. Partnership), Kingman, Ariz.; Securities Act Release No. 3724 (November 28, 1956).
- British Industries Corp., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Releases No. 3767 and 3787 (March 22, 1957; vacated May 21, 1957).
- G. Donald Walden as The By George Co., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3767 (March 22, 1957).
- California-Utah Petroleum & Uranium Co., Moab, Utah; Securities Act Release No. 3753 (February 11, 1957).
- Capitol Reef Uranium Corp., Reno, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3770 (April 1, 1957).
- Carbon Uranium Co., Utah; Securities Act Release No. 3802 (June 13, 1957).
- Central Reserve Oil Co., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3656 (July 6, 1956).
- Central Wyoming Oil & Uranium Corp., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3774 (April 5, 1957).
- Century Controls Corp., Farmingdale, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3798 (June 4, 1957).
- Century Controls Corp., Farmingdale, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3798 (June 4, 1957).
- Chemical & Fibre Associates, Inc., Reno, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3752 (February 6, 1957).
- Co-Em-Co Mining & Exploration Co., Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah; Securities Act Release No. 3801 (June 11, 1957).
- Comanche Creek Oil Co., Redondo Beach, Calif.; Securities Act Release No. 3779 (April 17, 1957).
- Comstock Uranium-Tungsten Co., Inc., Elko, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3684 (August 28, 1956).
- Consolidated Fiberglass, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3695 (September 26, 1956).
- Contact Uranium Mines, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3793 (May 27, 1957).
- Cortez Uranium & Mining Co., Denver, Colo.; Securities Act Releases No. 3688 and 3736 (September 4, 1956; vacated December 27, 1956).
- Cozona Uranium Corp., Las Vegas, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3798 (June 4, 1957).
- Crencor Corp., Reno, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3776 (April 9, 1957).
- Crestmark Cruisene, Inc., Babylon, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3718 (November 13, 1956).
- Cuyama Hills Oil Corp., Bakersfield, Calif.; Securities Act Release No. 3720 (November 16, 1956).
- DanCu Chemical Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Securities Act Release No. 3773 (December 20, 1956).
- Dakota-Montana Oil Leaseholds, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3659 (July 20, 1956).
- Dalmid Oil & Uranium, Inc., Grand Junction, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3688 (September 4, 1956).
- Dal-Tex Uranium Corp., Dallas, Tex.; Securities Act Release No. 3720 (November 16, 1956).

TABLE 6.—*Denial and suspension orders issued pursuant to Regulations A and D under the Securities Act of 1933 during the fiscal year 1957—Continued*

Suspension Orders—Continued

Regulation A—Continued

- Desert Queen Uranium Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; Securities Act Release No. 3776 (April 8, 1957).
- Diversified Resources, Inc., Grand Junction, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3688 (September 4, 1956).
- Electronic Micro-Ledger Accounting Corp., Boston, Mass.; Securities Act Release No. 3781 (April 25, 1957).
- El Rey Uranium Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah; Securities Act Release No. 3713 (November 2, 1956).
- Epsolon Uranium Corp., St. George, Utah; Securities Act Release No. 3776 (April 9, 1957).
- Estate Security, Inc., Riverside, Calif.; Securities Act Release No. 3732 (December 19, 1956).
- Foster Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3720 (November 16, 1956).
- Gas Hills Mining & Oil Inc., Kemmerer, Wyo.; Securities Act Release No. 3721 (November 21, 1956).
- Gibraltar Uranium Corp., Denver, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3773 (April 3, 1957).
- Glory Hole, Inc., Central City, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3720 (November 16, 1956).
- Goldfield Uranium Inc., Goldfield, Nev.; Securities Act Releases No. 3657 and 3765 (July 9, 1956; vacated March 20, 1957).
- Griff Mines Inc., Winnemucca, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3744 (January 22, 1957).
- Guidon Corp. (The), Elkton, Md.; Securities Act Release No. 3754 (February 12, 1957).
- Richard Culver Ott as The Happy Dollar Co., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3756 (February 19, 1957).
- Hard Rock Mining Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Securities Act Release No. 3659 (July 11, 1956).
- Hardy-Griffin Engineering Corp., Houston, Tex.; Securities Act Release No. 3760 (March 12, 1957).
- Hidden Dome Exploration Co., Inc., Las Vegas, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3717 (November 9, 1956).
- Holiday Tungsten & Uranium Co., Denver, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3713 (November 2, 1956).
- Hugh E. Faulders, Wichita, Kans.; Securities Act Release No. 3713 (November 2, 1956).
- Idea, Inc., Silver Spring, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3733 (December 20, 1956).
- International Sound Films, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.; Securities Act Release No. 3657 (July 9, 1956).
- Iola Uranium Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Securities Act Releases No. 3688 and 3757 (September 4, 1956; vacated February 25, 1957).
- J-T-J Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.; Securities Act Release No. 3712 (November 2, 1956).
- Kwik-Fizz, Arcadia, Calif.; Securities Act Release No. 3752 (February 6, 1957).
- Lithium Metal Reduction Corp., Washington, D. C.; Securities Act Release No. 3718 (November 13, 1956).

TABLE 6.—*Denial and suspension orders issued pursuant to Regulations A and D under the Securities Act of 1933 during the fiscal year 1957—Continued*

Suspension Orders—Continued

Regulation A—Continued

- Lockhart Basin Uranium Corp., Ogden, Utah; Securities Act Release No. 3798 (May 21, 1957).
- Loring Pharmacal Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3723 (November 27, 1956).
- Mack-Lang Uranium Corp., Lander, Wyo.; Securities Act Release No. 3778 (April 15, 1957).
- Manhattan Mercury Corp., Denver, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3774 (April 4, 1957).
- Mid-Hudson National Gas Corp., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3769 (March 27, 1957).
- Military Investors Financial Corp., Houston, Tex.; Securities Act Release No. 3660 (July 12, 1956).
- Milneal Enterprises, Inc., Reno, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3721 (November 21, 1956).
- Mineral Concentrating Co. of America (Mincona), Desplains, Ill.; Securities Act Release No. 3773 (April 4, 1957).
- Moder-Rate Homes, Inc., Bradford, Pa.; Securities Act Release No. 3774 (April 5, 1957).
- Mon-O-Co Oil Corp., Billings, Mont.; Securities Act Release No. 3785 (May 13, 1957).
- Mr. Petroleum, Inc., Denver, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3694 (September 26, 1956).
- National Bankers Life Insurance Co., Dallas, Tex.; Securities Act Release No. 3769 (March 26, 1957).
- National Lithium Corp., Denver, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3688 (September 4, 1956).
- Neva U Tex Uranium, Inc., Goldfield, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3657 (July 9, 1956).
- New England Uranium-Oil Corp., Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Securities Act Release No. 3730 (December 17, 1956).
- Nilsson Gage Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3772 (April 3, 1957).
- North Star Oil & Uranium Corp., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3769 (March 27, 1956).
- Northwest Oil & Refining Corp., Billings, Mont.; Securities Act Releases No. 3745 and 3763 (January 25, 1957; vacated March 14, 1957).
- Okona Uranium Corp., Las Vegas, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3723 (November 27, 1956).
- Bernard Rosen & Julian Bercovici as the One More Chance Co., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3723 (November 27, 1956).
- Oregon Timber Products Co., Inc., Reno, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3720 (November 16, 1956).
- Ouachita Mining Co., Inc., Ark.; Securities Act Release No. 3741 (January 16, 1957).
- Popular Drug Stores, Inc., Reno, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3741 (January 16, 1957).
- Violla Rubber and Clifford Hayman as the Postman Co., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3767 (March 22, 1957).
- Producers Fuel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Securities Act Release No. 3755 (February 15, 1957).

TABLE 6.—*Denial and suspension orders issued pursuant to Regulations A and D under the Securities Act of 1933 during the fiscal year 1957—Continued*

Suspension Orders—Continued

Regulation A—Continued

Rabin Sales Co., Belle Glade, Fla.; Securities Act Release No. 3803 (June 21, 1957).
Realty Mortgage Co., Denver, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3694 (September 26, 1956).
Rextrug Mills, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3720 (November 16, 1956).
San Fernando Valley Uranium, Inc., Las Vegas, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3694 (September 26, 1956).
Scott Uranium Co. (The), Loveland, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3656 (July 7, 1956).
Sharron Oil & Gas Co., Inc., Denver, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3741 (January 16, 1957).
Sheba Uranium Mining & Exploration, Inc., Ogden, Utah; Securities Act Release No. 3785 (May 13, 1957).
Strategic Metals, Inc., Tungstonia, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3688 (September 4, 1956).
Super-Seal Piston Ring Corp., Brownwood, Tex.; Securities Act Release No. 3800 (June 10, 1957).
Teton Oil & Minerals Co., Denver, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3688 (September 4, 1956).
Texas Western Oil & Uranium Co., Denver, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3766 (March 21, 1957).
Thunderbird Uranium Corp., Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Securities Act Release No. 3804 (June 24, 1957).
Trabella Uranium Mines, Inc., Colorado Springs, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3713 (November 2, 1956).
Transworld Mercantile Corp., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3767 (March 22, 1957).
Triassic Uranium, Inc., Casper, Wyo.; Securities Act Release No. 3807 (June 27, 1957).
Tri-Dent Corp. (The), Jersey City, N. J.; Securities Act Release No. 3765 (March 20, 1957).
Underwriters Factors Corp., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3776 (April 9, 1957).
Union Gulf Oil & Mining Corp., Denver, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3805 (June 26, 1957).
United Business Underwriters, Ltd., Salt Lake City, Utah; Securities Act Release No. 3657 (July 9, 1956).
U. S. Fibre Glass Industrial Plastics, Inc., Norwood, N. J.; Securities Act Release No. 3786 (May 15, 1957).
United States Rare Earths, Inc., Denver, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3730 (December 17, 1956).
United Uranium Corp., Denver, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3795 (May 31, 1957).
Universal Petroleum Exploration & Drilling Corp., Las Vegas, Nev.; Securities Act Release No. 3779 (April 17, 1957).
Urainbow, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah; Securities Act Release No. 3746 (January 31, 1957).
Uranium Oxide Producers, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3673 (August 9, 1956).

TABLE 6.—*Denial and suspension orders issued pursuant to Regulations A and D under the Securities Act of 1933 during the fiscal year 1957—Continued*

Suspension Orders—Continued

Regulation A—Continued

Uranium Technicians Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah; Securities Act Release No. 3702 (October 3, 1956).

Utah Moab Uranium Corp., Provo, Utah; Securities Act Release No. 3683 (August 23, 1956).

Utah Petroleum & Gas Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; Securities Act Release No. 3671 (August 6, 1956).

Vanura Uranium, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah; Securities Act Release No. 3726 (December 7, 1956).

White Sage Uranium Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah; Securities Act Release No. 3764 (March 18, 1957).

William Tell Productions, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Securities Act Release No. 3687 (September 5, 1957).

Wing E-E, Inc., Denver, Colo.; Securities Act Release No. 3688 (September 4, 1956).

Regulation D:

Colonial Asbestos Corp., Ltd., Kitchener, Ontario, Canada; Securities Act Release No. 3806 (June 27, 1956).

Findings, opinions and orders permanently suspending the exemption were issued in the following five cases under Regulation A and two cases under Regulation D:

Regulation A:

Coastal Finance Corp.; Securities Act Release No. 3775 (April 10, 1957).

Dix Uranium Corp.; Securities Act Release No. 3796 (June 5, 1957).

Television Western, Inc.; Securities Act Release No. 3708 (October 18, 1956).

Sun Valley Mining Corp.; Securities Act Release No. 3701 (October 3, 1956).

U-H Uranium Corp.; Securities Act Release No. 3691 (September 21, 1956).

Regulation D:

Hawker Uranium Mines, Ltd.; Securities Act Release No. 3758 (March 5, 1957).

North Country Uranium and Minerals, Ltd.; Securities Act Release No. 3758 (March 5, 1957).

TABLE 7.—Brokers and dealers registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934¹—effective registrations as of June 30, 1957, classified by type of organization and by location of principal office

Location of principal office	Number of registrants				Number of proprietors, partners, officers, etc. ²			
	Total	Sole proprietorships	Partnerships	Corporations ⁴	Total	Sole proprietorships	Partnerships	Corporations ⁴
Alabama.....	31	10	7	14	94	10	23	61
Arizona.....	26	5	10	11	106	5	25	76
Arkansas.....	23	13	3	7	45	13	6	26
California.....	330	142	84	104	1,138	142	437	559
Colorado.....	114	50	7	57	354	50	29	275
Connecticut.....	42	18	10	14	172	18	57	97
Delaware.....	8	1	2	5	48	1	16	31
District of Columbia.....	87	30	23	34	329	30	86	213
Florida.....	86	35	16	35	234	35	41	158
Georgia.....	40	13	6	21	156	13	25	118
Idaho.....	13	7	2	4	27	7	5	15
Illinois.....	193	46	65	82	927	46	304	577
Indiana.....	56	26	7	23	158	26	13	119
Iowa.....	33	12	5	16	96	12	10	74
Kansas.....	32	10	7	15	127	10	20	97
Kentucky.....	19	7	6	6	64	7	20	37
Louisiana.....	60	34	16	10	115	34	46	35
Maine.....	31	11	2	18	90	11	8	71
Maryland.....	43	19	16	8	139	19	88	32
Massachusetts.....	204	84	31	89	868	84	196	588
Michigan.....	54	11	18	25	246	11	94	141
Minnesota.....	52	10	9	33	263	10	32	221
Mississippi.....	22	11	7	4	43	11	16	16
Missouri.....	94	22	22	50	465	22	137	306
Montana.....	7	4	1	2	13	4	2	7
Nebraska.....	29	11	1	17	114	11	2	101
Nevada.....	16	12	0	4	26	12	0	14
New Hampshire.....	12	9	0	3	28	9	0	19
New Jersey.....	201	121	36	44	422	121	89	212
New Mexico.....	13	7	2	4	30	7	5	18
New York State (excluding New York City).....	331	225	38	68	614	225	119	270
North Carolina.....	36	13	6	17	150	13	17	120
North Dakota.....	4	3	0	1	8	3	0	5
Ohio.....	134	29	40	65	546	29	185	332
Oklahoma.....	47	31	7	9	81	31	14	36
Oregon.....	25	8	6	11	69	8	14	47
Pennsylvania.....	205	63	80	62	801	63	363	375
Rhode Island.....	23	8	11	4	50	8	32	10
South Carolina.....	29	13	4	12	84	13	9	62
South Dakota.....	9	6	0	3	17	6	0	11
Tennessee.....	37	13	6	18	146	13	20	113
Texas.....	266	135	33	98	717	135	91	491
Utah.....	51	12	8	31	171	12	29	130
Vermont.....	2	1	0	1	10	1	0	9
Virginia.....	44	19	14	11	132	19	59	54
Washington.....	82	43	8	31	234	43	19	172
West Virginia.....	13	8	3	2	27	8	9	10
Wisconsin.....	48	11	5	32	200	11	24	165
Wyoming.....	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
Total (excluding New York City).....	3,362	1,437	690	1,235	10,999	1,437	2,836	6,726
New York City.....	1,318	378	590	350	5,685	378	3,541	1,766
	4,680	1,815	1,280	1,585	16,684	1,815	6,377	8,492

¹ Domestic registrants only, excludes 90 outside continental limits of the United States.

² Includes directors, officers, trustees, and all other persons occupying similar status or performing similar functions.

³ Allocations made among States on the basis of location of principal offices of registrants, not actual location of persons. Information taken from latest reports filed prior to June 30, 1957.

⁴ Includes all forms of organizations other than sole proprietorships and partnerships.

TABLE 8.—Unlisted stocks on securities exchanges ¹

PART 1.—NUMBER OF STOCKS ON THE EXCHANGES IN THE VARIOUS UNLISTED CATEGORIES: AS OF JUNE 30, 1957

Exchanges	Unlisted only ²		Listed and registered on another exchange		
	Clause 1	Clause 3	Clause 1	Clause 2	Clause 3 ⁴
American.....	213	2	42	2	1
Boston.....	1	0	154	192	0
Chicago Board of Trade.....	3	0	2	0	0
Cincinnati.....	0	0	0	95	0
Detroit.....	0	0	14	103	0
Honolulu.....	17	0	0	0	0
Midwest.....	0	0	0	115	0
New Orleans.....	8	0	4	2	0
Pacific Coast.....	29	0	62	163	0
Philadelphia-Baltimore.....	4	0	247	173	0
Pittsburgh.....	0	0	16	59	0
Salt Lake.....	3	0	0	0	1
Spokane.....	4	0	1	1	0
Wheeling.....	0	0	0	3	0
Total ⁵	282	2	542	908	2

PART 2.—UNLISTED SHARE VOLUME ON THE EXCHANGES—CALENDAR YEAR 1956

Exchanges	Unlisted only		Listed and registered on another exchange		
	Clause 1	Clause 3	Clause 1	Clause 2	Clause 3
American.....	31, 210, 479	12, 000	4, 602, 050	1, 521, 800	15, 380
Boston.....	7, 925	0	2, 122, 730	1, 717, 696	0
Chicago Board of Trade.....	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati.....	0	0	0	291, 384	0
Detroit.....	0	0	164, 709	1, 444, 702	0
Honolulu.....	51, 987	0	0	0	0
Midwest.....	0	0	0	5, 840, 560	0
New Orleans.....	72, 930	0	819	90	0
Pacific Coast ⁶	2, 444, 976	0	2, 249, 009	5, 092, 942	0
Philadelphia-Baltimore.....	5, 353	0	2, 822, 351	1, 873, 113	0
Pittsburgh.....	0	0	261, 252	206, 724	0
Salt Lake.....	20	0	0	0	524
Spokane.....	49, 585	0	300	0	0
Wheeling.....	0	0	0	1, 376	0
Total.....	38, 843, 255	12, 000	12, 223, 220	17, 990, 387	15, 904

¹ Refer to text under heading "Unlisted Trading Privileges on Exchanges." Volumes are as reported by the stock exchanges or other reporting agencies and are exclusive of those in short-term rights.

² The categories are according to clauses 1, 2, and 3 of sec 12 (f) of the Securities Exchange Act.

³ None of these issues has any listed status on any domestic exchange, except that 9 of the 29 Pacific Coast Stock Exchange issues are also listed on an exempted exchange.

⁴ These issues became listed and registered on other exchanges subsequent to their admission to unlisted trading on the exchanges as shown.

⁵ Duplication of issues among exchanges brings the figures to more than the actual number of issues involved.

⁶ Combined figures for the San Francisco Stock Exchange and the Los Angeles Stock Exchange which were merged on December 31, 1956, forming the Pacific Coast Stock Exchange.

TABLE 9.—Number of issuers and security issues on exchanges

PART 1.—UNDUPLICATED NUMBER OF STOCK AND BOND ISSUES ON ALL EXCHANGES AND THE NUMBER OF ISSUERS INVOLVED AS OF JUNE 30, 1957

Status under the Act	Stocks	Bonds	Total stocks and bonds	Issuers involved
Registered pursuant to sec 12 (b), (c), and (d).....	2,667	1,063	3,730	2,256
Temporarily exempted from registration.....	14	6	20	11
Admitted to unlisted trading privileges on registered exchanges pursuant to sec. 12 (f).....	256	37	293	231
Listed on exempted exchanges under exemption orders of the Commission.....	72	7	79	59
Admitted to unlisted trading privileges on exempted exchanges pursuant to exemption orders of the Commission.....	16	-----	16	16
Unduplicated totals.....	3,025	1,113	4,138	2,573

PART 2.—NUMBER OF ISSUERS AND SECURITY ISSUES ON EACH EXCHANGE AS OF JUNE 30, 1957.

Exchanges	Issuers	Stocks					Total	Bonds				
		R	X	U	XL	XU		R	X	U	XL	Total
American.....	811	605	2	260	-----	-----	867	20	-----	39	-----	59
Boston.....	408	76	-----	347	-----	-----	423	16	-----	-----	-----	16
Chicago Board of Trade.....	12	7	-----	5	-----	-----	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cincinnati.....	134	47	-----	95	-----	-----	142	7	1	-----	-----	8
Colorado Springs.....	12	-----	-----	-----	13	-----	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Detroit.....	219	110	-----	117	-----	-----	227	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Honolulu.....	60	-----	-----	-----	53	17	70	-----	-----	-----	7	7
Midwest.....	454	400	-----	115	-----	-----	515	14	-----	-----	-----	14
New Orleans.....	14	4	-----	14	-----	-----	18	1	-----	1	-----	2
New York Stock.....	1,279	1,520	2	-----	-----	-----	1,522	1,016	6	-----	-----	1,022
Pacific Coast.....	473	288	2	254	-----	-----	544	19	-----	-----	-----	19
Philadelphia- Baltimore.....	517	153	8	424	-----	-----	585	49	-----	-----	-----	49
Pittsburgh.....	117	49	-----	75	-----	-----	124	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Richmond.....	18	-----	-----	-----	27	-----	27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Salt Lake.....	96	95	1	4	-----	-----	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
San Francisco Mining.....	55	56	2	-----	-----	-----	58	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Spokane.....	28	25	-----	6	-----	-----	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wheeling.....	13	-----	-----	-----	12	3	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Symbols R—registered; X—temporarily exempted, U—admitted to unlisted trading privileges; XL—listed on an exempted exchange; XU—admitted to unlisted trading privileges on an exempted exchange.

NOTE.—Issues exempted under sec 3 (a) (12) of the Act, such as obligations of the U. S. Government, the States and cities, are not included in this table.

TABLE 10.—Market value and volume of sales effected on securities exchanges in the 12-month period ended Dec. 31, 1956, and the 6-month period ended June 30, 1957

[Amounts in thousands]

PART 1.—12 MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31, 1956

	Total market value (dollars)	Stocks ¹		Bonds ²		Rights and warrants	
		Market value (dollars)	Number of shares	Market value (dollars)	Principal amount (dollars)	Market value (dollars)	Number of units
Registered exchanges.	36,359,779	35,018,892	1,083,789	1,226,986	1,252,598	113,902	97,873
American.....	2,748,794	2,695,909	241,774	17,434	22,531	35,451	6,684
Boston.....	279,888	277,706	5,238	-----	-----	2,182	347
Chicago Board.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cincinnati.....	28,516	28,162	550	299	529	56	50
Detroit.....	146,592	146,041	4,960	-----	-----	551	816
Los Angeles ³	345,201	344,109	17,148	4	4	1,088	800
Midwest.....	966,472	964,448	25,757	19	21	2,006	1,735
New Orleans.....	1,916	1,901	79	15	15	1	5
New York.....	31,063,594	29,786,707	699,245	1,208,877	1,229,124	68,010	84,821
Philadelphia-Baltimore.....	337,686	335,310	7,356	245	306	2,130	1,119
Pittsburgh.....	42,385	42,309	1,231	-----	-----	77	11
Salt Lake.....	4,566	4,563	29,025	-----	-----	3	12
San Francisco Mining.....	8,151	8,151	31,111	-----	-----	-----	-----
San Francisco Stock ³	385,479	383,037	18,900	93	67	2,340	1,473
Spokane.....	538	538	1,324	-----	-----	-----	-----
Exempted exchanges.	10,353	10,127	780	32	34	193	45
Colorado Springs.....	42	42	137	-----	-----	-----	-----
Honolulu.....	9,078	8,852	608	32	34	193	45
Richmond.....	803	803	20	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wheeling.....	430	430	15	-----	-----	-----	-----

PART 2.—6 MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1957

Registered exchanges.	16,979,798	16,285,179	537,802	591,212	611,458	103,408	115,937
American.....	1,310,677	1,276,232	119,843	7,035	8,217	27,410	5,666
Boston.....	123,500	123,413	2,487	5	5	82	24
Chicago Board.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cincinnati.....	12,205	12,027	266	120	222	57	130
Detroit.....	66,934	66,869	2,246	-----	-----	65	309
Midwest.....	432,217	431,289	12,477	1	2	927	2,587
New Orleans.....	772	772	35	-----	-----	-----	-----
New York.....	14,517,382	13,860,062	347,388	583,934	602,880	73,386	102,692
Pacific Coast ³	329,427	328,835	16,815	21	16	571	1,279
Philadelphia-Baltimore.....	159,085	158,080	3,671	96	116	909	3,242
Pittsburgh.....	21,036	21,036	996	-----	-----	1	2
Salt Lake.....	2,439	2,438	16,441	-----	-----	1	4
San Francisco Mining.....	3,877	3,877	14,569	-----	-----	-----	-----
Spokane.....	247	247	567	-----	-----	-----	-----
Exempted exchanges.	4,759	4,724	304	-----	-----	35	13
Colorado Springs.....	18	18	18	-----	-----	-----	-----
Honolulu.....	4,139	4,104	267	-----	-----	35	13
Richmond.....	320	320	11	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wheeling.....	282	282	7	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ "Stocks" include voting trust certificates, American depositary receipts, and certificates of deposit.² "Bonds" include certificates of deposit for bonds. U. S. Government bonds are not included in these data.³ The Los Angeles and San Francisco Stock Exchanges merged Dec. 31, 1956, under the name of Pacific Coast Stock Exchange.

NOTE.—Value and volume of sales effected on registered securities exchanges are reported in connection with fees paid under sec. 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. For most exchanges the figures represent transactions cleared during the calendar month. Figures may differ from comparable data in the Statistical Bulletin due to revisions of data by exchanges. Figures have been rounded and will not necessarily add to totals shown.

TABLE 11.—*Block distributions*

[Value in thousands of dollars]

Calendar year	Special offerings			Exchange distributions			Secondary distributions		
	Num-ber	Shares sold	Value	Num-ber	Shares sold	Value	Num-ber	Shares sold	Value
1942 ¹	79	812,390	22,694				116	2,397,454	82,840
1943	80	1,097,338	31,054				81	4,270,580	127,462
1944	87	1,053,667	32,454				94	4,097,298	135,760
1945	79	947,231	29,878				115	9,457,358	191,961
1946	23	308,134	11,002				100	6,481,291	232,398
1947	24	314,270	9,133				73	3,961,572	124,671
1948	21	238,879	5,466				95	7,302,420	175,991
1949	32	500,211	10,956				86	3,737,249	104,062
1950	20	150,308	4,940				77	4,280,681	88,743
1951	27	323,013	10,751				88	5,193,756	146,459
1952	22	357,897	9,931				76	4,223,258	149,117
1953	17	380,680	10,486				68	6,906,017	108,229
1954	14	189,772	6,670	57	705,781	24,664	84	5,738,359	218,490
1955	9	161,850	7,223	19	258,348	10,211	116	6,756,767	344,871
1956	8	131,755	4,557	17	156,481	4,645	146	11,696,174	520,966

¹ The first Special Offering Plan was made effective Feb. 14, 1942; the Plan of Exchange Distributions was made effective Aug. 21, 1953; Secondary Distributions are not made pursuant to any plan but generally exchanges require members to obtain approval of the exchange to participate in a secondary and a report on such distribution is filed with this Commission.

TABLE 12.—Comparative share sales and dollar volumes on exchanges

[Annual sales, including stocks, warrants and rights, as reported by all United States exchanges to the Commission. Figures for merged exchanges are included in those of the exchanges into which they were merged.]

Year	Share sales	NYS %	AMS %	MSE %	PCS %	PBS %	BSE %	DSE %	PIT %	CIN %	Other %
1935	681,970,500	73.13	12.42	1.91	2.69	0.76	0.96	0.85	0.34	0.03	6.91
1936	962,135,940	73.02	16.43	2.18	2.96	.69	.72	.74	.32	.04	2.90
1937	838,469,889	73.19	14.75	1.79	3.23	.70	.83	.69	.38	.03	4.51
1938	543,331,878	78.08	10.55	2.27	2.67	.79	1.03	.75	.25	.04	3.57
1939	468,330,340	78.23	11.39	2.26	2.35	.93	1.18	.78	.25	.05	2.60
1940	377,896,572	75.44	13.20	2.11	2.78	1.02	1.19	.82	.31	.08	3.05
1941	311,150,395	73.96	12.73	2.72	2.69	1.24	1.50	.87	.36	.14	3.79
1942	221,159,616	76.49	11.64	2.70	2.62	1.08	1.39	.90	.29	.12	2.77
1943	486,290,926	74.58	16.72	2.20	1.92	.85	.76	.64	.20	.07	2.06
1944	465,823,183	73.40	16.87	2.07	2.40	.79	.81	.86	.26	.06	2.48
1945	769,018,138	65.87	21.31	1.77	2.98	.66	.66	.79	.40	.05	5.51
1946	803,076,532	66.07	19.37	1.74	3.51	.68	.84	.63	.28	.05	6.83
1947	513,274,867	69.82	16.98	1.67	4.22	.90	1.05	.66	.19	.08	4.43
1948	571,107,842	72.42	13.20	1.63	3.95	.87	.76	.68	.18	.08	4.36
1949	516,408,706	73.51	14.49	1.67	3.72	1.21	.93	.73	.18	.09	3.47
1950	893,320,458	76.32	13.54	2.16	3.11	.79	.65	.55	.18	.09	2.61
1951	863,918,401	74.40	14.60	2.10	3.54	.76	.70	.58	.16	.08	3.08
1952	732,400,451	71.21	16.08	2.43	3.85	.85	.73	.55	.16	.09	4.05
1953	716,732,406	72.64	15.85	2.28	3.90	.83	.81	.55	.15	.11	2.88
1954	1,053,841,443	71.04	16.87	2.00	3.24	.88	.50	.53	.13	.07	4.74
1955	1,321,400,711	68.85	19.19	2.09	3.08	.75	.48	.39	.10	.05	5.02
1956	1,182,487,085	66.31	21.01	2.32	3.25	.72	.47	.49	.11	.05	5.27
1957 ¹	654,056,000	68.81	19.19	2.30	2.77	1.06	.38	.39	.15	.06	4.89
	Dollar volume (000 omitted)										
1935	\$15,396,139	86.64	7.83	1.32	1.39	.68	1.34	.40	.20	.04	.16
1936	23,640,431	86.24	8.69	1.39	1.33	.62	1.05	.31	.20	.03	.14
1937	21,023,865	87.85	7.56	1.06	1.25	.60	1.10	.24	.20	.03	.11
1938	12,345,419	89.24	5.57	1.03	1.27	.72	1.51	.37	.18	.04	.07
1939	11,434,528	87.20	6.56	1.70	1.37	.82	1.70	.34	.18	.06	.07
1940	8,419,772	85.17	7.68	2.07	1.52	.92	1.91	.36	.19	.09	.09
1941	6,248,055	84.14	7.45	2.59	1.67	1.10	2.27	.33	.21	.12	.12
1942	4,314,294	85.16	6.60	2.43	1.71	.96	2.33	.34	.23	.13	.11
1943	9,033,907	84.93	8.90	2.02	1.43	.80	1.30	.30	.16	.07	.09
1944	9,810,149	84.14	9.30	2.11	1.70	.79	1.29	.34	.15	.07	.11
1945	16,284,552	82.75	10.81	2.00	1.78	.82	1.16	.35	.14	.06	.13
1946	18,828,477	82.65	10.73	2.00	1.87	.79	1.23	.33	.16	.07	.17
1947	11,596,806	84.01	8.77	1.82	2.26	.91	1.51	.36	.14	.11	.11
1948	12,911,665	84.67	8.07	1.85	2.53	.88	1.33	.34	.14	.10	.09
1949	10,746,935	83.85	8.44	1.95	2.49	1.11	1.43	.39	.13	.12	.09
1950	21,808,284	85.91	6.85	2.35	2.19	.92	1.12	.39	.11	.11	.05
1951	21,306,087	85.48	7.56	2.30	2.06	.89	1.06	.36	.11	.11	.07
1952	17,394,395	84.86	7.39	2.67	2.20	.99	1.11	.43	.15	.12	.08
1953	16,715,333	85.25	6.79	2.84	2.20	1.06	1.04	.46	.16	.13	.07
1954	28,140,117	86.23	6.79	2.42	2.02	.94	.89	.39	.14	.10	.08
1955	38,039,107	86.31	6.98	2.44	1.90	.90	.78	.39	.13	.09	.08
1956	35,143,115	84.95	7.77	2.75	2.08	.96	.80	.42	.12	.08	.07
1957 ¹	16,393,346	85.00	7.95	2.64	2.01	.97	.75	.41	.13	.07	.07

¹ Six months to June 30, 1957.

Symbols: NYS, New York Stock Exchange; AMS, American Stock Exchange; MSE, Midwest Stock Exchange; PCS, Pacific Coast Stock Exchange; PBS, Philadelphia-Baltimore Stock Exchange; BSE, Boston Stock Exchange; DSE, Detroit Stock Exchange; PIT, Pittsburgh Stock Exchange; CIN, Cincinnati Stock Exchange.

TABLE 14.—*Reorganization proceedings in which the Commission participated during the fiscal year 1957*

Debtor	District court	Petition Filed	Petition Approved	Securities and Exchange Commission notice of appearance filed
Alaska Telephone Corp.	W. D. Wash.	Nov. 2, 1955	Nov. 21, 1955	Nov. 7, 1955
American Fuel & Power Co.	E. D. Ky.	Dec. 6, 1935	Dec. 20, 1935	May 1, 1940
Buckeye Fuel Co.	do	Nov. 28, 1939	Nov. 28, 1939	Do.
Buckeye Gas Service Co.	do	do	do	Do.
Carbreath Gas Co.	do	do	do	Do.
Inland Gas Distributing Co.	do	do	do	Do.
Automatic Washer ¹	S. D. Iowa	Oct. 17, 1956	Nov. 2, 1956	Nov. 2, 1956
N. O. Nelson	E. D. Mo.	Oct. 22, 1956	Nov. 8, 1956	Nov. 1, 1956
Central States Electric Corp.	E. D. Va.	Feb. 26, 1942	Feb. 27, 1942	Mar. 11, 1942
Chicago & West Towns Railways, Inc. ²	N. D. Ill.	June 30, 1947	July 1, 1947	July 24, 1947
Coastal Finance Corp.	D. Md.	Feb. 15, 1956	Feb. 18, 1956	Apr. 16, 1956
Columbus Venetian Stevens Buildings, Inc.	N. D. Ill.	Aug. 30, 1955	Aug. 31, 1955	Oct. 3, 1955
Dallas Parcel Post Station, Inc. ²	N. D. Ill.	Sept. 22, 1950	Sept. 22, 1950	Oct. 26, 1950
Empire Warehouses, Inc. ¹	N. D. Ill.	June 15, 1956	June 15, 1956	July 19, 1956
Federal Facilities Realty Trust ²	do	Dec. 26, 1934	Apr. 25, 1935	Oct. 29, 1940
Ferry Station Post Office, Inc. ²	do	June 18, 1953	Dec. 2, 1953	Jan. 29, 1954
General Stores Corp.	S. D. N. Y.	Apr. 30, 1956	May 1, 1956	May 23, 1956
Adolf Gobel, Inc.	D. N. J.	July 23, 1953	Dec. 28, 1953	Sept. 8, 1953
Eastern Edible Refinery Corp.	do	June 23, 1954	June 23, 1954	Oct. 14, 1954
Gobel's Q. F. Distributors	do	do	do	Do.
Gobel Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	do	do	do	Do.
Metropolitan Shortening Corp.	do	do	do	Do.
Green River Steel Corp. ¹	W. D. Ky.	Sept. 13, 1956	Sept. 18, 1956	Oct. 5, 1956
Horsting Oil Co.	D. N. Dak.	Mar. 17, 1952	Mar. 17, 1952	Sept. 30, 1955
Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Co.	S. D. N. Y.	Aug. 11, 1954	Dec. 14, 1954	Jan. 7, 1955
Inland Gas Corp.	E. D. Ky.	Oct. 14, 1935	Nov. 1, 1935	Mar. 28, 1939
International Power Securities Corp.	D. N. J.	Feb. 24, 1941	Feb. 24, 1941	Mar. 3, 1941
International Railway Co.	W. D. N. Y.	July 28, 1947	July 28, 1947	Aug. 4, 1947
Keeshin Freight Lines, Inc.	N. D. Ill.	Jan. 31, 1946	Jan. 31, 1946	Apr. 25, 1949
Keeshin Motor Express Co., Inc.	do	do	do	Do.
Seaboard Freight Lines, Inc.	do	do	do	Do.
National Freight Lines, Inc.	do	do	do	Do.
Kentucky Fuel Gas Corp.	E. D. Ky.	Oct. 25, 1935	Nov. 1, 1935	Mar. 28, 1939
Liberty Baking Corp. ¹	S. D. N. Y.	Apr. 22, 1957	Apr. 22, 1957	May 2, 1957
Muntz TV Inc.	N. D. Ill.	Mar. 2, 1954	Mar. 3, 1954	Mar. 4, 1954
Tel-A-Vogue	do	do	do	Do.
Muntz Industries, Inc.	do	do	do	Do.
National Realty Trust ²	N. D. Ill.	Dec. 26, 1934	Apr. 25, 1935	Oct. 29, 1940
Northeastern Steel Corp. ¹	D. Conn.	Feb. 1, 1957	Feb. 5, 1957	Feb. 19, 1957
Norwalk Tire & Rubber Co., The ²	D. Conn.	May 20, 1949	May 20, 1949	June 8, 1949
Pittsburgh Railways Co.	W. D. Pa.	May 10, 1938	May 10, 1938	Jan. 4, 1939
Pittsburgh Motor Coach Co.	do	do	do	Do.
Seaboard Drug Co. ¹	S. D. N. Y.	May 7, 1957	May 10, 1957	June 25, 1957
Sierra Nevada Oil Co.	D. Nev.	June 22, 1951	June 22, 1951	July 25, 1951
Silesian American Corp.	S. D. N. Y.	July 29, 1941	July 29, 1941	Aug. 1, 1941
Solar Manufacturing Corp. ²	D. N. J.	Dec. 14, 1948	Dec. 14, 1948	Dec. 27, 1948
Stardust Inc. ¹	D. Nev.	July 19, 1956	Sept. 10, 1956	Sept. 7, 1956
Texas City Chemicals, Inc. ¹	S. D. Tex.	June 22, 1956	Sept. 26, 1956	Oct. 11, 1956
Texas Gas Utilities Co. ²	W. D. Tex.	Sept. 4, 1951	Sept. 21, 1951	Sept. 11, 1951
Third Avenue Transit Corp.	S. D. N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1948	June 21, 1949	Jan. 3, 1949
Surface Transportation Corp.	do	June 21, 1949	June 21, 1949	July 7, 1949
Westchester St. Transportation Co., Inc.	do	do	do	Do.
Westchester Electric Railroad Co.	do	do	do	Do.
Warontas Press, Inc.	do	Sept. 8, 1949	Sept. 8, 1949	Sept. 8, 1949
Yonkers Railroad Co.	do	June 21, 1949	June 21, 1949	July 7, 1949
Trinity Buildings Corp. of New York	S. D. N. Y.	Jan. 18, 1945	Jan. 18, 1945	Feb. 19, 1945
U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	S. D. N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1944	Feb. 1, 1944	Feb. 8, 1944

¹ Commission filed notice of appearance in fiscal year 1957.² Reorganization proceeding closed during fiscal year 1957.

TABLE 15.—Summary of cases instituted in the courts by the Commission under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, the Investment Company Act of 1940, and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940

Types of cases	Total cases instituted up to end of 1957 fiscal year	Total cases closed up to end of 1957 fiscal year	Cases pending at end of 1957 fiscal year	Cases pending at end of 1956 fiscal year	Cases instituted during 1957 fiscal year	Total cases pending during 1957 fiscal year	Cases closed during 1957 fiscal year
Actions to enjoin violations of the above acts.....	780	737	43	20	68	88	45
Actions to enforce subpoenas under the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act..	66	66	0	1	3	4	4
Actions to carry out voluntary plans to comply with sec. 11 (b) of the Holding Company Act.....	120	118	2	4	1	5	3
Miscellaneous actions.....	23	23	0	1	0	1	1
Total.....	989	944	45	26	72	98	53

TABLE 16.—Summary of cases instituted against the Commission, cases in which the Commission participated as intervenor or amicus curiae, and reorganization cases on appeal under ch. X in which the Commission participated

Types of cases	Total cases instituted up to end of 1957 fiscal year	Total cases closed up to end of 1957 fiscal year	Cases pending at end of 1957 fiscal year	Cases pending at end of 1956 fiscal year	Cases instituted during 1957 fiscal year	Total cases pending during 1957 fiscal year	Cases closed during 1957 fiscal year
Actions to enjoin enforcement of Securities Act, Securities Exchange Act and Public Utility Holding Company Act with the exception of subpoenas issued by the Commission.....	64	64	0	0	0	0	0
Actions to enjoin enforcement of or compliance with subpoenas issued by the Commission.....	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
Petitions for review of Commission's orders by courts of appeals under the various acts administered by the Commission.....	198	192	6	6	11	17	11
Miscellaneous actions against the Commission or officers of the Commission and cases in which the Commission participated as intervenor or amicus curiae.....	190	183	7	2	9	11	4
Appeal cases under ch. X in which the Commission participated.....	148	147	1	3	3	6	5
Total.....	608	594	14	11	23	34	20

TABLE 17.—*Injunctive proceedings brought by the Commission under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and the Investment Company Act of 1940, which were pending during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957*

Name of principal defendant	Number of defendants	United States District Court	Initiating papers filed	Alleged violations	Status of case
Alesker, Samuel A.....	1	Eastern District of Pennsylvania.	Apr. 3, 1956	Sec. 16 (a), 1934 Act.....	Answer served May 4, 1956. Stipulation for dismissal, Apr. 15, 1957. Closed.
Anderson, W. T., Co., Inc.....	3	Eastern District of Washington.	Apr. 8, 1957	Sec. 10 (b) and rule 10b-5, 1934 Act.	Complaint filed Apr. 8, 1957. Pending.
Billings Holding Corp.....	3	Montana.....	Dec. 4, 1954	Sec. 17 (a) (2) and (3), 1933 Act.....	Preliminary injunction, Feb. 17, 1955. Order June 17, 1955, denying defendants' motion to dismiss. Defendants' answer to complaint filed July 25, 1955. Pending.
Brown, Barton & Engel, Inc.....	1	New Jersey.....	Jan. 14, 1957	Sec. 17 (a), 1934 Act.....	Complaint filed Jan. 14, 1957, for a mandatory injunction. Notice of dismissal of complaint without prejudice filed Feb. 4, 1957. Closed.
Burd, Jacwin & Costa, Inc.....	1	Southern District of New York.	Dec. 18, 1956	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act.....	Reply affidavit and defendant's answer filed Dec. 26, 1956. Preliminary injunction by consent entered Dec. 28, 1956. Pending.
Canadian Resources, Inc.....	4	Southern District of New York.	June 15, 1956	Sec. 203 (a), IA Act of 1940.....	Notice of dismissal, July 24, 1956, as to 3 defendants. Injunction by default as to corporate defendant, Feb. 11, 1957. Closed.
Carden, Branch, & Co., Inc.....	2	Western District of Virginia.	May 16, 1957	Secs. 15 (c) (1), (2) and (3) and 17 (a) and rules 15c1-2, 15c2-1, 15c3-1 and 17a-3, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent as to both defendants, May 17, 1957. Closed.
Ogylas, Larson, Glaser, Emery, Inc.	1	Utah.....	Aug. 17, 1956	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent, Aug. 20, 1956. Closed.
Christopoulos & Nichols Brokerage Co.	1	Utah.....	Nov. 6, 1956	Secs. 7 (c), 15 (c) (1) and 17 (a) and rules 15c1-4 and 17a-3, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent, Nov. 19, 1956. Closed.
Churchill Securities Corp.....	4	Southern District of New York.	Feb. 11, 1957	Sec. 15 (c) (1) and (3) and rules 15c1-2 and 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Answer to complaint served Mar. 4, 1957. Preliminary injunction refused by court Mar. 5, 1957, but temporary restraining order continued in effect indefinitely. Pending.
Clark, Edward B.....	1	Idaho.....	July 17, 1956	Secs. 15 (c) and 17 (a) and rules 15c1-2, 15c1-4, 15c2-1, 15c3-1, 17a-3 and 17a-4, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent, July 17, 1956. Closed.
Colotex Uranium and Oil, Inc.....	4	Colorado.....	May 16, 1956	Secs. 5 (a) and (c) and 17 (a), 1933 Act.	Injunction by consent as to all defendants, July 25, 1956. Closed.
Coombs & Co. of Washington, D. C.	1	District of Columbia.....	Aug. 17, 1956	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent and order appointing receiver, Aug. 27, 1956. Pending.
J. D. Creger & Co.....	1	Southern District of California.	Mar. 21, 1957	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Temporary restraining order signed Mar. 21, 1957. Answer to complaint filed May 2, 1957. Pending.
Dawn Uranium & Oil Co.....	7	Eastern District of Washington.	June 1, 1956	Sec. 5, 1933 Act.....	Answers by 2 defendants, Oct. 5, 1956. Injunction by consent as to 4 defendants, Dec. 11, 1956. Pending as to remaining defendants.
Dealers Discount and Investment Co.	4	Northern District of Georgia.	Jan. 21, 1957	Sec. 17 (a) (2), 1933 Act.....	Injunction by consent as to all defendants, Feb. 7, 1957. Closed.

2	Doctors' Motels, Inc.	Kansas.	June 27, 1957	Sec. 5 (a) and (c), 1933 Act.	Complaint filed June 27, 1957. Temporary restraining order signed June 27, 1957. Pending.
7	Doeskin Products, Inc.	Southern District of New York.	Apr. 18, 1957	Sec. 5 (a) and (c), 1933 Act.	Answers by defendants, Apr. 25, 1957. Injunction by consent as to 5 defendants, May 13, 1957. Pending as to remaining defendants.
1	Dyer, J. Raymond	Eastern District of Missouri	Apr. 9, 1957	Sec. 12 (c), 1935 Act.	Complaint filed Apr. 9, 1957. Defendant's answer filed Apr. 26, 1957. Order June 25, 1957, vacating plaintiff's notice of dismissal. Pending.
1	First Investment Savings Corp.	Northern District of Alabama.	Mar. 5, 1957	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Complaint filed Mar. 5, 1957. Temporary restraining order signed Mar. 9, 1957. Preliminary injunction entered Mar. 23, 1957. Pending.
2	First Jersey Securities Corp.	New Jersey.	Dec. 21, 1956	Secs. 15 (c) (1), 15 (c) (3) and 17 (a), 1934 Act.	Preliminary injunction entered Mar. 5, 1957 enjoining both defendants as to secs. 15 (c) (3) and 17 (a), 1934 Act. Amended complaint filed Mar. 19, 1957. Answer to amended complaint, Apr. 2, 1957. Pending.
2	Fish, John Robert	Southern District of Florida.	Apr. 2, 1956	Secs. 5 (a) and (c) and 17 (a), 1933 Act.	Injunction by consent as to both defendants, Aug. 8, 1956. Closed.
3	Foster-Mann, Inc.	Southern District of New York.	Mar. 26, 1957	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent as to all defendants, Mar. 29, 1957. Closed.
5	Franklin Atlas Corp.	Southern District of New York.	May 9, 1957	Secs. 5 (a) (1) and (2), and 17 (c) (1), (2) and (3), 1933 Act.	Complaint filed May 9, 1957. Temporary restraining order signed May 9, 1957. Answers filed June 6 and 21, 1957. Pending.
11	Ben Franklin Oil & Gas Corp.	New Jersey.	June 19, 1957	Sec. 5 (a) and (c), 1933 Act.	Complaint filed June 19, 1957. Temporary restraining order signed June 19, 1957. Pending.
1	Georgiu-Pacific Corp.	Southern District of New York.	Nov. 26, 1956	Secs. 5 and 17, 1933 Act.	Complaint filed November 26, 1956, without having the motion for preliminary injunction, dissolving temporary restraining order and dismissing complaint. Injunction by consent Sept. 18, 1956. Receiver appointed Sept. 27, 1956. Pending.
1	Golden-Dersch & Co., Inc.	Southern District of New York.	Sept. 7, 1956	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Preliminary injunction by consent as to all defendants, Oct. 2, 1956. Pending.
5	A. J. Gould & Co., Inc.	Southern District of New York.	Sept. 19, 1956	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Complaint filed Mar. 26, 1957. Preliminary injunction denied and temporary restraining order vacated Apr. 29, 1957. Pending.
1	Grayo, James C.	Southern District of New York.	Mar. 26, 1957	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent as to both defendants, May 15, 1956. Receivership continued. Order Nov. 19, 1956, approving receiver's first report. Pending.
2	Greenman, Clifford A.	Utah.	May 7, 1956	Secs. 5 (a) and (c) and 17 (a), 1933 Act; sec. 10 (b) and 15 (c) (1), 1934 Act; sec. 206 (1), (2) and (3), IA Act of 1940.	Injunction by default July 18, 1956. Closed.
1	Grimmett, J. Tom.	Southern District of New York.	June 14, 1956	Sec. 17 (a) and rule 17a-3, 1934 Act.	Preliminary injunction by consent as to 2 defendants and by default as to remaining defendant. Dec. 18, 1956. Answer by 2 defendants filed Dec. 31, 1956. Pending.
3	P. J. Gruber & Co., Inc.	Southern District of New York.	Nov. 7, 1956	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 15c3-1, 1934 Act; sec. 206 (2), IA Act of 1940.	Amendment to Interlocutory Order entered Nov. 22, 1955, extending term from 12 to 15 months within which Commission may apply for injunction. Order Nov. 20, 1956, continuing motion to dismiss. Final compliance order by consent Mar. 22, 1957. Pending.
2	Helser, J. Henry, & Co.	Northern District of California.	Nov. 19, 1954	Sec. 10 (b) (2) and (3), 1933 Act; sec. 10 (b) and rule 10b-5 (2) and (3), 1934 Act; sec. 206 (2), IA Act of 1940.	Amended complaint filed Sept. 14, 1956. Injunction by consent as to both defendants, Sept. 14, 1956, and appointment of receiver. Pending.
2	Barrett Herrick & Co., Inc.	Southern District of New York.	Sept. 11, 1956	Sec. 15 (c) (1) and (3) and rules 15c1-2 and 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	

TABLE 17.—*Injunctive proceedings brought by the Commission under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and the Investment Company Act of 1940, which were pending during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957*—Continued

Name of principal defendant	Number of defendants	United States District Court	Initiating papers filed	Alleged violations	Status of case
Indian Valley Chemical Co.....	4	Northern District of California.	Mar. 15, 1957	Sec. 5 (a) and (c), 1933 Act.....	Order Apr. 24, 1957, denying motion for preliminary injunction. Answer to complaint filed May 6, 1957. Pending.
Insurance Corp. of America.....	4	Southern District of Indiana.	June 22, 1956	Sec. 17 (a) (2) and (3), 1933 Act..	Answers by defendants, July 18 and 24, 1956. Injunction by consent as to all defendants, June 13, 1957. Closed.
Insurance Securities Inc.....	6	Northern District of California.	Aug. 13, 1956	Sec. 36 and rule 20A-1, IC Act of 1940.	Amendment to complaint filed Aug. 13, 1956. Interlocutory orders Aug. 14, and 30, 1956. Answer of Commission Oct. 24, 1956, in opposition to motions to dismiss and for summary judgment. Order Dec. 4, 1956, dismissing the amended complaint and dissolving the court's second interlocutory order. Appeal by Commission, Jan. 24, 1957. Pending.
Rutledge Irvine & Co., Inc.....	1	Southern District of New York.	Oct. 26, 1956	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent, Feb. 27, 1957. Closed.
J-T-J Co., Inc.....	4	Northern District of Texas.	Nov. 6, 1956	Sec. 5 (a) and (c), 1933 Act.....	Injunction by consent as to all defendants, Nov. 13, 1956. Closed.
Jackson & Co., Inc.....	1	Massachusetts.....	May 21, 1957	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent, May 24, 1957. Closed.
Jewett, Eldon L.....	2	Western District of Washington.	Feb. 16, 1956	Secs. 5 (a) and (c) and 17 (a), 1933 Act.	Injunction by consent as to both defendants, Dec. 4, 1956. Closed.
Kaiser Development Corp., Ltd.....	2	Western District of Washington.	Apr. 9, 1957	Secs. 5 (a) and (c) and 17 (a), 1933 Act.	Complaint filed Apr. 9, 1957. Order of preliminary injunction signed Apr. 30, 1957. Pending.
Kindley, Wendell E.....	1	Oregon.....	Nov. 23, 1956	Secs. 10 (b), 15 (b), 15 (c) (1) and (3) and 17 (a) and rules 10b-5, 15c1-2, 15c3-1 and 17a-3, 1934 Act.	Preliminary injunction entered Dec. 3, 1956. Answer to complaint filed Dec. 14, 1956. Injunction by consent Apr. 19, 1957, as to secs. 15 (c) (3) and 17 (a) and rules 15c3-1, 17a-3 and 17a-4, 1934 Act. Closed.
The Lawrence & Murray Co., Inc.....	2	Southern District of New York.	Sept. 21, 1956	Sec. 15 (c) (1) and (3) and rules 15c1-2 and 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent as to both defendants, Oct. 8, 1956. Closed.
Mansfield Petroleum and Development Corp.....	2	Colorado.....	Oct. 19, 1956	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act; secs. 10 (b), 15 (b) and 15 (c) (1) and rules 10b-5, 15c1-2 and 15c1-3, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent as to both defendants, Oct. 23, 1956. Closed.
Martin, Edward H.....	1	Now Mexico.....	Jan. 27, 1953	Sec. 17 (a), 1934 Act.....	Temporary restraining order Jan. 27, 1953, and receiver appointed. Preliminary injunction Feb. 5, 1953. Injunction by consent May 27, 1953. Pending on receiver's ship.
W. L. Mast & Co., Inc.....	1	Nevada.....	Jan. 17, 1957	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent, Jan. 25, 1957. Closed.
McBride, J. Lawrence.....	6	Middle District of Tennessee.	Mar. 10, 1954	Sec. 5 (a), 1933 Act.....	Injunction by consent as to 3 defendants Mar. 10, 1954. Orders Mar. 8, 1956, and July 26, 1956, dismissing action as to 2 defendants. Injunction by court, Aug. 10, 1956, as to remaining defendant. Closed.

Micro-Moisture Controls, Inc.....	Southern District of New York.	Jan. 9, 1957	Sec. 5 (a) and (c), 1933 Act.....	Affidavits in opposition and answers by defendants filed on various dates. Preliminary injunction entered Mar. 6, 1957. Decision June 17, 1957, allowing 2 defendants to serve an amended answer and denying Commission's motion for summary judgment. Pending. Injunction by consent as to both defendants, Apr. 25, 1957. Closed.
Mortgage Clubs, Inc.....	Massachusetts.....	Apr. 17, 1957	Secs. 5 (a) (1) and (2) and 5 (c), 1933 Act.	Injunction by consent as to both defendants, May 29, 1957. Closed.
Nado Research Associates.....	Southern District of New York.	May 24, 1957	Sec. 203 (a), IA Act of 1940.....	Injunction by consent as to 1 defendant, Oct. 8, 1956. Pending as to remaining defendant.
The National Society of Music and Art, Inc.	Southern District of New York.	Aug. 22, 1956	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act.....	Injunction by default as to 1 defendant, Oct. 8, 1956. Pending as to remaining defendant.
Nielsen, Harold L.....	Idaho.....	Oct. 20, 1955	Secs. 5 (a) and 17 (a), 1933 Act; secs. 10 (b), 15 (c) (1) and (3) and 17 (a) and rules 10b-5, 16c-1-2, 16c3-1 and 17a-3, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent Nov. 21, 1956, as to secs. 5 (a) and 17 (a), 1933 Act and secs. 10 (b), 15 (c) (1) and (3) and 17 (a) and rules 10b-5, 16c-1-2 and 17a-3, 1934 Act. Closed.
Onderdonk, O. Herbert.....	Southern District of New York.	Oct. 9, 1956	Sec. 17 (a) and rules 17a-3 and 17a-5, 1934 Act.	Injunction by default, Dec. 12, 1956. Closed.
Operator Consolidated Mines Co.	Southern District of California.	Mar. 12, 1957	Sec. 5 (a) and (c), 1933 Act.....	Injunction by consent as to all defendants, Mar. 21, 1957. Closed.
Oregon Timber Products Co., Inc.	Nevada.....	Oct. 3, 1956	Sec. 5 (a) and (c), 1933 Act.....	Preliminary injunction entered Oct. 19, 1956, as to 2 defendants. Answer by remaining defendant, Jan. 15, 1957. Pending.
Pacific Investment, Inc.....	Utah.....	May 17, 1957	Sec. 15 (a), 1934 Act.....	Injunction by consent as to both defendants, June 5, 1957. Closed.
Pierce, John.....	Nevada.....	Oct. 7, 1954	Sec. 15 (a), 1934 Act.....	Stipulation Sept. 23, 1955, providing for a period of 9 months within which motion for preliminary injunction may be restored if defendant violates sec. 15 (a), 1934 Act. Pending.
Provincial American Securities, Inc.	Southern District of New York.	May 23, 1957	Secs. 15 (c) (3) and 7 (c) and rule 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent as to both defendants, June 26, 1957. Closed.
Raymond, Leo.....	Southern District of New York.	Mar. 28, 1957	Sec. 5 (a) (1) and (2), 1933 Act.....	Injunction by consent as to both defendants, Apr. 8, 1957. Closed.
Reesor, Gerald L.....	Northern District of Illinois.	Dec. 4, 1956	Sec. 5 (a), 1933 Act.....	Answer of defendants filed Dec. 27, 1956. Order June 19, 1957, directing defendant to produce certain documents. Pending.
Red Bank Oil Co.....	Southern District of Texas.	Dec. 12, 1956	Sec. 13, 1934 Act.....	Injunction by consent as to all defendants, Jan. 24, 1957. Order Mar. 27, 1957, extending time for 60 days for filing required reports. Pending.
Reiter, Morris J.....	Southern District of New York.	Sept. 19, 1956	Sec. 15 (c) (1) and (3) and rules 15c1-2 and 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Answer filed Sept. 25, 1956. Memorandum opinion Nov. 5, 1956, denying motion for preliminary injunction. Supplemental memorandum opinion dated Nov. 26, 1956. Pending.
Reiter, Morris J.....	Southern District of New York.	Jan. 21, 1957	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Amended complaint filed Jan. 21, 1957. Pending.
Keith Richard Securities Corp.....	Southern District of New York.	Oct. 17, 1956	Secs. 15 (c) (1) and (3) and 17 (a) and rules 15c1-2, 15c3-1 and 17a-3, 1934 Act.	Amended complaint filed, Oct. 29, 1956. Opinion Jan. 17, 1957, granting motion for preliminary injunction based upon the bookkeeping rules but not granting full relief on the net capital rule. Order for a preliminary injunction entered Feb. 13, 1957. Answer filed Feb. 25, 1957. Pending.
Rodman, Robert.....	Southern District of New York.	Mar. 18, 1957	Sec. 5 (a), 1933 Act.....	Injunction by consent as to both defendants, Mar. 19, 1957. Closed.

TABLE 17.—*Injunctive proceedings brought by the Commission under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and the Investment Company Act of 1940, which were pending during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957—Continued*

Name of principal defendant	Number of defendants	United States District Court	Initiating papers filed	Alleged violations	Status of case
Scarborough, Paul Jr.	1	Eastern District of Virginia	Oct. 18, 1956	Secs. 15 (c) (1) and 17 (a) and rules 15c1-2, 15c1-4 and 17a-3, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent, Oct. 25, 1956. Closed.
Seaboard Securities Corp.	2	District of Columbia	June 6, 1956	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act; sec. 15 (c) (1) and (3) and rules 15c1-2 and 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent as to both defendants, July 10, 1956. Closed.
Shuok, M. J.	1	Southern District of New York	Aug. 28, 1956	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Complaint filed Aug. 28, 1956. Memorandum of Commission filed Sept. 4, 1956. Preliminary injunction signed Sept. 7, 1956. Pending.
The Sire Plan, Inc.	2	Southern District of New York	Jan. 18, 1957	Secs. 5 and 17, 1933 Act.	Complaint filed and temporary restraining order signed Jan. 18, 1957. Order Feb. 4, 1957, extending effectiveness of temporary restraining order and directing that parties may apply for dismissal of action upon effectiveness of registration statement. Order July 15, 1957, pursuant to stipulation, dismissing action and vacating the temporary restraining order. Closed.
Southern Christian Corp.	4	Western District of Oklahoma	Mar. 23, 1957	Sec. 17 (a) (2), 1933 Act.	Injunction by consent as to all defendants, May 13, 1957. Closed.
Stampfl, I. William	1	District of Columbia	Aug. 3, 1956	Sec. 14 (a) and Regulation X-14, 1934 Act.	Final order by consent, Aug. 13, 1956. Closed.
Swan-Finch Oil Corp.	24	Southern District of New York	Apr. 15, 1957	Sec. 5 (a) and (c), 1933 Act.	Complaint filed and temporary restraining order signed Apr. 15, 1957. Appeal by Commission from order Apr. 22, 1957, dissolving temporary restraining order as to 2 defendants. Temporary restraining order restored Apr. 24, 1957. Appeal by 6 defendants, May 8, 1957. Injunction by consent as to all except 2 defendants. Pending. Closed.
Swirsky, Martin M.	3	Eastern District of New York	Oct. 15, 1956	Secs. 15 (c) (1), 15 (c) (3) and 17 (a)-3, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent as to all defendants, Oct. 25, 1956. Closed.
Uni-Insurance Service Corp.	2	Northern District of California	July 9, 1956	Sec. 5 (a) and (c), 1933 Act.	Answer of defendants filed July 17, 1956. Injunction by consent as to both defendants, July 26, 1956. Closed.
Utah General Securities, Inc.	1	Utah	July 26, 1956	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 15c3-1, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent, Aug. 3, 1956. Closed.
The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co. of America, Inc.	1	District of Columbia	June 19, 1956	Sec. 5 (a) (1) and (c), 1933 Act; sec. 7 (a) or (b), IO Act of 1940.	Answer to complaint filed July 25, 1956. Order Dec. 6, 1956, granting intervention by The Equity Annuity Life Insurance Company. Answer to complaint Jan. 6, 1957, by intervenor. Order Apr. 16, 1957, granting intervention by NASD as party plaintiff. Order May 13, 1957, denying motion for leave to amend complaint. Commission and NASD trial brief and defendants trial brief filed June 7, 1957. Case tried June 10-21, 1957. Pending.

Jean R. Veditz Co., Inc.....	Southern District of New York	Mar. 25, 1957	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 1503-1, 1934 Act.	Complaint filed Mar. 25, 1957. Decision rendered Apr. 5, 1957, denying motion for preliminary injunction and vacating temporary restraining order. Pending.
Vogel, William D.....	Eastern District of Wisconsin	June 11, 1956	Sec. 18 (a), 1934 Act.....	Complaint filed June 11, 1956. Notice of plaintiff's dismissal of action, Apr. 24, 1957. Closed.
George B. Wallace & Co.....	New Jersey.....	Dec. 3, 1956	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 1503-1, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent as to all defendants, Dec. 19, 1956. Closed.
Warner J. Arthur, & Co., Inc.....	Massachusetts.....	Oct. 31, 1951	Secs. 5 (b) (2) and 17 (a) (3), 1933 Act; secs. 7 (c) (1) and (2), 9 (a) (4), 10 (b), and 15 (c) (1) and rules 101-5 (3) and 101-2 and Regulation 1, 1934 Act.	Order Dec. 19, 1956, extending for a period of 6 months the order of Nov. 9, 1956, which retained jurisdiction over capital assets. Pending as to 1 defendant.
Watkins, Horace E.....	Colorado.....	Nov. 9, 1956	Sec. 5 (a) and (c), 1933 Act.....	Preliminary injunction entered Nov. 19, 1956. Answer of defendants, Dec. 3, 1956. Injunction by consent as to 1 defendant, June 25, 1957. Pending as to remaining defendants.
Stratford L. Wendelboe & Co.....	Utah.....	Sept. 20, 1956	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 1503-1, 1934 Act.	Answer of defendant, Nov. 29, 1956. Order Apr. 10, 1957, pursuant to stipulation dismissing complainant. Closed.
Western States Investment Co., Inc.	Utah.....	Jan. 3, 1957	Secs. 7 (c), 15 (c) (3) and 17 (a) and rules 1503-1 and 17a-3, 1934 Act.	Injunction by consent, Jan. 4, 1957. Closed.
Wimer, Nye A.....	Western District of Pennsylvania	Oct. 29, 1947	Secs. 4 (b) (1) and (2) and 17 (a) (2), 1933 Act.	Temporary restraining order entered Oct. 29, 1947. Preliminary injunction entered Nov. 18, 1947. Defendant's motion to dismiss complaint denied Mar. 3, 1948. Trial date postponed indefinitely due to illness of defendant. Pending.
E. G. Worth & Co., Inc.....	Southern District of New York	Jan. 11, 1957	Secs. 15 (c) (3) and 17 (a) and rules 1503-1 and 17a-3, 1934 Act.	Temporary restraining order signed Jan. 11, 1957. Order of preliminary injunction, Feb. 13, 1957. Pending.
Wyoming Oil Co.....	Nebraska.....	Feb. 16, 1957	Secs. 5 (a) and (c) and 17 (a), 1933 Act.	Injunction by consent as to all defendants, June 10, 1957. Closed.
Benjamin Zwang & Co., Inc.....	Southern District of New York	Sept. 27, 1956	Sec. 15 (c) (3) and rule 1503-1, 1934 Act.	Answer of defendants Oct. 16, 1956. Order Nov. 15, 1956, denying motion for preliminary injunction but permitting further application if situation warrants. Pending.

TABLE 18.—*Indictments returned for violation of the acts administered by the Commission, the Mail Fraud Statute (sec. 1341, formerly sec. 398, title 18, U. S. C.), and other related Federal statutes (where the Commission took part in the investigation and development of the case) which were pending during the 1957 fiscal year*

Name of principal defendant	Number of defendants	United States District Court	Indictment returned	Charges	Status of case
Ames, Harry G.....	1	Northern District of Illinois.	July 3, 1956	Secs. 5 (a) (2) and 17 (a) (2), 1933 Act, sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Defendant surrendered and posted \$2,500 bond. Motion to dismiss indictment, denied Mar. 29, 1957. Pending.
Bowler, Richard William.....	1	Eastern District of Washington.	Sept. 12, 1955	Sec. 17, 1933 Act; sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Defendant found guilty on 2 sec. 17 counts of indictment, sentenced on May 16, 1956, to 8 months and \$1,000 fine and 3 years probation. Appeal filed. Appellant's and appellee's briefs filed. Pending.
Broadley, Albert E. (Hudson Securities).	5	Western District of New York.	July 17, 1947	Secs. 5 (a) (1) and (2) and 17 (a) (1), 1933 Act; secs. 338 (now sec. 1341) and 38 (now sec. 371), title 18, U. S. C.	One defendant deceased, other defendants not apprehended. Pending.
DePalma, Albert Edward (A. E. DePalma & Co.).	1	Northern District of Ohio.	June 11, 1947	Secs. 5 (a) (1) and (2) and 17 (a) (1), 1933 Act; sec. 338 (now sec. 1341), title 18, U. S. C.	DePalma forfeited \$40,000 appearance bond and is presently a fugitive. Pending.
Donaldson, Arthur V.....	2	District of Montana.	June 16, 1954	Sec. 17, 1933 Act; secs. 1341 and 371, title 18, U. S. C.	One defendant deceased; other defendant found guilty on 4 mail fraud counts and 4 sec. 17 counts; sentenced to 5 years imprisonment and fined \$3,000. Motion for new trial denied Dec. 5, 1955. Notice of appeal filed; bail set at \$15,000. Defendant did not make bail and elected to start serving sentence. Appellant's and appellee's briefs filed. Pending.
Erion, Edgar Robert (Beaver Plywood Coop.).	5	District of Oregon.....	Oct. 2, 1956	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act; secs. 371 and 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Defendants pleaded not guilty. Order Mar. 15, 1957, denying defendants' motions for separate trial and bill of particulars. Pending.
Erion, Edgar Robert (Mt. Hood Hardboard & Plywood Coop.).	9	District of Oregon.....	Oct. 2, 1956	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act; secs. 371 and 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	One defendant pleaded guilty to 1 mail fraud and 1 sec. 17 (a) count and another defendant pleaded guilty to conspiracy count. After trial four defendants found guilty on 6 mail fraud counts, 4 sec. 17 (a) counts and conspiracy count and another defendant found guilty on conspiracy count. One defendant dismissed because of illness and another acquitted. Sentences not imposed at date of fiscal year. Pending.
Estep, William (Atomotor Mfg. Co., Inc.).	1	Northern District of Texas.	Jan. 21, 1954	Secs. 5 (a) and 17 (a), 1933 Act; sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Convicted affirmed by CA-5 June 8, 1955. Petition for certiorari filed Aug. 19, 1955; denied Oct. 17, 1955. Motion filed pursuant to 28 U. S. C. 2285 to set aside sentence, denied Apr. 19, 1957.
Geller, George B.....	1	Southern District of New York.	Oct. 30, 1953	Sec. 1621, title 18, U. S. C.	Defendant pleaded not guilty. Bail set at \$1,500. Motion for defendant to dismiss indictment. Pending.
Getchell, Francis E. (Florida Palms, Inc.).	3	Southern District of Florida.	Jan. 15, 1957	Secs. 5 (a) and 17 (a) (1), 1933 Act; sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Motions filed by defendants for bill of particulars, to dismiss act for discovery and inspection. Pending.

Gill, Jesse S.	3	Northern District of Georgia.	May 20, 1957	Sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Two defendants surrendered in Southern District of New York and U. S. Attorney consented to transfer of case as to the defendants for acceptance of guilty or nolo contendere pleas. Motion to dismiss indictment and motion to examine Government's files filed by remaining defendant. Pending.
Gould, Oscar U.	1	Southern District of New York.	June 25, 1954	Sec. 1921, title 18, U. S. C.	Defendant arraigned and released on \$5,000 bail. Pending.
Gruemmer, Henry C.	1	Southern District of Iowa.	Sept. 21, 1956	Secs. 5 (a) (2) and 17 (a) (1) and (2), 1933 Act; sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Defendant found guilty on 6 sec. 17 (a) counts, 5 mail fraud imprisonment on Feb. 15, 1957.
Härck, John	6	Eastern District of Michigan.	July 30, 1942	Sec. 17 (a) (1), 1933 Act; secs. 338 (now sec. 1341) and 88 (now sec. 371), title 18, U. S. C.	Horck pleaded not guilty. Remaining defendants are fugitives. Pending as to all defendants.
Do.	1	do.	do.	Sec. 15 (a), 1934 Act.	
Do.	5	do.	do.	Sec. 5 (a) (1) and (2), 1933 Act; sec. 88 (now sec. 371), title 18, U. S. C.	
Ilkeey, Jess M.	2	Northern District of Texas.	Aug. 2, 1956	Secs. 5 (a) (1) and (2) and 17 (a) (1), 1933 Act; secs. 371 and 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Defendants pleaded guilty to 1 sec 17 (a) count, 1 mail fraud count and conspiracy count and were sentenced on Sept. 7, 1956, to 6 months imprisonment, 3 years probation and fined \$15,000 each.
Holsman, William T.	2	Northern District of Illinois.	Feb. 8, 1955	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act; sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Both defendants previously convicted and 1 defendant appealed. Conviction affirmed by CA-7 Nov. 19, 1956.
Horsting, William F., Sr.	2	Eastern District of Wisconsin.	Aug. 9, 1954	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act; sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Sentence reduced from 4 to 3 years, Dec. 11, 1956. During trial, 1 defendant changed plea to nolo contendere, was found guilty thereon and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment, 3 years probation and fined \$10,000. Case dismissed as to remaining defendant.
Horton, William E.	3	Southern District of California.	Dec. 7, 1955	Sec. 17 (a) (1), 1933 Act; secs. 1341 and 371, title 18, U. S. C.	One defendant found guilty on 6 sec. 17 (a) (1) counts and 3 mail fraud counts on Mar. 8, 1957 and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment and probation for 5 years on Apr. 8, 1957. Indictment dismissed as to 2 remaining defendants who testified for Government.
Hu, Song-Ohn.	3	Southern District of New York.	Dec. 20, 1954	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act; secs. 371 and 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Defendants pleaded not guilty and 2 individual defendants released on bonds of \$500 each. Pending.
Jepsen, James O.	4	Eastern District of Washington.	Apr. 12, 1956	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act; secs. 1341 and 371, title 18, U. S. C.	One defendant changed plea and pleaded guilty to 1 mail fraud, 1 sec. 17 (a) and conspiracy count and was sentenced to 8 months imprisonment and 4 years probation on Nov. 2, 1956. Remaining defendants were found guilty and received sentences ranging from 1½ years imprisonment to 3 months imprisonment and 4 years probation. Appeal pending as to 3 defendants.
King, Wilbert Fay (Tri-State Metals, Inc.)	2	District of Nevada.	May 15, 1957	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act; sec. 371, title 18, U. S. C.	One defendant apprehended. Pending.
Lightfoot, Melton E.	1	Southern District of Florida.	Apr. 23, 1953	Sec. 17 (a) (1), 1933 Act; sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Defendant found guilty on 1 sec. 17 (a) count on Mar. 11, 1957, and sentenced on Mar. 26, 1957, to 3 years' imprisonment.
Low, Harry (Trenton Valley Distillers Corp.).	2	Eastern District of Michigan.	Feb. 3, 1939	Sec. 17 (a) (1), 1933 Act; sec. 338 (now sec. 1341), title 18, U. S. C.	Indictment previously dismissed as to defendant Low, now deceased, after plea of guilty to income tax evasion indictment. Pending as to Hardie, who is a fugitive.
Mallen, George E.	6	Eastern District of Michigan.	June 2, 1944	Secs. 5 (a) (2) and 17 (a) (1), 1933 Act; secs. 338 (now sec. 1341) and 88 (now sec. 371), title 18, U. S. C.	Two defendants deceased, pending as to remaining defendants, who are fugitives.

TABLE 18.—Indictments returned for violation of the acts administered by the Commission, the Mail Fraud Statute (sec. 1941, formerly sec. 333, title 18, U. S. C.), and other related Federal statutes (where the Commission took part in the investigation and development of the case) which were pending during the 1957 fiscal year—Continued

Name of principal defendant	Number of defendants	United States District Court	Indictment returned	Charges	Status of case
E. M. McLean & Co. (Devon Gold Mines, Ltd.). Do.....	2 7	Eastern District of Michigan. do.....	Oct. 21, 1941 do.....	Sec. 15 (a), 1934 Act. Sec. 5 (a) (1) and (2), 1933 Act; sec. 88 (now sec. 371), title 18, U. S. C. Sec. 17 (a) (1) and (2), 1933 Act; secs. 338 (now sec. 1341) and 88 (now sec. 371), title 18, U. S. C.	Case pending as to 1st indictment, 3 defendants previously convicted and sentenced on 2d and 3d indictments. Pending as to remaining 9 defendants on the 2d and 3d indictments. Pending.
Do.....	12	do.....	do.....	Sec. 17, 1933 Act; secs. 371 and 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	All defendants arraigned and released on bail or own recognizance. Motions by defendants for bills of particulars and examination of grand jury minutes denied. Pending.
Monarch Radio & Television Corp.	9	Southern District of New York.	June 4, 1954	Sec. 17, 1933 Act; secs. 371 and 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Eight defendants arraigned and pleaded not guilty to all indictments and posted bond and 1 died after arraignment. Extradition of defendants, Link and Green, from Canada denied Dec. 17, 1954. Leave to appeal denied by Canadian Supreme Court because of lack of jurisdiction, Mar. 7, 1955. Remaining defendants not apprehended. Motion for consolidation of 4 indictments granted. Order Apr. 13, 1957, denying defendants' motions to dismiss the indictments and case set for trial in fall. Pending.
Parker, T. M., Inc. Do..... Do..... Do.....	16 15 15 15	Eastern District of Michigan. do..... do..... do.....	Apr. 27, 1954 do..... do..... do.....	Sec. 371, title 18, U. S. C. Sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C. Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act. Sec. 15 (a), 1934 Act.	Defendants surrendered and were released on bonds of \$20,000 and \$5,000 each. On Nov. 6, 1956, defendants were arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Case set for trial Sept. 9, 1957. Pending.
Prieo, Eldridge Solomon.....	2	Northern District of Georgia.	Mar. 27, 1956	Secs. 5 (a) (2) and 17 (a) (1), 1933 Act; sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Defendant pleaded guilty to 1 sec. 17 (a) count and was sentenced to imprisonment of 1 year and 1 day on Mar. 29, 1957.
Proctor, Gordon Keith.....	1	Northern District of Georgia.	Oct. 18, 1956	Sec. 17 (a) (1), 1933 Act; sec. 15 (a), 1934 Act; sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Defendants pleaded guilty on Nov. 27, 1956. Sentence was suspended and defendants placed on probation for 3 years and fined \$1,000 each on Jan. 7, 1957.
Saunders, Malcolm L.....	2	District of Massachusetts.	Dec. 17, 1954	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act; sec. 15 (c), title 18, U. S. C. 1934 Act; secs. 371 and 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Defendant pleaded guilty to 2 sec. 17 (a) counts, 2 sec. 10 (b) counts and 1 mail fraud count and was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment and \$5,000 fine on Dec. 4, 1956.
Searborough, Paul, Jr.....	1	Eastern District of Virginia.	Nov. 8, 1956	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act; sec. 10 (b) and rule X-10B-5, 1934 Act; sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Two defendants pleaded guilty to all counts, one defendant pleaded guilty to conspiracy count and nolo contendere to 3 sec. 22 (a) counts. Another defendant and the corporate defendant pleaded nolo contendere to all counts. Defendants received sentences on Mar. 28, 1957, ranging from \$40,000 fine and 5 years probation to suspended imposition of sentence and nominal period of probation.
Schluter, Frederic E.....	5	Southern District of New York.	Apr. 13, 1956	Sec. 32 (a), 1934 Act; sec. 371, title 18, U. S. C.	

Shindler, David L.	Southern District of New York.	June 28, 1957	Sec. 17 (a) (2), 1933 Act; sec. 9 (a) (2), 1934 Act; sec. 371, title 18, U. S. C.	All defendants were arraigned and released on bail of \$1,000 each. Pending.
Simon, Harry B.	Southern District of New York.	Oct. 1, 1956	Sec. 17, 1933 Act; secs. 371 and 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	One defendant pleaded guilty before trial and was sentenced on June 27, 1957 to 6 suspended sentence and 6 months placed on probation for 1 year and fined \$2,500. Remaining defendants were acquitted.
Snoddy, James J.	Southern District of Texas.	July 12, 1956	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act; secs. 10 (b) and 22 (a) and rule X-10B-5, 1934 Act; sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Defendant found guilty on all counts of indictment on Apr. 26, 1957 and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment on May 10, 1957.
Showden, Homer W.	Eastern District of Illinois.	Jan. 18, 1956	Secs. 5 (a) and 17 (a), 1933 Act; secs. 1341 and 371, title 18, U. S. C.	One defendant pleaded guilty to 1 sec. 17 (a) count, 1 mail fraud count, 1 sec. 5 (a) count and conspiracy count and was sentenced on Mar. 26, 1957, to 1 year and a day, sentence vacated on Mar. 27, 1957 and defendant placed on probation for 3 years and fined \$1,000. Remaining defendant found guilty on 7 sec. 17 (a) counts, 3 mail fraud counts, 2 sec. 5 (a) counts and conspiracy count and sentenced to 4 years imprisonment and fined \$30,500. Appeal filed. Pending.
Teller, Walter F. (Alaska Telephone Corp.).	Eastern District of New York.	Dec. 1, 1955	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act; secs. 1341 and 371, title 18, U. S. C.	Individual defendants convicted on all counts, corporate defendant convicted upon default on Mar. 13, 1957. One defendant sentenced to 4½ years imprisonment and fined \$18,000, 2 other defendants received 1 year probation. Corporate defendant fined \$50. Pending on appeal as to 2 defendants.
Teller, Walter F. (Consolidated Uranium Mines, Inc.).	Eastern District of New York.	Apr. 26, 1956	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act; sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	One defendant arraigned and bond of \$25,000 continued. Pending.
Teller, Walter F.	Eastern District of New York.	Aug. 3, 1956	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act; secs. 371 and 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Two individual defendants apprehended. Pending.
Metz, Abraham M. (U. S. Manganese Corp.)	Southern District of New York.	May 20, 1957	Sec. 1621, title 18, U. S. C.	Defendants arraigned and pleaded not guilty to all counts of indictment. Motion by 1 defendant for dismissal of indictment. Pending.
Van Valkenburgh, Hugh C. (Instant Beverage, Inc.).	District of Nebraska.	Feb. 15, 1957	Secs. 5 (a) (2) and 17 (a) (1) and (2), 1933 Act; sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Motion pursuant to 28 U. S. C. 2255 to set aside sentence, denied Dec. 16, 1956, and affirmed by CA-7, Sept. 26, 1956.
Vasen, George F.	Northern District of Illinois.	May 27, 1953	Secs. 5 (a) and 17 (a), 1933 Act; sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Indictment dismissed Sept. 18, 1956, defendant deceased.
Walters, J., Jr. (Codar Talisman Cons Mines Co.).	District of Nevada.	Dec. 18, 1953	Sec. 17 (a), 1933 Act; sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	Six defendants previously convicted and indictment dismissed as to 3 defendants and abated as to 1 defendant who is deceased. Pending as to defendant Thayer, who is a fugitive.
Warner, J. Arthur & Co., Inc.	District of Massachusetts.	July 7, 1953	Sec. 1621, title 18, U. S. C.	Nolle prosequi filed on Jan. 12, 1957.
Weber, Charles M.	Southern District of New York.	June 6, 1955	Sec. 1621, title 18, U. S. C.	Defendant found guilty on all counts on Nov. 20, 1956, and was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.
Young, Ben E.	Eastern District of Washington.	Sept. 7, 1955	Sec. 17, 1933 Act; sec. 1341, title 18, U. S. C.	

TABLE 19.—*Petitions for review of orders of Commission under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and the Investment Company Act of 1940, pending in courts of appeals during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957*

Petitioner	United States Court of Appeals	Initiating papers filed	Commission action appealed from and status of case
Alleghany Corp.....	4th Circuit.....	Jan. 21, 1957	Order of Nov. 30, 1956, denying the various applications for a declaration that no action by the Commission was required with respect to the voluntary exchange of stock, or, in the alternative, for an order pursuant to sec. 6 (c) of the IC Act of 1940 exempting the transactions. Order Mar. 9, 1957, continuing case pending decision of Supreme Court in a related matter. Pending.
Atlas Tank Corp.....	1st Circuit.....	Nov. 2, 1956	Order of Sept. 4, 1956, granting an application by the New York Stock Exchange to strike the capital stock of petitioner from listing and registration. Judgment of CA-1 June 3, 1957, affirming the Commission order. Closed.
Cities Service Co.....	2d Circuit.....	Oct. 29, 1956	Order of Aug. 31, 1956, denying the application for exemption pursuant to sec. 3 (a) (5) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. Intervention denied, Dec. 5, 1956, but petitioners permitted to file briefs amicus curiae. Order Dec. 28, 1956, granting petitions for rehearing and granting leave to intervene. Supplemental Statement of Commission filed Apr. 2, 1957. Pending.
Cremens, John F.....	1st Circuit.....	June 18, 1957	Order of Apr. 22, 1957, granting application and permitting declaration of New England Electric System to become effective with respect to exchange offer of stock of a holding company for stock of a non-affiliated public utility company. Pending.
Dyer, Nancy Corinne, et al.....	8th Circuit.....	Mar. 29, 1957	Order of Mar. 21, 1957, permitting declaration to become effective regarding solicitation of proxies. Order Apr. 9, 1957, denying petitioners' application for a stay pending review. Petitioners' motion June 6, 1957, for rehearing and respondent's answer June 18, 1957. Pending.
Exchange Buffet Corp.....	2d Circuit.....	Nov. 1, 1956	Order of Sept. 4, 1956, granting an application by the New York Stock Exchange to strike the capital stock of petitioner from listing and registration. Opinion of CA-2, May 15, 1957, denying the petition for review. Closed.
Great Sweet Grass Oils, Ltd.....	District of Columbia.....	Oct. 26, 1956	Order of Oct. 26, 1956, summarily suspending trading in common stock of petitioner on National Securities Exchange. Agreement of dismissal filed Jan. 2, 1957. Closed.
Great Sweet Grass Oils, Ltd.....	do.....	June 5, 1957	Order of Apr. 3, 1957, directing that subject's stock be withdrawn from listing and registration on the American Stock Exchange, effective after Apr. 13, 1957. Pending.
Johnson, R. H., & Co., et al.....	do.....	Nov. 18, 1955	Order of Nov. 16, 1955, revoking the broker-dealer registrations and finding that Rupert H. Johnson was the cause of such revocation. Decision of CA-C, Apr. 6, 1956, affirming the Commission's order. Petition for certiorari filed June 18, 1956. Certiorari denied Oct. 5, 1956. Closed.
Kroy Oils, Ltd.....	do.....	June 5, 1957	Order of Apr. 8, 1957 directing that subject's stock be withdrawn from listing and registration on the American Stock Exchange, effective after Apr. 13, 1957. Pending.
Louisiana Public Service Commission.....	8th Circuit.....	Oct. 12, 1955	Order of Sept. 13, 1955, denying the petition to nullify the Public Service Commission Insofar as entered. Opinion by CA-5, June 30, 1955, pending in which the Commission's order of Mar. 20, 1953, is entered. Opinion by CA-5, June 30, 1955, regarding the Commission's order of Mar. 20, 1953, for further consideration. Petition for certiorari filed pending Commission's decision. Certiorari granted Dec. 3, 1956. Opinion of Supreme Court, May 13, 1957, reversing determination of CA-5. Rehearing denied by Supreme Court, June 17, 1957. Closed.
Mitchell Securities, Inc.....	4th Circuit.....	June 8, 1956	Order of June 6, 1956 affirming the expulsion of Mitchell Securities, Inc., membership in National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Order by CA-4, June 20, 1956, staying Commission order pending review. Withdrawal of petition for review filed by petitioner, Oct. 16, 1956. Order Oct. 17, 1956, dismissing the petition for review. Closed.

Phillips, Randolph.....	2d Circuit.....	Mar. 15, 1956	Order of Jan. 16, 1956, declaring The United Corp. not to be a holding company. Order Apr. 1, 1957, granting Commission's motion to dismiss petition for review for lack of prosecution. Closed.
Pierce, John.....	9th Circuit.....	Oct. 14, 1955	Order of Aug. 16, 1955, denying application for registration as a broker and dealer. Opinion of CA-9, Dec. 12, 1956, affirming the Commission order. Closed.
Professional Investors, Inc.....	7th Circuit.....	July 24, 1956	Order of May 24, 1956, denying petitioner's application for registration. Order Nov. 20, 1956, by CA-7, pursuant to stipulation, dismissing the petition for review. Closed.
Rosenbaum, Arthur.....	District of Columbia.....	Apr. 16, 1957	Order of Feb. 18, 1957, granting the requested exemption regarding the payment of commissions and covering the objections by petitioner and other stockholders of Baldwin Securities Corp. and General Industrial Enterprises, Inc. Order June 13, 1957, upon motion of petitioner, dismissing the petition for review. Closed.
Troves, Peter G., et al.....	2d Circuit.....	June 14, 1956	Order of Apr. 18, 1956, which exempted certain transactions between affiliates under sec. 17 (b) of the Investment Company Act. Order Nov. 23, 1956, pursuant to stipulation, dismissing the petition for review. Closed.

TABLE 20.—Contempt proceedings pending during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957

PART 1.—CIVIL CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS

Principal defendants	Number of defendants	United States District Court	Initiating papers filed	Status of case
East Boston Co.....	1	Massachusetts.....	Nov. 7, 1956	Petition for an order directing the defendant to show cause why he should not be adjudged in civil contempt and for an order appointing a receiver for failure to file required reports. Reports filed and withdrawal of petition allowed, Nov. 27, 1956. Closed.

PART 2.—CRIMINAL CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS

Colotex Uranium & Oil, Inc.	3	Colorado.....	Jan. 17, 1957	Order, Jan. 17, 1957, directing defendants to show cause why they should not be adjudged in criminal contempt for violating secs. 5 and 17 Injunction, 1933 Act. Stipulation of facts, May 23, 1957. Pending.
McBride, John R.....	2	Southern District of New York.....	Aug. 3, 1956	Order, Aug. 3, 1956, directing defendants to show cause why they should not be found guilty of criminal contempt for violating sec. 5 Injunction, 1933 Act. Pending.
Nelisen, Harold L.....	1	Idaho.....	Oct. 25, 1956	Order to show cause why defendant should not be punished for criminal contempt, and order for writ of arrest for criminal contempt, Oct. 25, 1956. Defendant arrested and posted bond of \$1,500, Nov. 9, 1956. Defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 60 days imprisonment, Nov. 21, 1956. Closed.

TABLE 21.—Cases in which the Commission participated as intervenor or as amicus curiae, pending during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957

Name of case	United States District Court, Court of Appeals, or U. S. Supreme Court	Date of entry	Nature and status of case
Allegheny Corporation, et al. v. Breswick & Co., et al.	U. S. Supreme Court.....	Jan. 16, 1957	Appeals by Allegheny Corp. and IOC from final judgment entered Dec. 23, 1955. Opinion of Supreme Court Apr. 22, 1957, reversing the judgment of the district court and remanding case to the district court for consideration of appellees claim, not previously discussed. Order by Supreme Court June 3, 1957, denying petition for rehearing. Closed.
Greene, et al. v. Dietz, et al.....	2d Circuit.....	June 20, 1957	Action under sec. 16 (b) of 1934 Act involving a shareholders' derivative suit against officers of CIT Financial. Opinion of CA-2, June 7, 1957, affirming the order of the district court dismissing the complaint. Motions by the Commission June 20, 1957, for leave to participate amicus curiae and for clarification of opinion or for rehearing. Pending.
Ostergren, et al. v. Kirby, et al.....	Northern District of Ohio, 6th Circuit.	Feb. 15, 1957; May 3, 1957.	Action for violation of regulation X-14 of 1934 Act. Order Apr. 10, 1957, amended Apr. 12, 1957, granting permanent injunction to restrain violations of proxy rules by opposition group. Appeal to CA-6 by defendants comprising shareholders' committee filed Apr. 17, 1957. Order May 6, 1957, postponing shareholders meeting. Pending.
Speed, et al. v. Transamerica Corp.....	District of Delaware, 3d Circuit.	Feb. 19, 1947; Oct 14, 1948; Jan 14, 1949; May 2, 1956.	Action for violation of rule X-10B-6 under sec. 10 (b) of Securities Exchange Act. Opinion in favor of plaintiffs Aug. 8, 1951. Opinion on damages, Sept. 21, 1955, and final decree Nov. 2, 1955. Defendant's appeal to CA-3 filed Nov. 23, 1955, plaintiffs cross-appeal filed Dec. 1, 1955. Judgment entered Aug. 14, 1956, in accordance with opinion which modified and affirmed the judgments of the district court as modified. Closed.

TABLE 22.—Proceedings by the Commission to enforce subpoenas under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, pending during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957

Principal defendants	Number of defendants	United States District Court	Initiating papers filed	Section of act involved	Status of case
Clark, William.....	1	Western District of Oklahoma.	Jan. 31, 1957	Sec. 22 (b), 1933 Act	Order Jan. 31, 1957, directing respondent to show cause why order should not issue requiring respondent to comply with subpoena. Answer and motion to quash subpoena and suppress deposition already taken, Feb. 13, 1957. Order Mar. 21, 1957, directing respondent to comply with subpoena. Closed.
Jack, Glenn R.....	1	District of Oregon.....	Aug. 1, 1956do	Order Aug. 1, 1956, directing respondent to show cause why order should not issue requiring compliance with subpoena. Memorandum of Commission filed Aug. 7, 1956. Order Aug. 7, 1956, directing respondent to appear and testify regarding certain matters. Closed.
Platt, F. F.....	1	Western District of Washington.	Jan. 13, 1956do	Order Jan. 13, 1956, directing respondent to show cause why an order should not issue requiring respondent to comply with subpoena. Supplemental order to show cause Jan. 27, 1956, appointing persons to serve process. Service of order to show cause not effected upon respondent. Closed.
Shuck, M. J.....	1	District of Columbia..	Dec. 13, 1956	Sec. 21 (c), 1934 Act...	Order Dec. 20, 1956, directing respondent to show cause why an order should not issue requiring respondent to comply with subpoena to appear and give oral testimony. Service of order to show cause not effected upon respondent and order Jan. 9, 1957, permitting withdrawal of application. Closed.

TABLE 23.—Miscellaneous actions involving the Commission or employees of the Commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957

Plaintiff	Court	Initiating papers filed	Status of case
Faledman, Louis D.....	Southern District of New York, 2d Circuit.	Sept. 20, 1956	Complaint filed Sept. 26, 1956, for declaratory judgment restraining Commission from joining plaintiff as a party to pending revocation proceedings in re L. D. Friedman & Co., Inc., and enjoining Commission from determining that plaintiff is a cause thereof. Opinion Nov. 5, 1956, and order Dec. 4, 1956, denying motion for preliminary injunction. Appeal to CA-2 filed by plaintiff, Dec. 5, 1956, Order Dec. 21, 1956, dismissing the action. Appeal to CA-2, Dec. 28, 1956, by plaintiff. Order Jan. 15, 1957, denying motion for stay. Stipulation Feb. 18, 1957, withdrawing appeals. Closed.
Great Sweat Grass Oils, Ltd.....	District of Columbia.....	Oct. 20, 1956	Complaint filed Oct. 20, 1956, for mandatory judgment directing the Commission to vacate or suspend the Commission order dated Oct. 19, 1956. Order Nov. 19, 1956, denying plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction and granting Commission's motion to dismiss. Closed.
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 23, 1956	Complaint filed Oct. 23, 1956, for declaratory judgment concerning certain sections and rules of the 1934 Act and directing the Commission to vacate and set aside its order of Oct. 25, 1956. Motion for consolidation with Kroy Oils Limited v. S. E. C. approved by court on Dec. 1, 1956. Pending.
Hancock Trucking, Inc., In Re.....	Southern District of Indiana.	Mar. 8, 1957	Petition for order directing that Commission show cause why securities to be issued pursuant to plan of reorganization are not exempt from registration and brief in support thereof. Order Apr. 17, 1957, extending time for Commission to answer and continuing hearing without date. Pending.
Kroy Oils, Ltd.....	District of Columbia.....	Nov. 3, 1956	Complaint filed Nov. 3, 1956, for declaratory judgment concerning certain sections and rules of the 1934 Act and directing the Commission to vacate and set aside its order of Nov. 2, 1956. Designation of judges to serve on three-judge court, Nov. 14, 1956. Pending.
Levinson, Herman D.....	U. S. Court of Claims.....	July 30, 1954	Petition for judgment alleging improper separation in reduction in force and seeking recovery of lost pay, filed July 30, 1954. Order, Feb. 10, 1956, denying motions for summary judgment and remanding case to Commissioner of court for trial on merits. Pending.
Schwobel, Morris Mac.....	District of Columbia.....	June 24, 1957	Complaint for injunction and a declaratory judgment filed June 24, 1957, restraining Commission from prosecuting disciplinary proceeding against plaintiff. Pending.

TABLE 24.—Actions pending during fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, to enforce voluntary plans under sec. 11 (c) to comply with sec. 11 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935

Name of case	United States District Court	Initiating papers filed	Status of case
Arkansas Natural Gas Corp.....	Delaware.....	Reopened June 25, 1956.....	Petition filed June 25, 1956, by Cities Services Co. for an order requiring Ellas Auerbach to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt of order entered Jan. 29, 1953. Petition filed by Louis E. Marron July 23, 1956, requesting that no determination be made in <i>Cities v. Auerbach</i> prior to determination re intervention by petitioner. Order Oct. 26, 1956, denying petition for intervention but directing that petitioner be permitted to appear amicus curiae. Pending. Supplemental application III filed Dec. 6, 1956. Plan approved and enforced Dec. 20, 1956. Closed.
Engineers Public Service Co.....	do.....	Reopened Dec. 5, 1956.....	Supplemental application II filed May 16, 1953. Order July 3, 1953, overruling objections and approving and enforcing plan. Matter dismissed Mar. 6, 1957. Closed.
Market Street Railway Co.....	Northern District of California.	May 3, 1950.....	Supplemental application V filed Feb. 13, 1957. Plan approved and enforced Mar. 14, 1957. Closed.
Standard Gas & Electric Co.....	Delaware.....	Reopened Feb. 27, 1956.....	Application filed Oct. 11, 1954. Enforcement order entered Mar. 7, 1955. Judgment of CA-3, Apr. 16, 1956, affirming the district court order. Petition for writ of certiorari by Protective Committee and Biddle filed July 13, 1956. Certiorari denied Oct. 8, 1956. Supplemental application for enforcement of order relating to fees filed July 27, 1956. Order Oct. 31, 1956, approving order of Commission re fees. Notices of appeal to CA-3 by Randolph Phillips and Joseph B. Hyman filed Dec. 28 and 29, 1956.
The United Corp.....	do.....	Oct. 11, 1954.....	

TABLE 25.—Actions under sec. 11 (d) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 pending during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, to enforce compliance with the Commission's order issued under sec. 11 (b) of that Act

Name of case	United States District Court	Initiating papers filed	Nature and history of case
International Hydro-Electric System.....	Massachusetts.....	Dec. 1, 1955.....	Supplemental application of Commission Jan. 16, 1956, for approval of Interim Board Plan for transformation of IHESS into an investment company as approved by Commission Jan. 16, 1956. Order of court Apr. 25, 1956, approving the Plan of Reorganization. Notice of appeal by Central Illinois and C. A. Johnson and the Equity Corp., May 2, 1956. Judgment entered by CA-1, Oct. 20, 1956, affirming the order of the district court. Petitions for writs of certiorari filed by Central Illinois Securities Corp. and C. A. Johnson on Dec. 13, 1956, and by The Equity Corp. on Dec. 14, 1956. Certiorari denied Jan. 23, 1957. Supplemental application for enforcement of Commission order respecting fees and expenses filed Oct. 5, 1956, by Northwestern Investors Corp., Central Illinois Securities Corp., C. A. Johnson and others. Order Jan. 3, 1957, on supplemental application, approving certain allowances and denying certain other allowances. Order Jan. 22, 1957, denying motion for rehearing by Central Illinois Securities Corp. and C. A. Johnson. Closed.

TABLE 26.—*Reorganization cases under ch. X of the Bankruptcy Act pending during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, in which the Commission participated when appeals were taken from district court orders*

Name of case and United States Court of Appeals	Nature and status of case
Central States Electric Corp., debtor; LeBoeuf, Lamb & Leiby, appellants (4th Circuit).	Appeal from order of June 25, 1956, dismissing appellants' petition seeking compensation for services rendered in defending an action for mismanagement brought by debtor's trustees against two of debtor's former directors. Brief for Commission filed Nov. 16, 1956, urging affirmance of order. Decision of CA-4, Jan. 7, 1957, affirming the order of the district court. Petition for writ of certiorari filed by LeBoeuf, et al., Apr. 8, 1957. Brief filed by Commission in opposition, May 9, 1957. Certiorari denied, May 20, 1957. Closed.
Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Co., debtor; William J. Harding, Jr., Irving I. Schnur and Shirley Reiter, petitioning creditors, appellants (2d Circuit).	Appeal from order of Nov. 26, 1956, authorizing the trustee to purchase 20 new railroad cars. Commission filed memorandum Jan. 9, 1957, urging affirmance of the order. Opinion of CA-2, Jan. 14, 1957, affirming the order of the district court. Closed.
Inland Gas Corp., et al., debtors; Ben Williamson, Jr., Paul E. Kern, Green Committee, Clinton M. Harbison, Allen Committee, Vanston Committee and Gregory Committee, appellants (6th Circuit).	Appeals from order of Mar. 14, 1956, <i>inter alia</i> denying confirmation of Trustees' Amended Plan of Reorganization, refusing to find worthy of consideration a plan submitted by a security holder and refusing to confirm a plan of reorganization because it provided for post-bankruptcy interest and since it was not accepted by the requisite majority of creditors affected by the plan. Brief of Commission filed Aug. 1, 1956, supporting certain of the appeals. Decision of CA-6, Feb. 14, 1957, affirming the order of the district court. Petition of Kentucky Debenture Holders Committee and Paul E. Kern, Mar. 4, 1957, for rehearing and memorandum of Commission, Mar. 4, 1957, in support of petition for rehearing. Order entered by CA-6, May 8, 1957, denying the petition for rehearing. Pending.
Liberty Baking Corp., debtor; Securities and Exchange Commission, appellant (2d Circuit).	Appeal from order of Dec. 19, 1955, denying the Commission's motions for leave to intervene and for dismissal of Debtor's petition under Chapter XI on ground proceeding should be under Chapter X. Brief of Commission filed July 31, 1956. Commission's reply brief filed Sept. 21, 1956. Decision by CA-2, Jan. 16, 1957, reversing the order of the district court. Petition for writ of certiorari filed by debtor, Feb. 23, 1957. Commission's brief in opposition filed Mar. 25, 1957. Certiorari denied Apr. 8, 1957. Closed.
Silesian-American Corp., debtor; Scribner & Miller and Paul Emery Kern, appellants (2d Circuit).	Appeal by Bondholder's Protective Committee from order of June 4, 1956, making allowances of compensation to the Trustee, the petitioner and others. Brief of Commission filed Oct. 26, 1956, supporting appeals. Decision of CA-2, Dec. 6, 1956, reversing the order of the district court and remanding the case. Closed.
Third Avenue Transit Corp., et al., debtors; A. Philip Woolfson, appellant (2d Circuit).	Appeals from order of July 26, 1956, approving the joint plan of reorganization, order of Sept. 11, 1956, denying appellant's motion for an order reopening the question of insolvency of debtor and for the appointment of an appraiser and order of Oct. 8, 1956, confirming the joint plan of reorganization. Brief of Commission in opposition to appeals filed Nov. 21, 1956. Decision of CA-2, Nov. 30, 1956, affirming the orders of the district court. Petition for writ of certiorari filed Jan. 25, 1957, by Woolfson. Brief of Commission, Feb. 26, 1957, in opposition. Certiorari denied Mar. 11, 1957. Petition for rehearing denied Apr. 8, 1957. Closed.

TABLE 27.—A 24-year summary of criminal cases developed by the Commission—1934 through 1957 by fiscal year

[See table 29 for classification of defendants as broker-dealers, etc.]

Fiscal year	Number of cases referred to Department of Justice in each year	Number of persons as to whom prosecution was recommended in each year	Number of such cases in which indictments were obtained by United States attorneys	Number of defendants indicted in such cases ¹	Number of these defendants convicted	Number of these defendants acquitted	Number of these defendants as to whom proceedings were dismissed on motion of United States attorneys	Number of these defendants as to whom cases are pending ²
1934.....	7	36	3	32	17	0	15	0
1935.....	29	177	14	149	84	5	60	0
1936.....	43	379	34	368	164	46	158	0
1937.....	42	128	30	144	78	32	34	0
1938.....	40	113	33	134	75	13	45	1
1939.....	52	245	47	292	199	33	60	0
1940.....	59	174	51	200	96	38	66	0
1941.....	54	150	47	145	94	15	36	0
1942.....	50	144	46	194	108	23	48	15
1943.....	31	91	28	108	62	10	33	3
1944.....	27	69	24	79	48	6	20	5
1945.....	19	47	18	61	36	10	14	1
1946.....	16	44	14	40	13	8	4	15
1947.....	20	50	13	34	9	5	15	5
1948.....	16	32	15	29	20	3	6	0
1949.....	27	44	25	57	19	13	25	0
1950.....	18	28	15	27	21	1	5	0
1951.....	29	42	24	48	37	5	6	0
1952.....	14	26	13	24	17	4	3	2
1953.....	18	32	15	33	20	6	5	5
1954.....	19	44	19	52	18	4	5	25
1955.....	8	12	8	13	7	0	2	4
1956.....	17	43	15	37	14	2	2	19
1957.....	* 26	132	10	34	9	1	1	23
Total.....	681	2,282	† 561	2,334	1,265	283	† 668	118

¹ The number of defendants in a case is sometimes increased by the Department of Justice over the number against whom prosecution was recommended by the Commission. For the purpose of this table, an individual named as a defendant in 2 or more indictments in the same case is counted as a single defendant.

² See table 29 for breakdown of pending cases.

³ Fifteen of these references as to 101 proposed defendants were still being processed by the Department of Justice as of the close of the fiscal year.

⁴ 530 of these cases have been completed as to 1 or more defendants. Convictions have been obtained in 459 or 87 percent of such cases. Only 71 or 13 percent of such cases have resulted in acquittals or dismissals as to all defendants, this includes numerous cases in which indictments were dismissed without trial because of the death of defendants or for other administrative reasons. See note 5, infra.

* Includes 53 defendants who died after indictment.

TABLE 28.—Summary of criminal cases developed by the Commission which were still pending at June 30, 1957

	Cases	Number of defendants in such cases	Number of such defendants as to whom cases have been completed	Number of such defendants as to whom cases are still pending and reasons therefor		
				Not yet apprehended	Awaiting trial	Awaiting appeal
Pending, referred to Department of Justice in the fiscal year:						
1938.....	1	2	1	1	0	0
1939.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
1940.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
1941.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
1942.....	2	18	3	14	1	0
1943.....	1	5	2	2	1	0
1944.....	1	7	2	5	0	0
1945.....	1	1	0	1	0	0
1946.....	4	16	1	15	0	0
1947.....	2	6	1	5	0	0
1948.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
1949.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
1950.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
1951.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
1952.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
1953.....	2	12	10	1	1	0
1954.....	3	26	1	7	18	0
1955.....	2	5	1	0	3	1
1956.....	9	22	3	1	12	6
1957.....	7	23	0	3	20	0
Total.....	135	143	25	55	56	7

SUMMARY

Total cases pending ¹	52
Total defendants ¹	247
Total defendants as to whom cases are pending ¹	222

¹ Except for 1956 and 1957 indictments have been returned in all pending cases. As of the close of the fiscal year, indictments had not yet been returned as to 104 proposed defendants in 17 cases referred to the Department of Justice in 1956 and 1957. These are reflected only in the recapitulation of totals at the bottom of the table.

TABLE 29.—A 24-year summary classifying all defendants in criminal cases developed by the Commission—1934 to June 30, 1957

	Number indicted	Number convicted	Number acquitted	Number as to whom cases were dismissed on motion of United States attorneys	Number as to whom cases are pending
Registered broker-dealers ¹ (including principals of such firms).....	354	218	24	100	12
Employees of such registered broker-dealers.....	125	64	17	42	2
Persons in general securities business but not as registered broker-dealers (includes principals and employees).....	718	359	57	258	44
All others*.....	1,137	624	185	268	60
Total.....	2,334	1,265	283	668	118

¹ Includes persons registered at or prior to time of indictment.

* The persons referred to in this column, while not engaged in a general business in securities, were almost without exception prosecuted for violations of law involving securities transactions.

TABLE 30.—A 24-year summary of all injunction cases instituted by the Commission, 1934 to June 30, 1957, by calendar year

Calendar year	Number of cases instituted by the Commission and the number of defendants involved		Number of cases in which injunctions were granted and the number of defendants enjoined. ¹	
	Cases	Defendants	Cases	Defendants
1934	7	24	2	4
1935	36	242	17	56
1936	42	113	36	108
1937	86	240	91	211
1938	70	152	73	153
1939	37	154	61	165
1940	40	100	42	99
1941	40	112	36	99
1942	21	73	20	54
1943	19	81	18	72
1944	18	80	14	35
1945	21	74	21	57
1946	21	45	15	34
1947	20	40	20	47
1948	19	44	15	26
1949	25	59	24	55
1950	27	73	26	71
1951	22	67	17	43
1952	27	103	18	50
1953	20	41	23	68
1954	22	59	22	62
1955	23	54	19	43
1956	53	122	42	89
1957 (to June 30)	34	124	17	62
Total	780	2,279	689	1,754

SUMMARY

	Cases	Defendants
Actions instituted	780	2,279
Injunctions obtained	681	1,754
Actions pending	31	104
Other dispositions ²	68	421
Total	780	2,279

¹ These columns show disposition of cases by year of disposition and do not necessarily reflect the disposition of the cases shown as having been instituted in the same years.

² Includes 7 cases which were counted twice in this column because injunctions against different defendants in the same cases were granted in different years.

³ Includes 13 defendants in 6 cases in which injunctions have been obtained as to 43 co-defendants.

⁴ Includes (a) actions dismissed (as to 353 defendants); (b) actions discontinued, abated, vacated, abandoned, stipulated, or settled (as to 53 defendants); (c) actions in which judgment was denied (as to 11 defendants); (d) actions in which prosecution was stayed on stipulation to discontinue misconduct charged (as to 4 defendants).