ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1947



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION Washington, D. C., June 24, 1948.

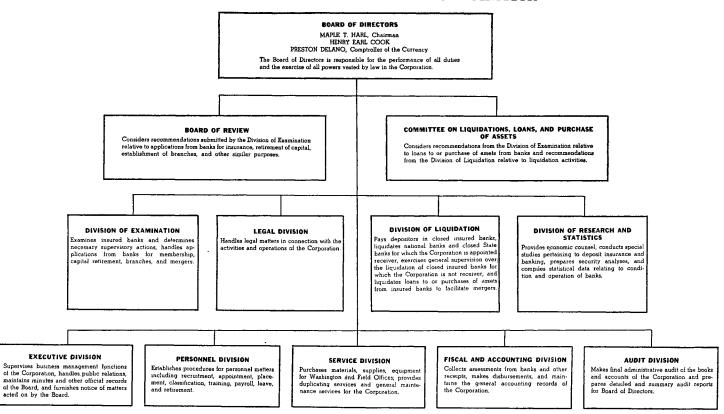
SIRS: Pursuant to the provisions of subsection (r) of section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has the honor to submit its annual report.

Respectfully,

Maple T. Harl, Chairman

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE
THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



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FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING — WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

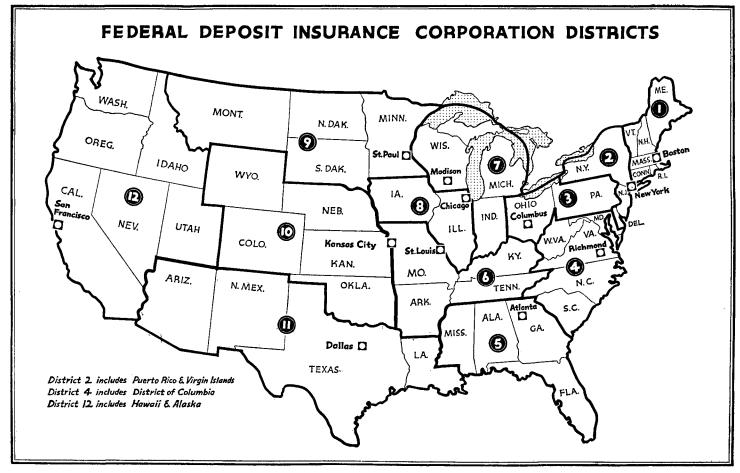
Chairman	MAPLE T. HARL
Directors	H. E. Соок
Directors	PRESTON DELANO

OFFICIALS—JUNE 24, 1948

Secretary	Miss E. F. Downey
Executive Officer	Walter F. Oakes (Acting)
Deputy to Chairman	Lyle L. Robertson
Assistant to Director	Albert G. Towers
Associate General Counsel	Norris C. Bakke
Chief, Division of Examination	Vance L. Sailor
Assistant Chief, Division of Examination (Federal Credit Union Section)	C. R. Orchard
Chief, Division of Research and Statistics	Miss Florence Helm (Acting)
Director of Personnel	Randolph Hughes
Chief, Service Division	Henry T. Ivey
Chief, Division of Liquidation	Edward C. Tefft
Fiscal Agent	W. G. Loeffler
Chief, Audit Division	Mark A. Heck

DISTRICT OFFICES

DIST. SUPERVISING No. Examiner	Address	STATES IN DISTRICT
1. Lundie W. Barlow	Room 765, No. 10 Post Square, Boston 9, Mass.	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut
2. Neil G. Greensides	Room 1900, 14 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.	New York, New Jersey, Delaware
3. A. F. Shafer	City National Bank Building, 20 East Broad Street, Columbus 15, Ohio	Ohio, Pennsylvania
4. Robert N. McLeod	909 State Planters Bank & Trust Company Building, Richmond 19, Va.	District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina
5. John E. Freeman	625 First National Bank Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.	Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi
6. W. Clyde Roberts	1059 Arcade Building, St. Louis 1, Mo.	Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas
7. Raby L. Hopkins	715 Tenney Building Madison 3, Wis.	Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin
8. E. R. Gover	741 Federal Reserve Bank Building, 164 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.	Illinois, Iowa
9. Chas. F. Alden	1200 Minnesota Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.	Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana
10. Gerhard F. Roetzel	901 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City 6, Missouri	Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming
11. Linton J. Davis	Federal Reserve Bank Building, Station K, Dallas 13, Tex.	Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona
12. William P. Funsten	Suite 1120, 315 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 4, Calif.	Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California



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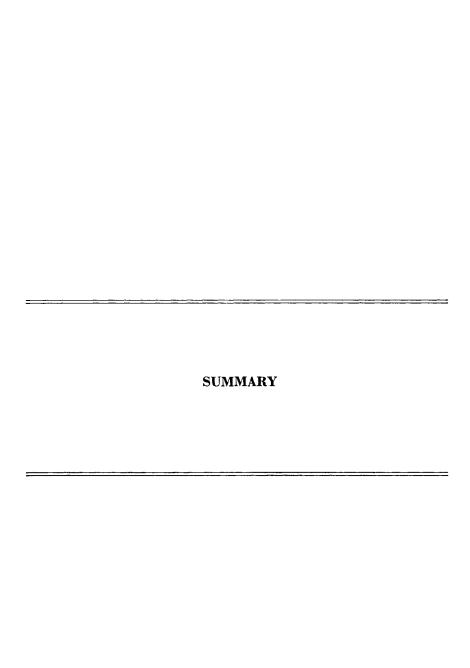
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SUMMARY

The 14 years of operation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have been a period in which business and bank failures have been at a relatively low rate. For this reason the cost incurred by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in protecting depositors in closed banks during this period cannot be used as the basis for estimating the future cost of deposit insurance. The Corporation has disbursed \$308 million in aid to banks in difficulty. It is estimated that all but about 8 percent of this amount will be recovered. (Pp. 10-11, 16-18, 31.)

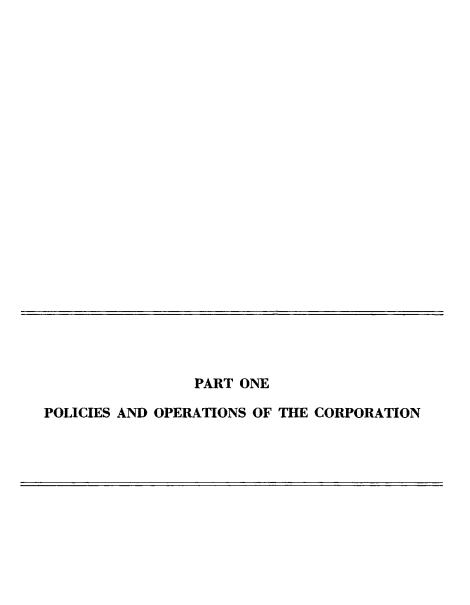
The surplus accumulated by the Corporation during this extraordinarily favorable period has amounted to \$923 million, or more than three times the original capital subscribed by the United States Treasury and Federal Reserve banks. In August 1947 the Corporation was authorized by law to retire the original capital, subject to the maintenance of a minimum combined capital and surplus of \$1 billion. It is expected that this retirement will be completed during 1948. (Pp. 7-8, 30-31.)

In about one-fourth of the 404 closed banks to which the Corporation has extended aid to protect depositors, defalcation has been the principal cause of failure. Banks are urged to provide more adequate fidelity bond protection against defalcation. (Pp. 9, 19-20.)

The smallness of the capital equities of banks remains a serious problem. Nearly 4,000 insured banks had capital accounts, when examined in 1947, amounting to less than 5 percent of their assets; 54 had less than 2½ percent. At the close of 1947, total capital accounts of all commercial banks were only 6½ percent of their total assets, and less than 21 percent of their assets other than cash and United States Government obligations. (Pp. 48-50.)

The proportion of total bank assets consisting of loans increased substantially during 1946 and 1947, rising from 16 to 25 percent for insured commercial banks. The expansion in loans was especially rapid in the second half of each year. (Pp. 41, 65.)

Dividends paid by insured commercial banks were larger in 1947 than in any previous year. With lower net profits after taxes, the amount of earnings retained in capital accounts was substantially smaller than in 1946, though more than in any year prior to 1944. (Pp. 52, 60.)



Introduction

Contrary to most of the forecasts, the year 1947 proved to be one of active business and widespread prosperity. Many observers, however, were alarmed by the inflationary pressures which threatened to attain serious proportions. Recognizing the danger inherent in the volume of bank credit which had been greatly inflated in response to the needs for financing the war effort, the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in cooperation with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Executive Committee of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks in November, 1947, announced a bank credit policy designed to alleviate the situation. Not only did this policy embody the views of the supervisory authorities, but it was also in agreement with the program of credit control advocated by the American Bankers Association. The policy statement called upon bank directors to exercise extreme caution in their lending policies. Banks were urged to curtail all loans of a speculative nature on real estate, commodities, and securities and to guard against the over-extension of consumer credit.

The expansion in bank loans during 1947 was general throughout the country, but marked divergencies appeared in the rate of increase in different types of loans and in various sections of the country. Regional differences were also evident in the margin of capital funds available in banks to absorb losses which are inevitable in the banking business. However, examinations made during the year revealed that only a small percentage of assets were below the standard acceptable for bank investment.

Recentralization of offices of the Corporation. In 1947 the efficiency of operation of the Corporation was improved by the return of the Divisions which had been moved to Chicago in June 1942 to make more space available in Washington for war agencies. For the last two years effort had been made to secure necessary space in Washington. By the close of 1947 all the Divisions of the home office were again located in Washington.

Retirement of the capital of the Corporation. The most important event of 1947 for the Corporation was the beginning of a program of capital retirement which had been originated and sponsored by its Board of Directors in 1946. These retirements were made pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 363, 80th Congress, approved August 5, 1947. By December 31, 1947, the \$139 million paid in by the Federal Reserve banks in the form of capital subscriptions had been retired in full by payments to the United States Treasury. Of the \$150 million

capital stock originally purchased by the United States Treasury, \$47 million had been retired and provision had been made to retire an additional \$20 million face value. A balance of less than \$83 million held by the United States Treasury remained in the capital stock account when the books of the Corporation were closed as of December 31, 1947. Under the provisions of the Act, payments in units of \$10 million are being made whenever the capital and surplus of the Corporation exceeds \$1 billion. It is estimated that all the capital stock will be retired before the close of 1948.

Bank capital. A second important development in the program of bankers to free themselves from subsidy by the Government was the retirement in 1947 of additional amounts of the capital invested in banks by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Since the inauguration of deposit insurance in 1934 the Corporation has constantly called attention to the need for adequate capital in all insured banks. In the depths of the depression when it seemed impossible to secure adequate private capital, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation invested more than \$1 billion in the capital of over 6,000 banks. This was intended as a temporary investment only. Banks were urged to repay this governmental subsidy as rapidly as they could, maintaining at the same time adequate capital in each bank. By the close of 1947 more than 5,000 banks had completed the retirement of this capital and only \$142 million remained outstanding.

On the whole, however, capital margins have been declining during the 14 years. On June 30, 1934, the date of the first report of insured banks to this Corporation, the ratio of total capital accounts to total assets was 14.3 percent; on December 31, 1947, the ratio was 6.6 percent. During this period total capital accounts in all insured banks increased by \$4,624 million while total assets increased by \$121,655 million. Although banks have sold capital stock to the investing public, most of the increase in total capital accounts has been derived from retained earnings.

The probable risk pertaining to the different types of assets held by banks is considered a pertinent factor in appraising the need for capital. The rapid expansion in bank assets during the war was concentrated in assets which involved little risk of loss if held to maturity. Since the war, bank loans have expanded, while a decline has occurred in the amount of United States Government obligations held by banks. The ratio of capital accounts of all insured banks to assets other than cash and United States Government obligations declined from 25.4 percent at the end of 1945, to 20.9 percent at the end of 1947.

Provision for bank losses on assets. For all types of assets, banking history in the United States has shown a high concentration of losses

in a relatively small number of years. Bankers have been urged, therefore, to write off their losses as soon as they become apparent, and regularly to provide reserves for future losses. The extent to which this policy has been followed is indicated by the small amount of substandard assets held by banks in recent years. During the examinations made in 1947 examiners found that less than 1 percent of the assets of insured commercial banks were below the standards set for bank investments. Small as the percentage was it represented a slight increase from the previous year, in contrast to the steady decline which has been reported from year to year since the beginning of deposit insurance.

The fact that losses on loans may be low for a number of years and then be relatively high for a few years was recently given official recognition by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Following discussions with a number of people interested in the welfare of banks, including a representative of this Corporation, the Bureau of Internal Revenue issued a ruling in December 1947, designated mimeograph No. 6209. This ruling extended to 20 years the period for which the annual average of the rate of loss on loans was to be calculated and clarified the procedure to be followed by banks claiming a deduction from taxable income for reserves established to cover such losses. The ruling provided an incentive in the form of income tax reduction to the accumulation by banks of reserves for losses on loans.

Provision for bank losses by defalcation. Approximately one-fourth of the 404 banks which the Corporation has assisted because of financial difficulties have been placed in this unfortunate position because of defalcations. A sample survey of insured banks examined in 1947 indicated that less than one-half of the banks were meeting even the minimum standard suggested by the banks themselves through the American Bankers Association. Since stockholders must bear, to the extent of their total capital, losses which exceed the amount of the insurance protection, it is to their direct advantage to provide a safe margin of protection. The Corporation, bank supervisory agencies, and bankers association have called to the attention of bankers the rapid expansion of bank assets since 1941 which necessitates an examination of the adequacy of the fidelity coverage.

Responsibilities of the Corporation. The Corporation was created to protect bank depositors from losses arising from bank failures. The value of deposit insurance to the banking system and to the people of the nation arises not only from the ability of the Corporation to fulfill its responsibilities but also from a continued awareness on the part of bank depositors of the protection afforded by this Corporation. Memories of the severe banking crisis of 1933 are fading; in fact, a large proportion of present-day bank depositors have never had any personal experience with a banking crisis. The number of bank failures in the last 14 years

has been smaller than in any other period of similar length. For this reason a danger exists that depositors will forget about the extra safety factor which has been added to the banking structure. Insured banks should, therefore, find it advantageous to foster the confidence of their depositors by providing information about the Corporation.

The Corporation has demonstrated its ability to meet the problems associated with business recovery and minor recessions, war, and prosperity. So far, however, it has not been confronted by a major business depression. The number of bank failures during the last 14 years has been less than the number which occurred in any one of the ten years preceding the establishment of the Corporation.

The favorable experience of the Corporation has given it an opportunity to accumulate a surplus of almost \$1 billion. Although this amount appears large when compared with losses of only \$26 million in 14 years, it is very small when compared with the \$150 billion of deposits in insured banks at the end of 1947. Even with the power of the Corporation to protect the deposits in insured banks strengthened by the provision for borrowing from the Treasury to the extent of \$3 billion, the total available funds are still small in relation to the responsibilities of the Corporation. It is imperative, therefore, that every effort be made to keep the banking system in a strong and healthy condition, and to minimize calls on the Corporation by banks unable to meet the claims of their depositors.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE PROTECTION

Methods of protecting depositors. Under the deposit insurance law two procedures are available for protecting the depositors of insured banks which are in financial difficulty. One of these is an advance by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to facilitate assumption of the deposit liabilities of a weak or insolvent insured bank by another insured institution in the same or nearby community. The other is the closing of the insolvent bank, and the payment by the Corporation of the amount due each depositor, up to the insured maximum of \$5,000, as quickly thereafter as it is possible to verify claims.

The merger procedure has proved the more advantageous of the two methods. In the community where the weak or insolvent bank is located ordinary business is not disturbed by an interruption of banking service. All depositors are fully protected, even those who have deposit balances in excess of \$5,000. The experience of the Corporation has indicated that its loss is less, relative to the amount of insured deposits, than when a bank is placed in receivership. Only that part of the assets of the weak or insolvent bank not acceptable to the absorbing bank is subjected to

liquidation, other costs of receiverships are avoided, and there is less adverse effect on property values in the community. Since the Corporation is the only creditor, the acquired assets are liquidated in an orderly manner by the Board of Directors.

Because of these advantages, the Corporation uses the merger procedure whenever it is practicable. However, under some circumstances this procedure cannot be used. If a bank in difficulty is the only bank in the community and is located in an area in which branch banking is prohibited a merger may not be feasible. In some cases a new bank is organized and absorbs the one in difficulty. State supervisory authorities in the case of State banks, and the Comptroller of the Currency in the case of national banks, have the responsibility for the closing of banks which are insolvent and for the chartering of new banks. Under some circumstances the supervisory authorities may not approve a merger. Furthermore, the Corporation is authorized to make an advance to facilitate a merger only when the estimated loss to the Corporation is smaller than if the bank were placed in receivership.

Deposits protected and the Corporation's disbursement in 1947. During the year 1947 the Corporation aided five banks which were experiencing difficulties. In each case these banks were merged with another insured bank. The five banks had total deposits of \$7 million, in 10,618 accounts. Of these accounts, 197, or less than 2 percent, had balances of more than \$5,000 at the time the banks were examined in connection with the plans for merger; and 14 percent of the total deposits would not have been insured under the \$5,000 limitation had the banks been placed in receivership. None of the depositors suffered any loss, nor did any break in the continuity of banking service occur.

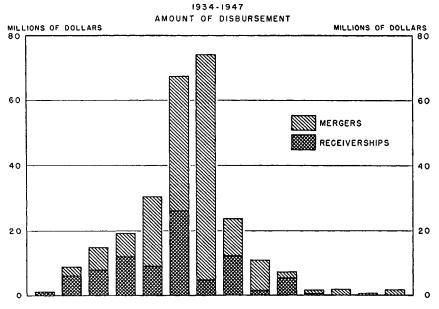
The principal disbursement of the Corporation in 1947 in connection with protection of depositors amounted to \$2,051,000. Of this amount, \$1,724,000 was disbursed for the five banks which were merged during the year. The remainder comprised additional disbursements in connection with banks closed in earlier years. In the case of one bank which had been placed in receivership in 1938, an additional payment of \$5,000 was made due to settlement of pending litigation.

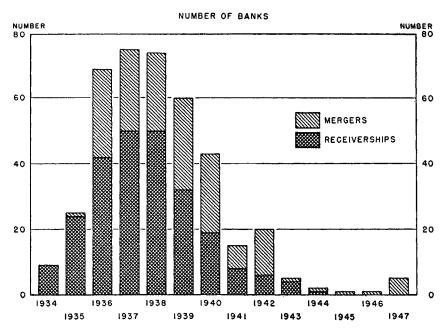
Deposits protected and disbursements, 1934-1947. During its 14 years of operation the Corporation protected more than 1,320,000 depositors in 404 closed insured banks. Deposits of these banks exceeded \$512 million. The Corporation's disbursements amounted to \$264 million, exclusive of advances for the protection and maintenance of collateral and the amount expended for liquidation expenses which are recoverable. Including these advances and expenses, the Corporation's disbursements were \$308 million. Chart A shows the number of banks aided and the disbursements of the Corporation in each year.

CHARTA

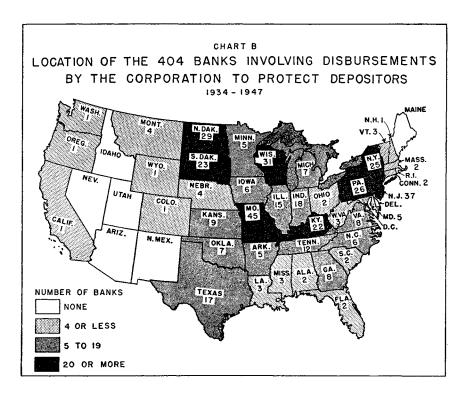
DISBURSEMENTS BY THE CORPORATION TO PROTECT

DEPOSITORS IN INSURED BANKS





The banks aided by the Corporation have been widely scattered throughout the United States, being located in 40 of the 48 States. However, over one-half of the banks were located in seven States. The number in each State is shown on the map in Chart B.



Only 2,867 depositors in the closed banks, or about one-fifth of 1 percent of the total number of depositors, experienced any loss. Their losses are estimated at about \$2 million, or less than two-fifths of 1 percent of the deposits of the banks. Further details regarding the number of depositors and their losses, together with the estimated loss of the Corporation, are given in Table 1.

Loss to depositors has occurred only in the case of banks placed in receivership. Almost four-fifths of the deposits in all insured banks placed in receivership were paid by the Corporation. Of the remaining deposits, a large part was fully covered by offset against sums due to the bank by the depositors, by pledge of security, in the case of public funds, or by payment from the first proceeds of liquidation because of preferred status. The deposits not protected in any of these ways, and therefore dependent for repayment entirely upon a proportionate share of the proceeds of liquidation, amounted to less than 10 percent of the total deposits of the banks placed in receivership.

Table 1. Number of Depositors, Amount of Deposits, Recoveries, and Losses in Insured Banks Placed in Receivership or Merged with the Financial Aid of the Corporation, 1934-1947

Item .	Total	Banks placed in receivership	Banks merged with financial aid of FDIC
Number of banks	404	245	159
Number of depositors	1,323,978	382,765	941,213
Estimated number with no loss	2,867	329,460 2,867	941,213
tion of insurance or receivership	50,438	50,438	
Amount of deposits	\$512,223,000	\$109,603,000	\$402,620,000
Estimated recovery by depositors Estimated loss by depositors! Insurance terminated or claims barred	509,869,000 1,907,000 447,000	107,249,000 1,907,000 447,000	402,620,000
Disbursement by FDIC	\$264,184,000	\$ 87,039,000	\$177,145,000
Estimated loss to FDIC	\$ 26,014,000	\$ 14,619,000	\$ 11,395,000

¹ 1,473 depositors will lose an estimated \$1,865,000 in accounts which exceeded the limit of \$5,000 insurance and were not otherwise protected, and 1,394 depositors will lose about \$42,000 in accounts which had been restricted or deferred prior to 1934 or were otherwise ineligible for insurance protection.

The amounts of recoveries by the depositors, the methods by which payments have been made, and the amounts remaining unpaid are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Payment by the Corporation and Receivers of Deposits in Insured Banks Placed in Receivership, 1934-1947

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Status of deposits	Total	Paid by Dec. 31, 1947	Unpaid on Dec. 31, 1947
Deposits—total	\$ 109,603	\$106,931	\$2,672
Insured Secured, preferred, and subject to offset In excess of \$5,000, not otherwise protected Other uninsured. Insurance terminated or claims barred ¹	11,416 9,685 936	87,039 11,415 7,536 894 47	80 1 2,149 42 400
Deposits, terminated receiverships, (219 banks)—total Insured. Secured, preferred, and subject to offset. In excess of \$5,000, not otherwise protected. Other uninsured. Insurance terminated or claims barred.	49,646 7,477 4,485 194	61,004 49,646 7,477 3,682 152 47	962 803 42 117
Deposits, active receiverships, (26 banks)—total. Insured. Secured, preferred, and subject to offset. In excess of \$5,000, not otherwise protected. Other uninsured. Insurance terminated or claims barred.	37,473 3,939 5,200 742	45,927 37,393 3,938 3,854 742	

¹ In a few cases payments have been made by receivers on deposits on which insurance had terminated either directly or into a trust to meet claims presented after termination of receiverships.

Liquidation of assets of closed banks. Of the 245 insured banks placed in receivership, the Corporation served as receiver for 77. Under the deposit insurance law the Corporation is appointed receiver by the Comptroller of the Currency for all national banks placed in receivership; and may be appointed receiver or liquidator for closed State banks. Of the total number placed in receivership, 219 have been liquidated and the receiverships terminated. By the end of 1947 only 26 receiverships were still active. The 5 national and 5 State banks remaining in receivership at the close of 1947 for which the Corporation was receiver had deposits at the time of closing of \$11 million. The 16 State banks remaining in receivership, for which the Corporation was not acting as receiver, had deposits of \$37 million at the time of failure.

By agreement with State banking authorities the Corporation obtains quarterly reports from the receivers or liquidators for closed banks in which deposit insurance payments have been made but for which the Corporation is not receiver. These reports, together with the records regarding the banks for which the Corporation is receiver, provide information on the final results of liquidation of insured banks placed in receivership.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation sometimes buys at public sale the residue of assets in the hands of a bank's receiver. This reduces the expenses of liquidation and expedites the termination of receivership. By the end of 1947 the Corporation had disbursed \$1.2 million to purchase assets from the receivers of 67 banks. Most of these assets had been liquidated by the Corporation without a net loss.

In the case of insured banks merged with the aid of the Corporation the assets which are not acceptable to the absorbing bank are purchased by the Corporation, or taken as collateral for a loan by the Corporation. The Corporation is in all cases liquidator of these assets. However, if the Corporation recovers more than the full amount of its advance, together with incidental expenses and interest on the advance, the excess is returned to the stockholders of the closed bank. Of the 159 insured banks merged with the aid of the Corporation the assets acquired by the Corporation have been liquidated in 89 cases; liquidation was still in progress at the end of 1947 in the remaining 70 cases.

In general, the assets acquired by the Corporation in the merger cases have yielded upon liquidation larger amounts than were estimated at the time they were acquired. This favorable outcome is due to the general inflation of prices and the recovery in property values that has been characteristic of the past few years. Receivers of the banks closed without merger have also had a favorable experience in the liquidation of the assets of those banks. Liquidation has been completed in a larger proportion of the receivership cases than in the merger cases, due to the pre-

dominance of receivership cases in the early years of the Corporation's operation.

Recoveries and losses of the Corporation. By December 31, 1947, the Corporation had recovered \$71 million on the \$87 million of claims to which they had been subrogated by the depositors of insured banks in receivership; and \$163 million of the \$177 million which had been disbursed in advances to merged insolvent banks. It is estimated that the Corporation will recover an additional \$4 million.

The total loss to the Corporation in the 404 insured banks placed in receivership or merged is estimated at \$26 million—\$15 million in the receivership cases and \$11 million in the merger cases. Table 3 summarizes the Corporation's disbursements and its recoveries and losses in the two groups of cases.

Table 3. DISBURSEMENTS TO PROTECT DEPOSITORS, RECOVERIES, AND LOSSES BY THE CORPORATION FROM INSURED BANKS PLACED IN RECEIVERSHIP OR MERGED WITH ITS FINANCIAL AID, 1934-1947

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Book entry Dec. 31, 1947	Total	Liquidation terminated	Liquidation active
Disbursements!	\$264,184	\$79,046	\$185,138
	87,039	49,646	37,898
	177,145	29,400	147.745
Estimated additional disbursements in receiverships ² .	80		80
Recoveries	234,211	68,603	165,608
	70,882	40,662	30,220
	163,329	27,941	135,388
Estimated additional recoveries	4,039 1,618 2,421		
Losses by FDIC ³	26,014	10,443	15,571
	14,619	8,984	5,635
	11,395	1,459	9,936
Number of banks	404	308	96
Receiverships	245	219	26
Mergers	159	89	70

¹ Includes only principal disbursement; excludes expenses incident to the transactions, the greater part of which has been recovered.

Table 4 shows the amount of loss to the Corporation from the banks placed in receivership or merged each year, and the relationship which this loss bears to the deposits of the banks involved. In the receivership cases the Corporation's loss has been equivalent to slightly over 13 percent of the total deposits of the banks and to about 17 percent of the deposits insured under the \$5,000 limitation for each depositor. In the merger cases the Corporation's loss is less than 3 percent of total deposits, and is estimated at 4 percent of the insured deposits.

² Estimated additional disbursements in receiverships are the insured deposits which have not been paid. See Table 2.

Losses in terminated cases are the established losses; those in active cases are estimated.

	Loss to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (in thousands of dollars)			ration of deposits in banks p		oration of deposits in banks placed		placed
Year	Total	On insured deposits paid in receiver- ships	On advances made to facilitate mergers	Total	Receiver- ships	Mergers		
Fotal	\$26,014	\$14,619	\$11,395	\$5.08	\$13.34	\$2.83		
1947,	185		185	2.66		2.66		
1946	0	. 	0	.00		.00		
1945	0		0	.00.		.00		
1944	31	31	0	1.62	6.80	.00		
1943	124	124	0	.99	1.87	.00		
1942	672	289	383	3.53	15.91	2.23		
1941	701	213	488	2.36	1.45	3.26		
1940	5,093	582	4,511	3.58	10.29	3.30		
1939	7,782	6,218	1,564	4.93	18.99	1.25		
1938	2,456	1,189	1,267	4.11	11.55	2.56		
1937	3,589	2,555	1,034	10.76	17.08	5.62		
1936	2,423	1,460	963	8.80	12.99	5.91		
1935	2,751	1,751	1,000	20.65	19.26	23.65		
1934	207	207	1	10.52	10,52			

Table 4. Loss to the Corporation and its Relation to the Deposits of Insured Banks Placed in Receivership or Merged, 1934-1947

Abnormal character of the Corporation's experience. The entire period since the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was organized, except for a portion of the years 1937 and 1938, and the early months of 1946 and of 1947, has been a period of expanding bank credit, generally rising prices, and business expansion. These circumstances, as in the case of similar periods in the past, have been accompanied by a relatively small number of failures both among banks and among other types of business enterprise. The most extraordinary part of this period has been the past five years.

According to the business failure compilations of Dun and Bradstreet, the only compilations extending over a long period of time, the normal rate of failure among business enterprises prior to 1934 was from 85 to 110 per year per 10,000 concerns; the average of the annual rates during the 68-year period, 1866-1933, was 99 per 10,000 concerns. During that long period the failure rate was below 70 per 10,000 only eight times; the lowest rate was 37 in 1919. During the 14 years since the beginning of deposit insurance in 1934, the annual rate has never been higher than 70, and has averaged 40 per year per 10,000 concerns. The most extraordinary part of this recent period has been the past five years, during which the annual rates were, respectively, 16, 7, 4, 5, and 14. While the rate was very low in 1947, a slight rise over the previous three years was apparent.

The remarkably small number of bank failures since the inauguration of deposit insurance and especially during the past five years is attributable chiefly to the prevailing conditions of recovery and prosperity and the favorable circumstances under which all business enterprises have operated. The extraordinarily low rate of business and bank failures of recent years cannot be expected to continue indefinitely. In the past, severe business depressions and crises have come swiftly and without much warning. Estimates of future disbursements or loss by the Corporation cannot, therefore, be based upon the experience of the past few years.

Supervisory Activities

Bank examinations. The policy of the Corporation from its inception has been to make regular annual examinations of each insured State bank which is not a member of the Federal Reserve System; to make such additional and special examinations of these banks as the Corporation's interests appear to require; and to make, with the prior consent of the Comptroller of the Currency or the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, such examinations of national banks or State banks members of the Federal Reserve System as special deposit insurance considerations appear to require.

The Corporation conducted 5,616 regular examinations during 1947, or 84 percent of the number required to meet a full year's program. This represented an increase of 253 examinations over the 5,353 regular examinations conducted in 1946. In addition to regular examinations, the Corporation in 1947 conducted 48 special examinations, 45 entrance examinations of operating uninsured banks, 145 new bank investigations, 73 branch investigations, and 82 miscellaneous investigations. The regular examinations also involved the examination of 590 branches. The failure to conduct all examinations called for under the established policy is attributable to the continued shortage of examining personnel, the amount of time consumed by experienced personnel in training and instructing assistant examiners recruited during 1946 and 1947, and the generally increasing work load in examinations due to expanding loan portfolios.

A serious deficiency in the number of examiners and assistants necessary to complete the examination program existed at the beginning of the year. The examining personnel was increased by about 10 percent during the year; but at the close of the year was still considerably under that required to complete the regular examination schedule. To the extent necessary, in 1948 banks will be examined on a selective basis, by-passing to the extent necessary some of those that appear to be sound, and making two or more examinations of those which appear to require more than ordinary attention.

Unsafe and unsound banking practices and violations of law or regulations. During 1947 proceedings were initiated against six insured banks for engaging in unsafe and unsound banking practices and were continued against three other banks. Of the nine cases, corrections were made in three banks and one was absorbed with financial aid of the Corporation; the other five were pending at the close of the year.

The total number of banks charged with unsafe and unsound practices, and the disposition of these cases, are given in Table 5. The practices and violations of the six banks against which action was taken during 1947 are listed in Table 6.

Table 5. Action to Terminate Insured Status of Banks Charged with Engaging in Unsafe or Unsound Practices or Violations of Law or Regulations, 1936-1947

Disposition or status	Total cases 1936-1947 ¹	Pending beginning of 1947	Started during 1947
Total banks against which action was taken	138	3	6
Cases closed: Corrections made. Insured status terminated, or date for such termination set by Corporation, for failure to make corrections: Banks suspended prior to or on date of termination of	26	1	2
insured status. Banks continued in operation? Banks suspended prior to setting of date of termination of	7		
insured status by Corporation. Banks absorbed or succeeded by other banks: With financial aid of the Corporation.	32		
Without financial aid of the Corporation	4		
Cases pending December 31, 1947: Correction period not expired Recapitalization program pending Action deferred pending examination.	1 2 2	1 1	1 1 1

No action to terminate the insured status of any bank was taken before 1936. In 4 cases where initial action was replaced by action based upon additional charges, only the later action is included.
 One of these suspended 4 months after its insured status was terminated.

Back data -- See the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1946, p. 20, and earlier reports.

Fidelity coverage in banks. Four of the seven banks whose depositors the Corporation was called upon to protect during 1945, 1946, and 1947 went out of business solely because of defalcations in amounts exceeding fidelity coverage. A fifth had asset problems but its difficulties arose primarily from breaches of fidelity. In the case of a sixth, there were irregularities which may or may not be found to constitute the basis of claims against the surety.

Consideration of the causes of failure of these banks emphasizes the need for adequate surety coverage in all banks. During 1947 the Corporation continued to stress to all insured banks the necessity for providing fidelity protection in keeping with the responsibilities and risks involved. In this, it solicited and obtained the cooperation of bank supervisors, both Federal and State.

Table 6. Unsafe or Unsound Banking Practices and Violations of Law or Regulations Charged Against Six Banks by the Corporation During 1947

Type of practice or violation	Number of banks charged	Case identi- fication letters
Capital: Continued operation of the bank in an insolvent condition	3 2 1	a, b, e c, d e
Failure to observe and comply with laws, rules, and regulations to which the bank is subject. Failure to comply with State law in regard to the extent to which credit may be extended. Utter disregard of the bank's directors and officials to heed and/or comply with the recommendations of bank examiners. Failure of a director to own qualifying shares. Continued operation of the bank with a weak and hazardous management Failure of the bank's officers to properly exercise their functions. Disproportionately large aggregate of nonconforming extensions of credit to directors, officers, their interests, and other borrowers. Making of improper and misleading entries upon the bank's books and records. Failure to record liens. Unwarranted dissipation of collateral.	3 4 2 1 6 2 1 2 1	d, e, f c, d, e, f d, f f, b, c, d, e, f d, f f a, b f
Loan and investment practices: Maintenance of lax lending and collection policies. Unwarranted and excessive amount of losses (including loans and discounts). Unwarranted and excessive amount of assets classified III and IV or held in violation of State law. Unwarranted and excessive amount of losses in the bank's security account. Abnormal volume of substandard and overdue loans or overdrafts. Failure to charge off losses as they occur. Failure to give necessary attention to weak and distressed loans to prevent them from developing into losses. Unwarranted and excessive amount of transactions in securities. Continued speculation in securities. Failure to obtain or maintain adequate credit support and information. Failure to support loans by insurance and title opinions.	3 3 3 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	c, d, f c, d, e c, d, e a, b d, e, f a, b d, b d, f d, f

Determination of the amount of coverage needed in an individual bank is the responsibility of the directors of the bank. However, the Insurance and Protective Committee of the American Bankers Association has provided a helpful guide in the form of a table of suggested minimum and fair amounts for banks in different size groups.¹

A survey by the Corporation, covering over 70 percent of the insured banks, indicated that roughly half of the banks, on the dates of their 1947 examinations, had less than the minimum blanket bond coverage suggested by the American Bankers Association, while only one-fifth had the fair amount or more. The situation at the close of the year was better. Banks which had low coverage when examined generally made appropriate increases during or following the examinations. The Corporation expects to make a complete survey of blanket bond coverage in effect as of 1948 examination dates in relation to the amounts suggested by the American Bankers Association.

¹ Digest of Bank Insurance, American Bankers Association, 1941.

Approval of banks for insurance. During 1947 the Corporation approved the applications of 110 banks for admission to insurance. Of these, 65 were new banks, including one which succeeded a branch of another bank. The remaining banks approved for insurance comprised 38 banks or successors thereto which were operating as noninsured banks at the beginning of the year and 7 insured banks which obtained new charters or withdrew from the Federal Reserve System and applied for insurance as banks not members of that System. In addition, the Corporation approved applications of 26 insured banks previously engaged only in certain banking functions, which wished to change their business to that of regular banks of deposit and discount or to engage in a special type of banking or fiduciary business. Seventeen applications for admission to insurance were disapproved because, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the conditions specified in the deposit insurance law were not met. Two applications were approved and later rescinded because the applicants abandoned their plans.

The total number of applications for admission to insurance acted upon by the Corporation during each year since the beginning of the permanent plan of deposit insurance on August 23, 1935, together with the final action of the Corporation on these cases, is given in Table 7.

Table 7. Actions by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on Applications from Banks for Admission to Insurance, 1935-1947

	Number of applications ¹			
Year	Acted upon	Approved ²	Approved but later rescinded	Dis- approved
1935-1947	1,501	1,298	43	160
1947	155 175 124 108	136 163 117 105	$\begin{smallmatrix}2\\1\\2\\2\end{smallmatrix}$	17 11 5 1
1943 1942 1941 1940 1939	198 51 81 67 85	190 42 78 58 72	4 2 2 3 3	4 7 1 6 10
1938 1937 1936 1935	82 133 165 77	67 111 114 45	3 8 10 1	12 14 41 31

¹ Figures for years prior to 1942 may differ slightly from those given in the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1941, p. 184, because of later recisions of cases approved or revision of the data.

² Includes approvals of change in type of business conducted. Excludes cases where approval was later rescinded.

The number of banks approved for insurance in a year differs from the number admitted. Some new banks approved for insurance are not opened, or the effective date of insurance is delayed for other reasons, until the subsequent year. In a few cases banks alter their plans or do

not meet conditions specified by the Corporation. Banks which are chartered as national banks, and State banks which are admitted to the Federal Reserve System, become insured without action by the Corporation. For changes in the number of insured banks during 1947, see pages 40 and 101.

Approval of establishment of branches. During 1947 the Corporation approved the establishment of 67 branches by insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System. Of these, 56 were for the establishment of new banking offices. Of the remaining cases, 9 were banks to be absorbed and converted into branches, and 2 were branches to be established at former locations of head offices after the relocation of such offices. The Corporation also approved the establishment of one regular branch in place of a teller's window; and approved continuation of operation of five branches previously operated by absorbed banks or another bank from which the branch had been purchased. The Corporation disapproved eight applications for permission to establish branches.

The number of applications received each year from banks not members of the Federal Reserve System for approval of the establishment of branches or continued operation of branches which had been absorbed or operated prior to admission to insurance or relocation, together with their final disposition, is given in Table 8.

Table 8. Actions by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on Applications for Approval of Establishment or Continued Operation of Branches, 1935-1947

	Number of applications ¹			
Year	Acted upon	Approved ²	Approved but later rescinded ³	Dis- approved
1935-1947	858	778	31	49
1947. 1946. 1945. 1944. 1943. 1942. 1941. 1940. 1939. 1938.	83 891 61 49 105 36 49 44 61	73 87 58 46 101 32 46 40 53	2 2 2 3 2 3 6	8 4 2 2 3 2 2 2 5 5 5 2 2
				6 5

¹ Figures for years prior to 1942 may differ slightly from those given in the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1941, p. 185, because of later recisions of cases approved or revision of the data.
² Excludes cases where approval was later rescinded.

As in the case of banks, the number of branches established by insured banks in a year differs from the number approved by the Corporation.

³ In 1947 includes two cases where commitments expired under the 6-month limitation period.

Approval by the Corporation is not required for the establishment of branches by national banks or State banks members of the Federal Reserve System. Some branches approved are opened in a subsequent year, and in a few cases the banks change their plans or fail to meet conditions specified by the Corporation. Early in 1946 the Corporation established a policy under which approval of a branch is automatically abrogated if the branch is not in operation within six months after date of approval, unless the bank receives an extension of time. Two banks did not apply for an extension of time and the commitment of the Corporation expired. For changes in the number of branches of insured banks in 1947, see pages 40 and 102.

Reports from banks. Semi-annual statements of average deposit liabilities were submitted by each insured bank as required by law for the purpose of determining the amount of the insurance assessment.

The Corporation called for reports of assets, liabilities, and capital accounts as of June 30 and December 31, 1947, and for a report of earnings, expenses, and disposition of profits for the calendar year 1947, from each insured bank required by law to submit such reports to the Corporation. These reports are required from all insured State banks not members of the Federal Reserve System except those in the District of Columbia.

Summaries of the tabulations from the reports of assets, liabilities, and capital accounts for June 30 and December 31, 1947, are given in the pamphlets, "Assets and Liabilities, Operating Insured Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks," Reports No. 27 and 28, and in Table 106 of this report, page 114. Summaries of the reports of earnings, expenses, and disposition of profits are given in Tables 117-123, pages 136-157 of this report.

Federal credit unions. These cooperative associations, organized to encourage thrift among persons of small means and to provide their members with sources of limited credit at reasonable rates of interest, are chartered, examined, and supervised by the Corporation, but their shares are not insured.

On December 31, 1947, there were 3,845 Federal credit unions in actual operation, and 168 either inactive or in liquidation. During the year 207 new charters were granted and 159 charters were cancelled or revoked following completion of liquidation of credit unions which had ceased operation. Because of the continued shortage of examining personnel only 3,347 of the operating credit unions were examined in 1947.

Federal credit unions submit statements of operation to the Corporation on June 30 and December 31 of each year. A summary of the December 31 statements is included in the Corporation's "Report of Operations of Federal Credit Unions," which is published annually.

LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS

The 80th Congress, at the regular and special 1947 sessions, enacted relatively little legislation which directly affected the functions and administration of the Federal system of deposit insurance or the banking system in general. Legislative action was completed with respect to the long-discussed program for the retirement of the capital stock of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Retirement of the Corporation's capital stock. The Corporation's continued recommendation that its outstanding capital stock be retired, and the subsidy to the banking system represented thereby be eliminated, received favorable consideration by the Congress. Public Law 363, approved August 5, 1947, the full text of which appears on page 77 of this report, authorizes repayment to the Treasury of the United States of the entire \$289,299,556.99 paid in by the United States and the Federal Reserve banks in the form of capital subscription, subject to maintenance by the Corporation of a minimum combined capital and surplus of \$1 billion. The statute also increases the Corporation's borrowing power from nearly \$1 billion to \$3 billion, eliminates the former provision regarding borrowing from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make such loans to the Corporation, within the fixed maximum, as its Board of Directors may require for insurance purposes.

In the same Act Congress increased the compensation of each of the two appointive members of the Corporation's Board of Directors to \$15,000 per annum. This compensation is now the same as that of the Comptroller of the Currency, the *ex officio* member of the Board, and of the members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

War loan deposit accounts. The provisions of the Act of April 13, 1943, excluded from the term "deposit," for the purpose of determining the base upon which insured banks pay assessments to the Corporation, all "war-loan deposit accounts;" the exemption, by terms of the statute, being effective "until six months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress." A Presidential proclamation issued on December 31, 1946, fixed the cessation of hostilities as of noon of that date. Accordingly, the Board of Directors of the Corporation announced that the statutory exemption provided to war-loan deposit accounts would cease as of noon on June 30, 1947, and that such accounts must thereafter be included in totaling deposit liabilities for assessment purposes.

Reorganization of the Executive Branch. Public Law 162, approved July 7, 1947, created a bi-partisan commission, the Commission on

¹ See the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1945, p. 8, and for 1946, pp. 11-12.

Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, to study and investigate the present organization and methods of operation of all units of the Executive branch of the Government. The Commission is instructed to report to the 81st Congress its findings and recommendations concerning changes which would accomplish economy, efficiency, and improved service in the transaction of the public business. The full text of this Act appears on pages 78-80 of this report.

Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. Public Law 101, which became effective on June 23, 1947, commonly referred to as the Taft-Hartley Act, applies to all banks other than the twelve Federal Reserve banks.

Extension of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. By Public Law 132, approved June 30, 1947, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act was rewritten and its life extended to June 30, 1948.

Government checks. Public Law 171, approved July 11, 1947, is designed to facilitate the negotiation of certain Government checks by extending to ten years, from a maximum of two years, the period of negotiability. The full text of this Act appears on pages 80-82 of this report.

Federal credit unions. By Executive Order of April 27, 1942, the Corporation was given temporary responsibility for supervision of the activities of all Federal credit unions which prior to that time had been under the jurisdiction of the Farm Credit Administration. The President's plan to make permanent the transfer to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation of the administration and supervision of Federal credit unions, which had failed to become effective when proposed to the Congress in 1946, was again submitted to the Congress in the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1947. Congress did not adopt a concurrent resolution disapproving the plan, and under the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1945 the plan became effective July 1, 1947.

Interpretive ruling of Commissioner of Internal Revenue on reserve method of accounting in the case of banks. On December 8, 1947, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued a ruling approving the use by banks of a 20-year moving average experience factor for the determination of bad debt loss reserves which can be deducted from taxable income. Banks, along with other types of enterprise, have had for many years the option of adopting this method of accounting for Federal income tax purposes. However, few banks have used this method in the past, partly because not over five years' experience was usually permitted in determining the loss factor. Also, without the interpretation and clarification afforded by the ruling, the complications and uncertainties involved in the method were regarded as prohibitive by the average bank.

¹ See the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1946, p. 25.

Encouragement of the accumulation of adequate reserves for losses on loans out of current earnings by all insured banks is exceedingly desirable. Therefore, representatives of the Corporation participated with a Committee of the American Bankers Association and with other banker groups in discussions of this method of accounting for losses on loans. These discussions eventually resulted in presentation of the problem to Internal Revenue officials and later, in issuance of the ruling. The full text of the ruling is reproduced on pages 82-84 of this report.

Regulations of the Corporation. During the year two minor changes were made in the regulations of the Corporation dealing with the forms prescribed by the Corporation for use of insured banks. The texts of these regulations, as amended and adopted, are given on page 84 of this report.

State legislation. Legislatures in all States convened in 1947. A summary of State banking legislation enacted during the year is given on pages 85-93 of this report.

During 1947, legislation permitting banks to close on Saturday throughout the year was enacted in fourteen States: Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin. Such legislation had previously been enacted in California, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. The authorization for such closing is limited in Delaware, Florida, and Georgia to certain counties. Saturday closing in Maine is limited to the months of June to September, inclusive.

All the laws are permissive in nature, although the New Jersey and Connecticut laws have mandatory features, in that they declare Saturday a legal holiday for purposes relating to the negotiable instrument law. The other States, in general, merely declare that Saturday will be a holiday for a bank which chooses to close on that day. Saturday is specified as the closing day except in Georgia, whose law permits closing on either Wednesday or Saturday, and in Missouri, where a bank may remain closed on any day of the week.

ORGANIZATION AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE CORPORATION

Directors. Mr. Maple T. Harl, who became Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corporation in 1946, and Mr. Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, served throughout the year as members of the Board of Directors. Mr. Henry Earl Cook was nominated by the President on March 7, 1947, as a member of the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Phillips Lee Goldsborough in October, 1946. Mr. Cook's appointment was confirmed by the Senate

on March 17 and he became a member of the Board of Directors on April 10, 1947, when he took the oath of office.

Staff and organization. On December 31, 1947, the personnel of the Corporation consisted of 1,160 officers and employees as compared with 1,181 at the beginning of the year. The number of officers and employees of each Division of the Corporation as of December 31, 1947, is given in Table 9.

Table 9. Officers and Employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, December 31, 1947

Division and office	Total	Officers and administra- tive, super- visory, and technical employees	Clerical, stenographic, and custodial employees
Total	1,160	760	400
Washington office	360 800	170 590	190 210
Directors	3	3	
Executive Division	28	19	9
Legal Division	25	15	10
Division of Examination	718 51 667	543 30 513	175 21 154
Division of Liquidation	167 45 122	92 26 66	75 19 56
Division of Research and Statistics	52 51 1	25 24 1	27 27
Personnel Division	24	11	13
Fiscal and Accounting Division	40	18	22
Service Division	78	12	66
Audit Division Washington office Field office	25 15 10	22 12 10	3 3

The largest change in personnel by Divisions occurred in the Divisions of Liquidation and Examination. Other Divisions of the Corporation together had a net decrease in personnel of 4 during the year. Personnel in the Division of Liquidation was reduced from 214 at the beginning of the year to 167 at the close. This was due largely to a decrease in the volume of assets to be liquidated. Personnel in the Division of Examination increased from 647 at the beginning of the year to 718 at the close, with most of the increase occurring in the rank of assistant examiner. The increase was necessary to restore the examining staff which had been depleted by wartime reduction, and to handle examination of the increased volume of bank assets, with rapidly expanding loan portfolios, and an increase in the number of new bank and branch applications.

Subsequent to a nationwide competitive Civil Service examination, 85 additional assistant examiners were appointed and 151 War Service and Temporary assistant examiners were given permanent status. The increase in the number of assistant examiners was offset in part by the loss of 45 experienced examiners or assistant examiners through resignations or separations for various reasons.

However, the competitive examination did not result in bringing the examining force up to normal strength. In relation to the large number of notices mailed only a small number of applications were filed. Many of those who applied were ineligible, and only a small percentage of eligible applicants were able to qualify. The appointments made did not fill the immediate needs, and consequently no pool remained from which to fill vacancies resulting from normal turnover.

Income and expenses. A summary statement of the income and expenses of the Corporation for each year since its organization is given in Table 10. A detailed statement for the year 1947 is given in Table 11.

Table 10. Income and Expenses of the Federal Deposit Insurance CORPORATION SINCE BEGINNING OPERATIONS¹

(In	millions	of	dollars)	
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		Income					
Year	Total	Deposit insurance assess- ments ²	Investment and other income	Total	Deposit insurance losses and expenses ³	Adminis- trative expenses ⁴	Net income added to surplus
1933-1947	\$1,001.9	\$785.1	\$216.8	\$78.4	\$26.8	\$51.6	\$923.5
1947	157.7 130.9 121.2 99.5 86.7	114.4 107.1 93.7 80.9 70.0	43.3 23.8 27.5 18.6 16.7	5.7 4.6 4.0 3.9 4.5	.2 .1 .1 .1 .2	5.5 4.5 3.9 3.8 4.3	152.0 126.3 117.2 95.6 82.2
1942	69.4 62.0 55.9 51.2	56.5 51.4 46.2 40.7	12.9 10.6 9.7 10.5	4.4 4.4 8.5 11.7	.5 .7 4.9 8.3	3.9 3.7 3.6 3.4	$\begin{array}{c} 65.0 \\ 57.6 \\ 47.4 \\ 39.5 \end{array}$
1938. 1937. 1936. 1935. 1933-34 ⁵ .	47.8 48.1 43.8 20.7 7.0	38.3 38.8 35.6 11.5	9.5 9.3 8.2 9.2 7.0	5.5 6.2 5.1 5.5 4.4	2.5 3.5 2.6 2.8 .3	$egin{array}{c} 3.0 \ 2.7 \ 2.5 \ 2.7 \ 4.1^6 \ \end{array}$	42.3 41.9 38.7 15.2 2.6

¹ Figures of total expenses, deposit insurance losses and expenses, and net income added to surplus for years prior to 1947 differ from those shown in previous Annual Reports because of revisions in estimates of losses allocated to the different years.

² Assessments collected from insured banks, members of the temporary insurance funds, were credited to their accounts in total at the termination of the temporary funds, being applied toward subsequent assessments under the permanent insurance fund, and resulting in no income to the Cor-

subsequent assessments for the term of the temporary insurance funds.

3 Includes nonrecoverable expenses in connection with payment of insured deposits of banks placed in receivership. Total deposit insurance losses and expenses are therefore larger than the losses incurred and reserve for losses, as given in footnote 1 to Table 13.

4 Includes furniture, fixtures, and equipment purchased and charged off.

Includes expenses from date of organization, September 11, 1933, to December 31, 1934.
 After deducting portion of expenses and losses charged to banks withdrawing from the temporary funds on June 30, 1934.

The total income of the Corporation in 1947 was \$157.8 million. Of this amount, \$114.4 million represented assessments; and \$43.4 million net profit and interest on investments, interest on loans and subrogated claims, and other income.

Total losses and expenses for the year amounted to \$5.7 million, of which \$0.2 million were insurance losses and expenses, and \$5.5 million administrative expenses and other charges.

The surplus of the Corporation was increased by \$154.3 million during the year, reflecting income of \$152.1 million in excess of expenses and losses, and adjustments to surplus applicable to prior periods in the amount of \$2.2 million.

Table 11. Income and Expenses of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Calender Year 1947

Income or expense item	Amount
Income: Deposit insurance assessments. Interest earned (less provision for amortization of premiums) and profit on sales of government obligations. Other income.	\$114,429,286.31 42,881,775.04 454,874.27
Total income Expenses: Deposit insurance losses and expenses. Administrative expenses. Furniture, fixtures and equipment purchased and charged off. Total expenses.	157,765,935.62 167,192.07 5,472,330.97 45,762.50 5,685,285.54
Net income added to surplus Surplus: As previously reported for December 31, 1946. Plus—Net adjustments applicable to periods prior to January 1, 1947 Surplus December 31, 1946, as adjusted Surplus December 31, 1947	152,080,650.08 769,185,439.24 2,219,416.73 771,404,855.97 \$923,485,506.05
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES Salaries. Professional services. Services of other governmental agencies. Transportation (travel). Subsistence. Office rental. Printing, stationery, and supplies. Postage, telephone, and telegraph. Insurance and fidelity bond premiums. Subscriptions. Equipment rental. Repairs and alterations Transportation of things. Miscellaneous.	\$ 3,947,455.84 42,212.35 141.56 160,588.42 511,880.20 380,484.24 181,165.48 74,037.22 2,971.20 14,248.43 16,940.87 112,743.14 84,927.60 28,889.47
Less: Inter-departmental expense transfers. Fees for services rendered. Other income. Administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 1947.	5,508,686.02 23,844.75 11,700.00 810.30 36,355.05 \$ 5,472,330.97

Assets and liabilities. On December 31, 1947, the remainder of the assets acquired by the Corporation through bank suspensions and mergers, which had cost \$19 million, were carried on the books of the Corporation at a net or appraised value of \$4 million. The Corporation has disbursed during its fourteen years \$308 million in the acquisition of these assets including expenses incident thereto, and has recovered \$278 million. It is estimated that additional recovery will amount to \$4 million, and that the total losses will amount to \$26 million.

United States Government obligations owned by the Corporation at the close of 1947, valued at amortized cost and accrued interest receivable thereon, amounted to \$1,022.5 million. Cash amounted to \$4.6 million and other assets to \$0.1 million.

On December 31, 1947, total capital of the Corporation including accumulated surplus amounted to \$1,006.1 million. This comprised \$923.5 million accumulated surplus, and an outstanding balance of \$82.6 million of the original capital of the Corporation, all of which was held by the United States Treasury. Pursuant to Public Law 363, 80th Congress, the Corporation in 1947 repaid the \$139.3 of capital stock subscribed by the Federal Reserve banks and \$47.4 million of that subscribed by the United States Treasury, and made provision for repayment of an additional \$20 million of the stock held by the Treasury.

A summary of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation at the close of each year since its organization is given in Table 12. A more detailed statement of assets and liabilities at the beginning and end of 1947 is given in Table 13.

Table 12. Assets and Liabilities of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 1934-1947

(In	millions	of d	ollars)	

Dec. 31	Cash	U.S. Govern- ment ob- ligations	In- surance assets	Other assets	Total assets or lia- bilities	Lia- b il ities	Capital and surplus	Total deposits in insured banks	Ratio— FDIC capital and surplus to deposits in insured banks
1947 1946 1945 1944	7.3 15.7 17.8	\$1,022.5 1,047.7 900.0 762.0 638.8	\$ 3.6 5.6 15.1 26.1 46.2	\$.1 .1 .3 .3	\$1,030.7 1,060.7 931.1 806.2 705.5	\$24.7 2.2 1.9 1.9	\$1,006.1 1,058.5 929.2 804.3 703.1	\$154,095.6 148,457.0 158,174.1 134,662.1 111.649.8	.65% .71 .59 .60
1943 1942	19.4	536.8	62.0	.5	618.7	1.8	616.9	89,868.7	.69
1941		453.9	81.7	.1	555.7	2.2	553.5	71,209.3	.78
1940		384.5	92.2		497.2	1.2	496.0	65,287.4	.76
1939	28.3	363.5	64.2	.1 .1	456.1	3.4	452.7	57,485.8	.79
1938	22.2	372.8	26.5	.1	421.6	1.1	420.5	50,790.2	.83
1937	20.6	348.5	16.1	.1	385.3	2.2	383.1	48,227.8	.79
1936		332.6	11.4	.1	353.2	9.8	343.4	50,280.9	.68
1935	33.5	298.2	5.4	.1	337.2	31.2	306.0	45,125.1	.68
1934	16.0	316.7	.5	.1	333.3	41.6	291.7	40,059.9	.73
	<u> </u>	!			!		l	<u> </u>	l

Table 13. Assets and Liabilities of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, December 31, 1947, and December 31, 1946

Asset, liability, or capital item	Dec. 31, 1947	Dec. 31, 1946
ASSETS Assets acquired through bank suspensions and mergers: Subrogated claims of depositors against closed insured banks Net balances of depositors in closed insured banks pending settlement or not claimed, to be subrogated when paid—	\$ 7,173,569.38	\$ 9,144,440.20
contra	79,560.02	84,766.59
Loans to merging insured banks, to avert deposit insurance losses, and recoverable liquidation expenses. Assets purchased from merging insured banks, to avert deposit insurance losses, under agreements to return any excess		6,664,819.55
recovery to selling banks	6,959,368.43	8,261,221.79
closed insured banks to avert deposit insurance losses	411,282.34	387,846.12
Total at face value	19,075,980.83 15,497,234.21	24,543,094.25 18,991,520.60
Total at book value	13,578,746.62	5,551,573.65
Cash on hand and on deposit	4,588,948.84	7,337,224.71
United States Government obligations (cost less reserve for amortization of premiums) and accrued interest receivable	1,022,456,486.94	1,047,720,660.50
Due from Governmental agencies	23,881.78	32,728.86
Miscellaneous receivables	19,773.28	22,818.52
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1.00	1.00
Deferred charges	74,297.49	73,996.38
Total assets	\$1,030,742,135.95	\$1,060,739,003.62
LIABILITIES Current liabilities: United States Treasury for retirement of capital stock Accounts and assessment rebates payable Earnest money deposits and collections in suspense	\$ 20,000,000.00 700,831.23 494,175.15	\$ 349,436.50 722,288.95
Net balances of depositors in closed insured banks pending settlement or not claimed—contra.	79,560.02	84,766.59
Deferred credits	3,354,786.54	1,050,931.67
Reserve for deposit insurance expenses	22,970.38	46,583.68
Total liabilities	\$ 24,652,323.32	\$ 2,254,007.39
·		
CAPITAL Capital stock:		
United States	\$ 102,604,306.58	\$ 150,000,000.00 139,299,556.99
Less provision for retirement pursuant to Public Law 363—	102,604,306.58	289,299,556.99
80th Congress (see current liabilities)	20,000,000.00	
Net capital stock	282,604,306.58	289,299,556.99
Surplus—(see Table 11)	923,485,506.05	769,185,439.24
Total capital	1,006,089,812.63	1,058,484,996.23
Total liabilities and capital	\$1,030,742,135.95	\$1,060,739,003.62
Total liabilities and capital		
Total hadrices and capital		
Assets acquired through bank suspensions and mergers: Disbursements (including principal and recoverable liquid Recoveries.	uidation expense)	\$307,652,646.4 278,076,790.6
Assets acquired through bank suspensions and mergers: Disbursements (including principal and recoverable liqu	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	29,575,855.7
Assets acquired through bank suspensions and mergers: Disbursements (including principal and recoverable liquid Recoveries		\$307,652,646.4 278,076,790.6 29,575,855.7 25,997,109.1: \$3,578,746.6

Audit. The report on audit of the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1946, made under the direction of the Comptroller General, was transmitted by the Comptroller General to Congress on January 29, 1948, and printed as House Document No. 514, 80th Congress, 2nd Session. Income and asset and liability statements of the Corporation from this audit are given in the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1946, pp. 37-40.

The audit of the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1947, was also made under the direction of the Comptroller General. The asset and liability statement, and the income statement, from this audit have been furnished to the Corporation by the Comptroller General and are given in Table 14. The auditors' opinion is shown on the next page.

Footnotes to Table 13, continued: 2 Capital stock:	\$289,299,556.99 186,695,250.41
Held by United States Treasury, December 31, 1947	102,604,306.58
Provision for retirement, December 31, 1947	20,000,000.00
Net capital stock, December 31, 1947	\$ 82,604,306.58

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON 25

CORPORATION AUDITS DIVISION

January 30, 1948

AUDITORS' OPINION

We have examined the balance sheet of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as of June 30, 1947, and the statement of income for the year ended that date. In connection therewith, we have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the Corporation and, without making a detailed audit of transactions, have examined or tested accounting records and other supporting evidence by methods and to the extent deemed appropriate in view of the work performed by the Corporation's internal auditing staff. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and included all procedures which we considered necessary in the circumstances. This examination was made pursuant to the requirements of the Government Corporation Control Act (59 Stat. 597) effective July 1, 1946, a full report of which is being submitted to the Comptroller General of the United States.

We did not inspect the collateral under loans to merged insured banks or the documents evidencing ownership of assets purchased from merged insured banks or insured banks in receivership, which collateral and assets for the most part are held by liquidating agents of the Corporation at various locations throughout the country, but we reviewed the reports of the Corporation's internal auditors on their examination of such collateral and purchased assets.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet as of June 30, 1947, and the statement of income for the year ended on that date fairly present the financial position of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation at June 30, 1947, and the results of its operations for the year ended on that date, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

(Signed)

Stephen B. Ives Director

Table 14. Asset and Liability and Income Statements of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—from Auditors' Report for Year Ended June 30, 1947

ASSETS

	June 3	0, 1947
Cash: On deposit with the Treasurer of the United States. On hand, in transit, and on deposit with banks.	\$ 7,635,365 561,483	\$ 8,196,848
U. S. Government securities owned—at cost less amortization (face value, \$1,122,308,100, and market value, \$1,148,500,131) Accrued interest receivable thereon	1,122,606,137 2,317,346	1,124,923,483
Assets acquired through mergers and receiverships of insured banks: Subrogated claims of depositors against banks in receivership, less collections (note 1) Depositors' net balances in banks in receivership, to be subrogated when paid—contra. Equity in collateral assets and liquidation expenses incurred through loans to merged banks, less collections (note 2) Assets purchased and liquidation expenses incurred under agreements with merged banks, less collections (note 2) Assets purchased outright—cost, less collections (note 2)	7,975,523 80,804 4,647,561 7,070,305 416,433 20,190,626	
Less—Reserve for losses and expenses	16,546,988	
Remainder, net book value of assets acquired through mergers and receiverships of insured banks		3,643,638
Miscellaneous receivables and deferred charges: Receivables from other Government agencies	10,811 104,598	115,409
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment, at nominal value		1
		\$1,136,879,379

LIABILITIES

	June 3	0, 194	17
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (note 3)		\$	370,928
Earnest money, escrow funds, and collections held for others			551,978
Depositors' net balances in insured banks in receivership, pending settlement—contra			80,804
Deferred credits (interest on loans, and allowable returns on purchased assets—note 2)			2,189,288
Investment of U. S. Government and Government agencies, represented by nonvoting capital stock without par value (note 4): U. S. Treasury	\$ 150,000,000 139,299,557	:	289,299,557
Deposit insurance reserve: Deposit insurance reserve for future losses and related expenses (notes 4, 6, and 8). Federal credit union deficit representing deposit insurance funds applied to credit union activities (note 5)	845,345,659 958,835		
Remainder of deposit insurance reserve available for future losses and related expenses			844,386,824
		\$1, 	136,879,379

Table 14. Asset and Liability and Income Statements of the Federal DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION—FROM AUDITORS' REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1947—Continued

INCOME

	Fiscal ye June 3	
Deposit insurance and investment activities: Deposit insurance assessments. Income from investments: Interest earned on U. S. Government securities, less amortization of premiums and discounts. Profit on sale of U. S. Government securities.	\$24,837,647 6,155,745	\$ 111,688,194 30,993,392
Income from bank mergers and receiverships: Interest and allowable return (note 2) Profit on sale of assets purchased outright Net income from assets purchased outright Receivership fees	181,634 92,980 13,343 8,215	
DeductProvision for losses on assets acquired	296,172 90,054	
	i	206,118
Total income		142,887,704
Operating expenses		4,589,414
Net operating income from deposit insurance and investment activities. Add—Net reduction of reserves for losses and expenses provided in prior years in excess of currently estimated requirements		138,298,290 2,931,489
Net increase in deposit insurance reserve for the year		141,229,779
Balance of deposit insurance reserve at beginning of year		704,115,880
Balance of deposit insurance reserve at end of year	!	\$845,345,659
Credit Union activities: Income from fees. Operating expenses.		\$ 210,372 497,878
Net loss from Federal credit union activities for the year Deficit at beginning of the year		287,506 671,329
Deficit at end of year		\$ 958,835

NOTES:

1. The Corporation properly does not reflect in its balance sheet the assets of closed insured banks wherein it acts as receiver. Those assets remaining and unliquidated at June 30, 1947, aggregated \$1,862,932 on the records maintained by the Corporation as receiver. The recovery value was estimated to be \$179,593 which, when collected, will be applied against the unpaid creditors' claims of \$1,764,206, including depositors' claims subrogated to or pending settlement with the Corporation in the amount of \$1,672,511.

2. Loans to merged insured banks are supported by collateral and are evidenced by demand notes bearing interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum on the principal and any subsequent amounts expended by the Corporation. Under this arrangement, notes are dishonored immediately by the closed bank and the Corporation acquires and proceeds to liquidate the collateral assets until it has recovered the principal and any subsequent amounts expended, plus interest thereon. Any excess recoveries and residual assets are returned to the stockholders of the closed bank.

Assets purchased from merged insured banks are evidenced by agreements allowing a return at the rate of 4 percent per annum on the principal purchase price and any subsequent amounts expended by the Corporation. Under this arrangement, the Corporation acquires title to the assets, which it liquidates, returning any excess recoveries to the stockholders of the selling bank.

The Corporation follows the practice of taking into income only such amounts of interest and allowable return as are realized after recovery in full of its investments (including recoverable expenses) in the respective loan and assets-purchased cases which have been terminated. For those cases not yet terminated in which the Corporation has recovered in full its investment, the additional recoveries representing interest and allowable return amounting to \$2,175,725 as of June 30, 1947, are included in deferred credits.

Assets purchased outright represent transfers of the remaining slow-moving or worthless assets

Assets purchased outright represent transfers of the remaining slow-moving or worthless assets from assets purchased under agreement or purchases of similar assets from loan or receivership cases.

3. The liability of the Corporation in connection with accrued annual leave of employees as of June 30, 1947, estimated by the Corporation to be approximately \$879,610, is not reflected in the balance sheet.

Table 14. Asset and Liability and Income Statements of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—from Auditors' Report FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1947—Continued

NOTES: continued

4. Public Law 363, Eightieth Congress, approved August 5, 1947, directs the Corporation to retire its capital stock by paying the amount received therefor (whether received from the Secretary of the Treasury or the Federal Reserve banks) to the Secretary of the Treasury. The act provides among

of the Treasury or the Federal Reserve banks) to the Secretary of the Treasury. The act provides among other things that:

"As soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act, the Corporation shall pay to the Secretary so much of its capital and surplus as is in excess of \$1,000,000,000. The balance of the amount to be paid to the Secretary shall be paid in units of \$10,000,000. Each unit shall be paid as soon as it may be paid without reducing the capital and surplus of the Corporation below \$1,000,000.000. As each payment is made a corresponding amount of the capital stock of the Corporation shall be retired and canceled and the receipt or certificate therefor shall be surrendered or endorsed to show such cancellation. The stock subscribed by the various Federal Reserve banks shall be retired and canceled, pro rata, before the stock subscribed by the Secretary is retired and canceled."

In conformance therewith, the Corporation paid to the Secretary of the Treasury on Sentember 8.

In conformance therewith, the Corporation paid to the Secretary of the Treasury on September 8, 1947, the sum of \$146,695,250 (\$139,299,557 to retire all of the outstanding stock in the name of the Federal Reserve banks and \$7,395,693 to retire a portion of the outstanding stock in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury).

Secretary of the Treasury).

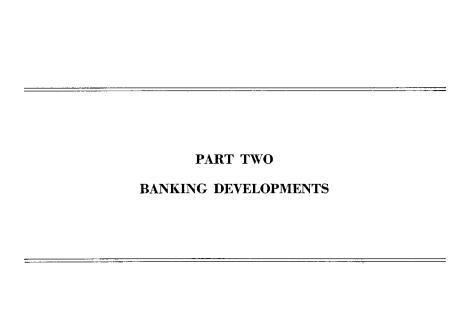
It is expected that all of the capital stock of the Corporation will be retired by August 1948.

5. The Corporation has been delegated the noninsurance function of supervising Federal credit unions for the United States Government. This activity has resulted in a loss to June 30, 1947, of \$958,835, including \$287,506 for the fiscal year 1947, which has been charged to the deposit insurance reserve. To date, the Corporation has not requested an appropriation from the Congress to cover these

losses.

6. Under the provisions of section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by section 101 of the Banking Act of 1935 (subsection "o"), the Corporation was authorized and empowered to issue and have outstanding its notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations, in a par amount aggregating \$974.600,000 at June 30, 1947. This borrowing power is canceld under the provisions of Public Law 363, Eightieth Congress, approved August 5, 1947, which authorizes the Corporation to borrow from the Treasury, on such terms as may be fixed by the Corporation and the Secretary, such funds as in the judgment of the board of directors of the Corporation are required from time to time for insurance purposes, not exceeding, in the aggregate, \$3,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time. The Corporation has never used the borrowing power granted to it by the Corporation are reserved to approximately \$73,000,000,000 at June 30, 1947.

8. In the foregoing balance sheet, the surplus of the Corporation as at June 30, 1947, is reflected as "Deposit insurance reserve."

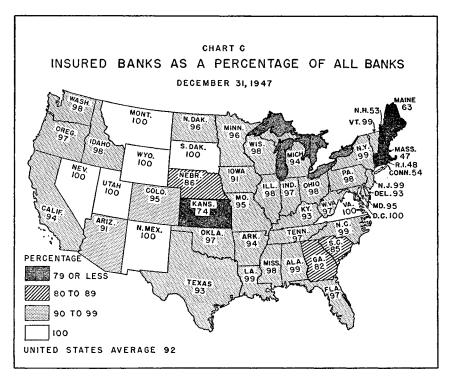


BANKS AND BRANCHES

The annual changes in the number of banks and branches during the war and postwar years have not been great. Still, it may be noted that the number of insured banks has grown slowly but consistently since 1942, while the number of noninsured banks has declined in each year since the beginning of Federal deposit insurance.

On December 31, 1947, the 13,597 insured commercial and mutual savings banks represented 92 percent of the number of all banks in the United States and possessions. The proportion of all bank deposits in insured banks was even greater, amounting to 95 percent.

In seven States and the District of Columbia deposits of all of the banks are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and in thirty-two States the proportion of insured banks is between 90 and 100 percent. States in which less than 90 percent of the banks are insured include: most of the New England States where a large number of mutual savings banks have remained outside the Federal insurance system; South Carolina, in which a number of cash depositories, the investments of which are limited in character, are operating; Georgia, which has the largest number of private banks of any State; and Kansas and Nebraska. The proportion of insured banks in each State is shown in Chart C.



Changes in the number of banks and branches. The yearly decreases in the number of banks during the prewar and war periods were succeeded by net increases in 1945, 1946, and 1947. Unlike the rapid growth in the number of establishments in many other kinds of businesses, however, the growth in the number of banks during the exceptionally prosperous postwar years has been small. The net increase of all banks amounted to 16 in 1947, 34 in 1946, and 15 in 1945. The efforts of the State and national supervisory agencies to secure adequate management and capitalization of new banks in order to prevent recurrence of the pattern of speculative over-banking in many communities such as took place in the early part of this century have served to check the expansion in the number of banks. In addition, the returns from the establishment of new banks have appeared to be less attractive than the prospective returns from many other types of enterprises.

In 1947 as in recent years the admission of operating banks to insurance was the primary factor contributing to the net growth in the number of insured banks. During 1947, as shown in Table 15, there was a net increase of 47 in the number of insured banks; the net shift of noninsured to insured banks accounted for 31 and the number of insured banks beginning operations exceeded those ceasing operations by 16. During the 6-year period from the end of 1941 to the end of 1947 the net shift of noninsured to insured banks totaled 279. Consequently, the number of insured banks increased over the period even though the total number of banks decreased.

Table 15. Changes in Number of Insured and Noninsured Banks and Branches in the United States and Possessions 1947 and the Period 1942-1947

·	During 1947			During 1942-1947		
Type of change	Total	Insured	Non- insured	Total	Insured	Non- insured
All banking offices Net change Offices opened Changes in classification—net	205 333 128	224 307 114 31	-19 26 14 -31	415 1,645 1,230	786 1,522 1,082 346	-371 123 148 -346
Banks Net change Banks beginning operations. Banks ceasing operations. Changes in classification—net.	113 97	47 99 83 31	-31 14 14 -31	-225 521 746	115 446 610 279	-340 75 136 -279
Branches Net change Branches opened for business. Facilities provided as agents of the government. Other branches opened Branches discontinued.	189 220 2 218 31	177 208 2 206 31	12	640 1,124 386 738 484	671 1,076 384 692 472	-31 48 2 46 12
Facilities provided as agents of the governmentOther branches discontinued Changes in classification—net	9 22	22		307 177	305 167 67	2 10 -67

Although the number of banks has declined since the beginning of the war, the number of branches has increased. In 1947 the net increase in branches was 189, representing 30 percent of the net increase of 640 from the end of 1941 to the end of 1947. During the war much of the growth in the number of branches was in facilities provided as agents of the United States Government. By 1947, however, most of these facilities had been closed.

ASSETS AND DEPOSITS

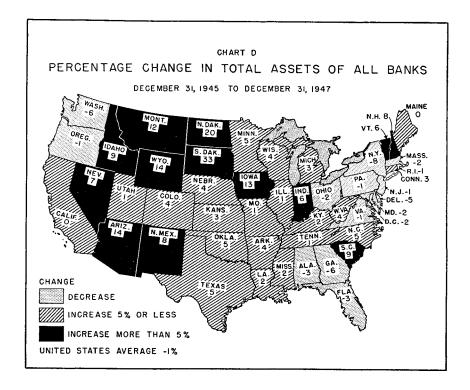
The dominant banking development in 1947, as in 1946, was the rapid expansion of bank loans to business and individuals, particularly during the second half of the year. The demand for credit continued to be strong. Business borrowed from banks to expand and improve plant and equipment, to build up inventories, and to meet the other financial requirements of increased business activity. The use of bank credit by individuals to buy homes and other consumer goods continued to rise. State and local governments floated bond issues for veterans' bonuses and for deferred improvements of roads and school systems. Although widely expected following the end of the war, a general business recession failed to appear. On the contrary, further price inflation rather than deflation has characterized developments thus far during the postwar period, and in most of the major segments of the economy the supply of goods has not met the effective demand.

Assets and deposits of all banks. Total assets of all commercial and mutual savings banks rose \$7 billion in 1947 and amounted to \$176 billion at the year end. This total was \$2 billion less than the peak reached on December 31, 1945. As shown in Chart D, however, bank assets in most States were higher at the close of 1947 than in 1945. During this period the decline in bank assets in New York and a few other States exceeded the increases in the rest of the country.

The differences in the expansion or contraction of bank assets by States since the war indicate the combined impact of Federal fiscal policy and of relative changes among the States in the value of the output of goods and services. Thus, bank assets at the close of 1947 were 8 percent below the 1945 peak in New York State where the contractive effects of the debt retirement program were most marked. At the other extreme, the largest relative increase in bank assets during the first two postwar years occurred in the Dakotas. There, agricultural prosperity was exceptional as a result of a combination of bumper production and relatively high prices for the major products of the area.

One of the major effects of the postwar credit expansion was to contribute further to the inflationary pressure generated by the rapid growth in the money supply during the war. Business and personal deposits

rose 5 percent during 1947. This was a less rapid rate for the year as a whole than for 1946 when these deposits rose 10 percent. In the first part of 1947 business and personal deposits receded as tax payments were not entirely returned to the income stream through Government expenditures for goods and services but were partially extinguished through retirement of Federal debt held by the banking system. In the latter part of the year, however, these deposits expanded again, largely as a result of the expansion of loans.



Total deposits in all banks were 4 percent higher on December 31, 1947, than at the end of the preceding year, since the rise in business and personal deposits during the latter part of the year exceeded the reduction in United States Government deposits in the first part of the year. In 1946, when the reduction in deposits of the United States Government was much greater than in 1947, total deposits in all banks declined by 6 percent. United States Government deposits dropped from 15 percent of total deposits at the close of 1945 to 1 percent at the end of 1947.

The volume of the principal assets and liabilities of all banks at the close of 1945, 1946, and 1947 is given in Table 16.

Table 16. Assets and Liabilities of All Banks in the United States and Possessions, December 31, 1947, 1946, and 1945

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Asset, liability, or capital	Dec. 31,	Dec. 31,	Dec. 31,	Percentag durii	
account item	1947 1946	1945	1947	1946	
Total assets	\$176,007	\$169,256	\$178,203	4.0%	-5.0%
Cash and funds due from banks United States Government obligations Obligations of States and political sub-	81,623	35,185 87,032	35,585 101,822	9.6 -6.2	-1.1 -14.5
divisions. Other securities. Loans, discounts, and overdrafts. Miscellaneous assets.	5,362	4,471 5,046 35,810 1,712	4,064 4,531 30,473 1,728	19.9 7.0 20.7 7.2	10.0 11.4 17.5 -0.9
Total liabilities and capital accounts	176,007	169,256	178,203	4.0	-5.0
Total deposits. Business and personal—total. Demand. Time. Certified checks, etc. United States Government. States and political subdivisions. Interbank (including postal savings). Miscellaneous liabilities. Total capital accounts.	162,713 140,341 85,302 52,438 2,601 1,534 7,788 13,050 1,298 11,996	156,753 133,956 81,276 50,284 2,396 3,164 6,895 12,738 1,158 11,345	166,474 121,776 73,876 45,285 2,615 24,770 5,786 14,142 1,203 10,526	3.8 4.8 5.0 4.3 8.6 -51.5 13.0 2.4 12.1 5.7	-5.8 10.0 10.0 11.0 -8.4 -87.2 19.2 -9.9 -3.7 7.8
Number of banks included	14,755	14,655	14,621	0.7	0.2

Types of assets of commercial banks. Total assets of commercial banks rose to \$156 billion at the end of 1947 after declining moderately in the first half of the year. These movements were closely related to the changes which occurred in the reserve position of the banks. Changes in the amount of reserves available in 1947 were affected primarily by gold inflows and changes in the amount of United States Government obligations held by the Federal Reserve banks. In the first part of 1947 member bank reserves declined as cash retirements of the Federal debt held by the Federal Reserve banks exceeded the gold inflow. However, in the last half of the year reserves increased materially as the retirement of debt held by the Federal Reserve banks failed to offset Reserve bank purchases of United States Government obligations and the further inflow of gold.

The expansion of bank loans to business and individuals and the reduction in Federal debt held by the banking system reversed the wartime trend in the distribution of assets. United States Government securities declined from 57 percent to 45 percent of total assets of commercial banks between December 31, 1945, and December 31, 1947, while the proportion of loans increased from one-sixth to nearly one-fourth. The distribution of assets and liabilities of all commercial banks is given in Table 17.

A special study of the loans of insured commercial banks, 1934-1947, is presented in Part Three of this report.

Table 17. Assets and Liabilities of All Commercial Banks in the United States and Possessions, December 31, 1947, June 30, 1947, December 31, 1946 and 1945

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Asset, liability, or capital account item	Dec. 31.	June 30.	Dec. 31.	Dec. 31.	Percentage distribution	
	1947		1945	Dec. 31, 1947	Dec. 31, 1945	
Total assets	\$156,293	\$147,887	\$150,552	\$161,182	100.0%	100.0%
Cash and funds due from banks	37,673	32,878	34,366	34,975	24.1	21.7
obligations	69,645	70,976	75,253	91,149	44.6	56.5
Obligations of States and political subdivisions. Other securities	5,297 3,745	4,976 3,595	4,411 3,707	3,974 3,366	$\frac{3.4}{2.4}$	$\substack{2.5\\2.1}$
Loans, discounts, and over- drafts	38,284 1,649	33,893 1,569	31,283 1,532	$26,193 \\ 1,525$	$\substack{\textbf{24.5} \\ \textbf{1.0}}$	$\substack{16.3\\0.9}$
Total liabilities and capital	156,293	147,887	150,552	161,182	100.0	100.0
Total deposits	144,950	136,749	139,883	151,089	92.7	93.7
total	122,584	116,038	117,092	106,397	78.4	66.0
Demand	85,291	79,540	81,265	73,867	54.6	45.8
Time	34,694 2.599	34,351 2,147	33,432 2,395	29,917 2,613	22.2 1.6	18.6 1.6
United States Government	1,531	1,420	3,161	24,767	1.0	15.4
States and political sub-	•	_,				
divisions	7,786	7,518	6,893	5,784	5.0	3.6
Interbank (including post-	13.049	11.773	12,737	14,141	8.3	8.7
al savings)	13,049 1.236	1,773	1,108	14,141 1.160	0.8	0.7
Total capital accounts	10,107	9,929	9,561	8,933	6.5	5.6
Number of banks included	14,222	14,222	14,1141	14,079		

¹ Noninsured nondeposit trust companies are not included.

In view of the increasing proportion of loans, many of which have been made in a period of high prices and expanding business activity, the probability of higher rates of losses in the future has increased. However, the risk incurred was diminished to the extent that loans were protected by Government guarantee or insurance.

At the end of 1947 approximately \$5 billion, or 13 percent, of the amount of loans outstanding at commercial banks were covered by Federal Government guarantee or insurance provisions which protected the bank from loss either in whole or in part. Since most of the Government guarantee or insurance was applied to real estate loans, regarded as one of the more hazardous types, the importance of this protection to banks is probably more than the overall figures would indicate. Table 18 shows the amount of commercial bank loans outstanding and insured or guaranteed by agencies of the United States Government, together with the guaranteed portion on December 31, 1947.

Commercial bank portfolios of United States Government securities declined from \$75 billion at the beginning of 1947 to \$70 billion at the

close of the year. Most of this decrease occurred as a result of retirements of short-term obligations by the Treasury in the first half of the year. In the second half of 1947 commercial bank holdings of Treasury bills and notes increased as interest rates on these short-term instruments advanced, and the rate of debt retirement moderated. The amount of certificates of indebtedness was reduced, however. Following declines in the market prices for United States Government bonds below previous support levels, holdings of bonds were also reduced at the close of the year.

Table 18. Commercial Bank Loans Guaranteed or Insured by Agencies of the United States Government, December 31, 1947

(Amounts in millions of dolla

Type of loan and guarantor agency	Total guaranteed in whole or in part	Guaranteed portion	
All types	\$5,143 !	\$3,4771	
Real estate—total	3,898	2,733	
Federal Housing Administration Veterans Administration	1,801 2,097	1,786 947	
Business loans—total	788	573	
Veterans Administration Reconstruction Finance Corporation Export-Import Bank War Agencies, Regulation V Federal Reserve 13B	183 409 187 2 7	$71 \\ 307 \\ 187 \\ 2 \\ 6$	
Farm loans—total	87	76	
Veterans Administration	21 66	10 66	
Consumer loans—total	370:	951	
Federal Housing Administration	3701	951	

¹ Includes a small amount of Title I loans made by mutual savings banks not available separately. NOTE: Based on records of guarantor agencies. Volume of commercial bank loans guaranteed by Veterans Administration estimated upon the basis of a sample survey.

The distribution of particular types of United States Government obligations in portfolios of insured commercial banks has changed considerably since the end of the war, primarily due to the impact of the debt retirement program. Between December 31, 1945, and December 31, 1947, the proportion of notes, bills, and certificates declined from 42 percent to 23 percent of the total. The proportion of bonds maturing in 5 years or less, however, increased markedly after 1945, partly because of the passage of time. The proportion of bonds maturing in over 5 years remained about the same. The change in the distribution of United States Government obligations held by insured commercial banks is presented in Table 19.

¹ Prior to December 31, 1947, this distribution was available only for insured commercial banks, which hold 98 percent of all commercial bank assets.

Table 19. Maturities of United States Government Obligations Held by Insured Commercial Banks, December 31, 1947, 1946, and 1945

(Amounts	ın	millions	10	dollars

		Amount		Percentage distribution		
Type and maturity	Dec. 31, 1947	Dec. 31, 1946	Dec. 31, 1945	Dec. 31, 1947	Dec. 31, 1946	Dec. 31, 1945
Total U. S. Government obligations	\$67,960	\$ 73,575	\$88,933	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Marketable issues: Direct: Treasury bills ¹ Certificates of indebtedness ¹ . Treasury notes ¹	2,124 7,555 5,920	1,272 12,293 6,781	2,456 19,075 16,047	3.1 11.1 8.7	1.7 16.7 9.2	2.8 21.5 18.0
Bonds maturing in: ² 5 years or less 5 to 10 years 10 to 20 years Over 20 years	18,341 22,202 7,534 2,654	12,728 29,700 6,597 3,008	9,030 32,230 6,092 2,787	27.0 32.7 11.1 3.9	17.3 40.4 9.0 4.1	10.2 36.2 6.9 3.1
Guaranteed issues	14	15	22	(3)	(3)	(3)
Non-marketable issues4	1,616	1,181	1,194	2.4	1.6	1.3

¹ Treasury bills are generally issued with maturities of 91 days; certificates of indebtedness have maturities of approximately one year; and Treasury notes are issued with maturities of from one to five years.

² Based upon number of years to final maturity.

Types of assets of mutual savings banks. Total assets and liabilities of mutual savings banks have continued to increase during the postwar years, but at a slower rate than during the war years. Total deposits rose 5 percent during 1947 compared with an increase of 10 percent in 1946. Total assets of all mutual savings banks amounted to nearly \$20 billion on December 31, 1947. One-fourth of this total was invested in loans, mostly real estate mortgage loans. More than 60 percent or \$12 billion was invested in United States Government obligations. More detailed data are presented in Table 20.

By far the largest proportion of United States Government obligations held by mutual savings banks was in long term bonds. This predominance was an important factor in the continued growth of these holdings because the Federal debt retirement program during the postwar period has been focused upon short-term issues.

The maturity distribution of United States Government obligations held by mutual savings banks was reported for the first time as of December 31, 1947, and is presented in Table 21. Bonds maturing after 10 years constituted almost 80 percent of the total portfolio. Treasury notes, bills, and certificates, and bonds maturing in less than 5 years, comprised 8 percent of the portfolio.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.
4 Includes United States savings bonds, Treasury bonds (investment series A-1965), and depositary bonds. Prior to December 31, 1947, this item included United States savings bonds only; depositary bonds were included with other United States bonds according to maturity.

Table 20. Assets and Liabilities of All Mutual Savings Banks in the UNITED STATES, DECEMBER 31, 1947, 1946, AND 1945

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Asset, liability, or surplus and capital account item	Dec. 31,		Dec. 31,	Percentage changel during—	
capital account item	1941	1946	1945	1947	1946
Total assets	\$19,714	\$18,704	\$17,021	5.4%	9.9%
Cash and funds due from banks United States Government obligations Obligations of States and political sub-	886 11,979	819 11,779	610 10,673	8.2 1.7	$\frac{34.3}{10.4}$
divisions. Other securities Loans, discounts, and overdrafts. Miscellaneous assets	65 1,653 4,944 187	60 1,339 4,527 180	89 1,166 4,280 203	7.0 23.5 9.2 3.9	-32.2 14.8 5.8 -11.3
Total liabilities and surplus and capital accounts	19,714	18,704	17,021	5.4	9.9
Total deposits	17,763 62 1,889	16,870 50 1,784	15,385 43 1,593	5.3 23.3 5.9	9.7 16.3 12.0
Number of banks included	533	5411	542	-1.5	0.2

Table 21. MATURITIES OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS HELD BY MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS, DECEMBER 31, 1947

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Type and maturity	Amount	Percentage distribution	
Total United States Government obligations	\$11,978	100.0%	
Marketable issues: Direct: Treasury notes, bills, and certificates	814	2.6	
Bonds maturing in: ¹ 5 years or less 5 to 10 years. 10 to 20 years. Over 20 years.	652 1,415 3,712 5,515	5.5 11.8 31.0 46.0	
Guaranteed issues	3	(2)	
Non-marketable issues³	367	3.1	

CAPITAL

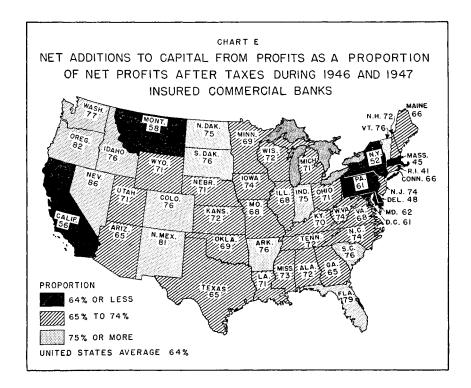
Total capital accounts of all commercial banks amounted to \$10 billion on December 31, 1947, 6 percent higher than at the beginning of the year. As in earlier years most of the addition to bank capital in 1946 and 1947 came from retained earnings. In these two years, almost twothirds of net profits after taxes were added to capital accounts. However,

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Computed from unrounded figures.
 Includes 8 noninsured guaranty savings banks in New Hampshire.

Based upon number of years to final maturity.
 Less than 0.05 percent.
 Includes United States savings bonds, Treasury bonds (investment series A-1965), and depositary bonds.

as shown in Chart E, the proportion of bank profits devoted to strengthening capital structures varied widely among the different States, ranging from 41 percent in Rhode Island to 86 percent in Nevada.



Preferred stock and capital notes and debentures. Further progress was made in 1947 toward the retirement of the preferred stock and capital notes and debentures remaining in the capital accounts of commercial banks. Most of this type of capital account represented investment by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. As indicated by the data shown in Table 22, the retirement of this investment has been substantial in relation to the small amounts outstanding in postwar years.

Capital ratios. Since both assets and capital of commercial banks grew at approximately the same rate in 1947, the average ratio of total capital accounts to total assets of 6.5 percent at the end of the year was almost unchanged from the beginning of the year. The rapid expansion of loans to business and individuals in 1947, however, brought a sharp decline in the ratio of capital accounts to risk assets, from 23.4 percent at the beginning of the year to 20.6 percent at the end of the year.

CAPITAL 49

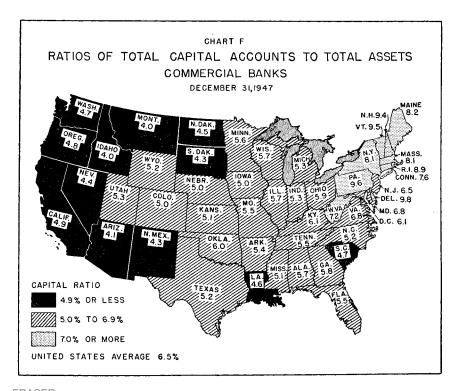
Table 22. Capital Accounts and Capital Ratios of All Commercial Banks in the United States and Possessions, December 31, 1947, 1946, and 1945

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Type of capital account or capital ratio	Dec. 31, 1947	Dec. 31, Dec. 31,		Percentage change during—	
or capital ratio	1941	1946	1945	1947	1946
Capital accounts—total	\$10,107	\$9,561	\$8,933	5.7%	7.0%
Capital stock, notes, and debentures—total	3,337 3,192	3,243 3,0681	3,130 2,903 ¹	2.9	3.6 5.7
bentures	145 4,450	$\frac{1751}{4,155}$	2271 3,873	-17.1 7.1	$\substack{-22.9\\7.3}$
capital accounts	2,320	2,163	1,930	7.3	12.1
Ratio of total capital accounts to: Total assets. Assets other than cash and United States	6.5%	6.4%	5.5%		
Government obligations	20.6	23.4	25.5	ļ	

¹ Partly estimated.

The problem of low capital ratios, as indicated in Chart F, is partly regional in character. Those States where the average capital ratios were lowest were typically the States where the expansion in bank assets during the war and postwar periods was relatively largest, notably in the West.



A similar pattern of regional variation in the capital ratio is shown by the distribution of banks according to ratios of adjusted capital accounts to appraised value of total assets. This distribution, which is obtained from the reports of examination of insured commercial banks, is given for each Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation district in Table 23. In the San Francisco district more than one-half of the banks had a capital ratio below 5 percent while only 3 percent of the banks had ratios of 10 percent or more. In the Boston district one-fourth of the banks had a capital ratio of 10 percent or more, while less than 2 percent of the banks had a capital ratio of less than 5 percent.

Table 23. REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS ACCORDING TO RATIO OF ADJUSTED CAPITAL ACCOUNTS TO APPRAISED VALUE OF TOTAL ASSETS, EXAMINATIONS IN 1947

FDIC district	All	Banks with a ratio of adjusted capital accounts to appraised value of total assets of—					
	banks examined	0.0% to 2.4%	2.5% to 4.9%	5.0% to 7.4%	7.5% to 9.9%	10% or more	
All districts	12,747	54	3,824	5,717	2,103	1,049	
1. Boston 2. New York 3. Columbus 4. Richmond	463 1,016 1,616 983	2 7	8 73 128 205	190 505 656 459	151 287 501 212	114 151 329 100	
5. Atlanta 6. St. Louis 7. Madison 8. Chicago	791 1, 39 8 1,311 1,342	6 1 3	226 440 457 630	363 683 697 588	126 200 132 96	70 74 25 25	
9. St. Paul 10. Kansas City 11. Dallas 12. San Francisco	1,010 1,370 987 460	13 10 7 5	500 567 356 234	417 577 409 173	68 166 130 34	12 50 85 14	

Examiners' evaluation of capital and appraisal of assets. The downward trend for insured commercial banks in the proportion of substandard assets, in relation to both adjusted capital accounts and the appraised value of total assets, stopped in 1947, as shown in Table 24. The increase in these ratios, however, was slight and the 1947 ratios were still well below the prewar figures.

There was a slight decline in the proportion of banks with no substandard assets in 1947 as compared with 1946, but the proportion was still higher than in 1945. Distributions of insured commercial banks according to the ratio of substandard assets to adjusted capital accounts for the years 1945, 1946, and 1947 are given in Table 25.

The general high quality of bank assets in recent years is primarily a reflection of business prosperity. Many loans and investments which were formerly substandard in quality have worked out satisfactorily. Among the assets which were acquired recently, however, there will be

CAPITAL 51

many which appear sound although they have inherent weaknesses not easily recognizable in a boom period. Such assets will be particularly vulnerable if there should be a decline in business activity. Even though business activity and employment should remain generally favorable, some segments of the economy will experience difficulties from time to time which will adversely affect the credit quality of individual loans and securities.

Table 24. Substandard Asset Ratios of Insured Commercial Banks Examined in 1939-1947

	Ratio of substandard assets to-			
Year	Appraised value of total assets	Adjusted capital accounts		
1947 1946 1945 1944 1943 1942 1941 1940	0.48% 0.36 0.45 0.69 1.24 2.13 2.84 3.93 5.12	7.42% 6.02 7.58 10.92 17.84 25.26 31.12 40.35		

Table 25. Distribution of Insured Commercial Banks According to Ratio of Substandard Assets to Adjusted Capital Accounts Examinations in 1947, 1946 and 1945

	Nu	Number of banks			Percentage distribution		
Bank group	1947	1946	1945	1947	1946	1945	
All banks examined	12,747	12,493	12,473	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Banks with a ratio of sub- standard assets to ad- justed capital accounts of:							
None 9.9% or less 10.0% to 19.9%. 20.0% to 29.9%.	3,556 5,667 1,719 817	3,741 5,753 1,558 640	3,106 5,902 1,836 769	27.9 44.5 13.5 6.4	29.9 46.0 12.5 5.1	24.9 47.3 14.7 6.2	
30.0% to 39.9%	381 223 304 80	345 183 228 45	332 202 280 46	3.0 1.7 2.4 0.6	2.8 1.5 1.8 0.4	2.7 1.6 2.2 0.4	

EARNINGS OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS

Both total and net current operating earnings of insured commercial banks reached record levels in 1947, continuing an upward trend uninterrupted since 1938. The increase in total current operating earnings in 1947 was largely offset by the growth in current operating expenses;

net current operating earnings were only slightly above the 1946 level. Net losses and charge-offs on assets in 1947 were in contrast to the substantial net recoveries and profits on assets realized in the preceding years. As a result net profits after taxes in 1947 fell 13 percent below 1946.

In 1947 net profits after taxes represented a rate of return of 8.2 percent on capital accounts. Dividends paid to stockholders increased to the highest level of any year of Federal deposit insurance. Although net profits after taxes retained in capital accounts were 23 percent below the amount retained in 1946, they were sufficient to maintain the capital ratio at the level reached at the end of 1946. Chart G compares the 1946 and 1947 operating experience of insured commercial banks, while basic operating data for the period 1934 to 1947 are shown in Table 26.

Table 26. EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND PROFITS OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1934-1947

(Amounts	•	milliona	~ 6	dallama	

Year	Total current operating earnings	Total current operating expenses ¹	Net current operating earnings ¹	Profits on securities sold	Net charge- offs ² on assets	Income taxes ³	Net profits after taxes	Cash dividends declared and interest paid on capital	Net profits retained in capital accounts
1947 1946 1945	\$3,098	\$1,982	\$1,116	\$100	\$132	\$302	\$781	\$315	\$466
	2,863	1,763	1,100	209	83	323	902	299	603
	2,482	1,523	960	267	22	299	906	274	631
	2,215	1,357	858	130	34	203	751	253	498
1943	1,959	1,256	703	103	41	128	638	233	404
1942	1,790	1,222	569	66	114	79	441	228	213
1941	1,730	1,216	514	145	154	50	455	253	201
1940	1,631	1,170	461	178	215	23	401	237	164
1939	1,605	1,148	457	215	272	12	388	232	156
1938 1937 1936 1934	1,584 1,634 1,567 1,486 1,518	1,148 1,156 1,114 1,078 1,114	436 478 453 408 404	173 117 268 2314 1484	299 203 185 426 ⁴ 890 ⁴	10 11 12 5 3	300 381 524 207 -340 ⁵	222 226 223 208 188	78 155 301 528 ⁵

¹ Figures for 1934-1941 are estimates and differ from reported figures by the amount of estimated income

Total current operating earnings. Total current operating earnings of \$3,098 million in 1947 were 8 percent above the previous year. These record earnings were chiefly due to the unprecedented \$1,282 million income on loans, which was one-third higher than in 1946, and over threefourths above 1945. The proportion of total current operating earnings derived from loan income rose to 41 percent in 1947, as compared with an all-time low of 29 percent in 1945.

Prigures for 1934-1941 are estimates and differ from reported figures by the amount of estimated income taxes excluded from total current operating expenses. See footnote 3.

2 Book value of assets charged off minus recoveries on assets previously charged off.

3 Includes surtax and excess profits tax. Figures for 1934-1941 are estimates, based upon Bureau of Internal Revenue figures of income taxes paid by national banks for 1934-1937, and paid by "all banks and trust companies" for 1938-1941. Income taxes have been reported separately since 1936 for insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System and since 1942, for banks members of the Federal Reserve System.

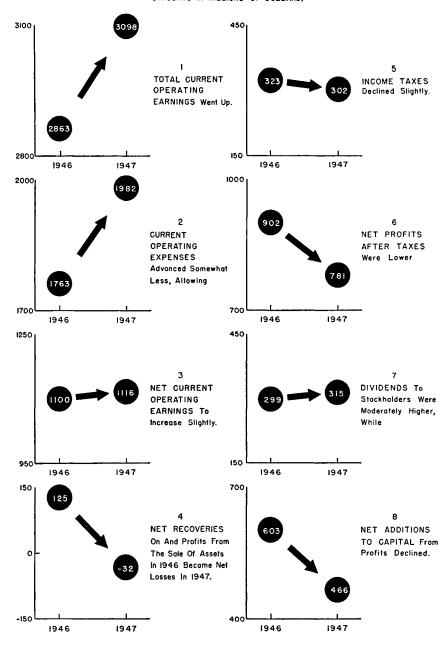
4 Estimated: profits on sequrities and were not reported separately from recoveries on sequrities by hanks.

⁴ Estimated; profits on securities sold were not reported separately from recoveries on securities by banks not submitting reports to the FDIC. ⁵ Net loss.

CHART G

OPERATING EXPERIENCE OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS
1946-1947

(AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



The gain in loan income resulted both from a substantial growth in the volume of loans and an increase in the average rate of income on loans. The higher average rate of income on loans reflected primarily an increase in the proportion of loans bearing relatively higher interest rates. The average rate of income on loans and other operating ratios for recent years are shown in Table 27. A further discussion of loan income is given in Part Three.

			······································
1947	1946	1945	1941
0.75%	0.72%	$0.66\% \\ 10.87$	0.70%
8.20	10.01		6.72
3.31	3.32	3.29	$\frac{3.75}{2.97}$
4.89	6.69	7.58	
3.79	3.43	3.09	$egin{array}{c} 4.27 \\ 1.95 \\ 1.20 \\ (^1) \\ 9.91 \\ \end{array}$
1.60	1.56	1.46	
0.87	0.84	0.87	
0.14	0.11	0.10	
	0.75% 8.20 3.31 4.89 3.79 1.60 0.87	0.75% 0.72% 8.20 10.01 3.31 3.32 4.89 6.69 3.79 3.43 1.60 1.56 0.87 0.84 0.14 0.11	0.75% 0.72% 0.66% 8.20 10.01 10.87 3.31 3.32 3.29 4.89 6.69 7.58 3.79 3.43 3.09 1.60 1.56 1.46 0.87 0.84 0.87 0.14 0.11 0.10

Table 27. Selected Operating Ratios of Insured Commercial Banks, 1941, 1945-1947

The amount of income on securities declined for the first time since 1940. Income from securities constituted two-fifths of total operating earnings in 1947, as compared with about one-half in 1945 and 1946. The drop in income on United States Government obligations to \$1,080 million in 1947 was due mainly to Federal debt retirement and, to a lesser degree, to the sale of such obligations by insured banks. Interest and dividend income from other securities increased slightly to \$179 million in 1947 as a result of the increase in bank holdings of municipal and other securities.

The average rate of income on all securities rose slightly to 1.6 percent in 1947. This rate advance extended the 1946 reversal of a downward trend in the average rate of income on securities which had previously continued since 1937. The increase in the average rate of return on United States Government obligations to 1.5 percent resulted largely from the retirement of a substantial proportion of short-term, low-yield issues. In contrast, the average rate of income on other securities continued to decline, falling to 2.2 percent in 1947.

Current operating earnings other than from loans and securities constituted 18 percent of the total in 1947. Service charges on deposit accounts and income from trust departments each provided slightly less than 5 percent of total operating earnings. Income from service charges, which has contributed increasingly to earnings in recent years, increased sharply in 1947. Miscellaneous earnings from commissions, fees, and rentals accounted for the rest of current income. The proportional con-

¹ Not available.

tribution of the chief components of total earnings and expenses, respectively, are shown in Table 28.

Table 28.	DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INSURED COMMERCIAL	
	Banks, 1941, 1945-1947	

Earnings or expense item	1947	1946	1945	1941
Total current operating earnings ¹	100.0% 40.6 34.9 5.8 41.4 4.8 13.2	100.0% 48.7 42.6 6.2 33.2 4.4 13.7	100.0% 52.4 45.6 6.7 29.3 4.4 13.9	100.0% 29.4 (2) (3) 49.0 21.6
Total current operating expenses¹. Salaries and wages. Interest on time and savings deposits. Taxes other than on net income. Other current operating expenses.	100.0 47.8 15.1 5.2 31.9	100.0 47.1 15.2 5.5 32.2	100.0 45.4 15.3 6.5 32.8	100.0 42.3 15.6 8.5 33.6

Percentages do not necessarily balance because of rounding.
 Not available separately.

Total current operating expenses. Total current operating expenses of insured commercial banks continued to advance. The 12 percent growth in 1947 was distributed among all major expense items.

Salaries and wages constituted 48 percent of total operating expenses in 1947, a somewhat higher proportion than during the prewar and war years. The 14 percent increase in salaries and wages during 1947 was due about equally to increased employment and higher salaries, as shown in Table 29. Between 1941 and 1947 the average annual salary of bank officers increased 43 percent to \$5,370, while that of other employees rose 47 percent to \$2,169.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE NUMBER AND AVERAGE SALARY OF EMPLOYEES OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1941, 1946, AND 1947

				Percentage change-		
Salary item	1947	1946	1941	1946 to 1947	1941 to 1947	
Number of banks, December 31	13,403	13,359	13,427	0.3%	-0.2%	
Average number of employees (full and part time): Officers Other employees	64,218	60,908	56,392	5.4	13.9	
	277,733	258,335	204,319	7.5	35.9	
Salaries and wages: Officers Other employees	\$344,845,000	\$309,220,000	\$211,311,000	11.5	63.2	
	602,266,000	521,709,000	302,627,000	15.4	99.0	
Average salary: Officers Other employees	\$5,370	\$5,077	\$3,747	5.8	43.3	
	2,169	2,020	1,481	7.4	46.5	

¹ Average salary is computed by dividing the total salary payment by the average of the number of full and part time employees at the beginning and end of the year.

Interest on time and savings deposits, the next largest single element in current operating expenses, accounted for 15 percent of total expenses in 1947. Interest payments increased to nearly \$300 million, the highest level since 1934. The aggregate amount of interest on deposits declined steadily between 1934 and 1943. This was due to the reduction in the average rate of interest, which dropped from 2.4 in 1934 to less than 1 percent at the close of the period. Although the rate of interest on savings deposits increased slightly in 1947, the substantial advance in interest payments during the year was due almost entirely to the increased volume of savings deposits.

Other current operating expenses, including taxes other than on net income and recurring depreciation, increased at a rate commensurate with the growth in total expenses.

Net current operating earnings. Net current operating earnings continued to increase, and amounted to \$1,116 million in 1947. The ratio of net earnings to total assets advanced to three-fourths of 1 percent, the highest since 1939, and about the same as the 1935-1941 average. The 1947 rate of net earnings on total assets represented a rapid growth from the two-thirds of 1 percent return of 1945, when current operations made a smaller contribution to record net profits.

Charge-offs, recoveries, and profits on assets. Net recoveries and profits on assets of \$125 million in 1946 changed to net losses and charge-offs of \$32 million in 1947. This was due chiefly to three developments: a sharp reduction in profits on the sale of securities; a substantial increase in losses on loans; and a reduction in recoveries on all major types of assets.

Profits on the sale of securities amounted to \$100 million in 1947, about half of the total reported for the previous year. The long-term downward trend in interest rates on the types of securities held by banks was reversed in 1946, and since then the rates have increased appreciably. During the period of the decline, the prices of outstanding fixed income bearing securities tended to rise. Furthermore, many issuers who were in a position to call securities for payment did so and refinanced by the flotation of securities at the lower rates of interest then prevailing. Accordingly, banks reported an increasing amount of profits on securities sold or redeemed between 1942 and 1945. However, the opportunity for profit on the sale or redemption of securities was reduced in the latter part of 1946 and was greatly restricted in 1947 because the issuers no longer found it attractive to refinance and the amount of securities in bank portfolios on which there was a market profit over book value was rather small.

Losses and charge-offs on loans rose from \$71 million in 1946 to \$120 million in 1947. Much of this increase was to be expected in view of the

phenomenal postwar growth in the volume of loans. However, there was also a moderate advance in the rate of losses, from 26 cents per \$100 of loans in 1946 to 36 cents per \$100 of loans in 1947. Some of the increase in losses and charge-offs may have been due to the ruling on December 8, 1947, of the Bureau of Internal Revenue liberalizing for tax purposes the computation of authorized reserves for bad debt losses on loans.

Recoveries on all types of assets declined in 1947. The total of \$162 million was substantially below the 1945 and 1946 recoveries. The decline in recoveries reflected in part the lower charge-offs during the war, and the fact that on assets previously charged off most of the recoveries possible had already been obtained.

Net profits. Net profits before income taxes totaled \$1,084 million in 1947, 12 percent below the record level of the previous year. The decline was due to the shift from an excess of profits and recoveries to an excess of losses and charge-offs. Accordingly, income taxes were lower in amount, although they absorbed 28 percent of net profits before taxes in 1947, compared with 26 percent in 1946, and an almost negligible proportion in the prewar period.

Net profits after taxes of \$781 million in 1947 represented a rate of return of 8.2 percent on total capital accounts. This was about midway between the 9.9 percent average ratio of the previous four years and the 5.9 percent average return during the period 1935-1941. The higher average rate of net profits to total capital accounts since 1941 is partly a result of the fact that the greater aggregate profits from a larger volume of assets has been achieved without a commensurate increase in the capital cushion.

The upward movement since 1943 in the proportion of banks with high rates of net profit to total capital accounts was checked in 1947. The distribution of banks according to rates of net profit is shown in Table 30.

BY RATE OF NET PROFIT ON TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS, 1941, 1945-1947						
Rate of profit	1947	1946	1945	1941		

^{100.0%} 100.0% 100.0% 100.0% Rate of net profit after taxes to total capital accounts2: 1.2 Net loss 0.0% to 4.9% 5.0% to 9.9% 10.0% to 14.9% 15.0% to 19.9% 20.0% or more Net loss $0.6 \\ 5.7$ 0.6 8.5 8.1 33.2 35.3 22.2 7.8 19.0 14.2 11.0 6.5 3.4

¹ Excludes banks operating less than a full year or materially affected by mergers.

² Total capital accounts are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year.

In 1947, 57 percent of all insured commercial banks had a rate of net profit after taxes of more than 10 percent of total capital accounts; this was below the 65 percent of banks reporting such a rate of profit in 1946, but above the 33 percent so reporting in 1941. Similarly, the proportion of banks showing a net loss increased moderately to about 1 percent in 1947, but was still much below that of 1941, when over 5 percent of the banks reported a net loss.

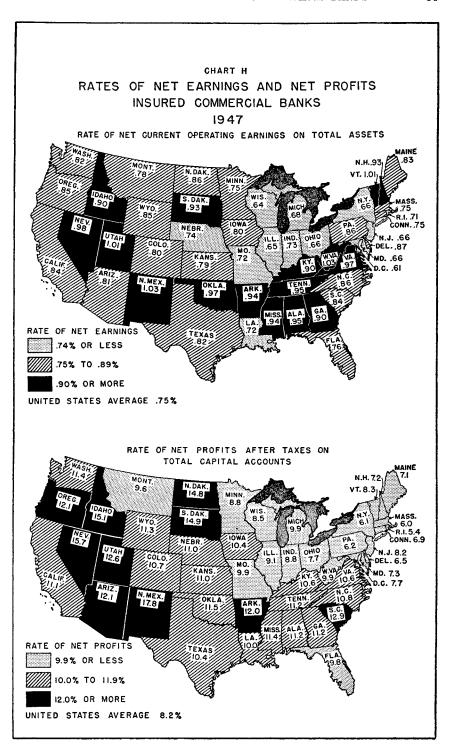
Bank earnings by size and location of banks. In 1947 there was a direct relationship between size of bank and the ratio of net current operating earnings to total assets, as shown in Table 31. The ratio declined progressively from \$1.11 per \$100 of total assets for banks with less than \$500,000 of deposits to \$0.66 per \$100 of total assets for banks with deposits of over \$100,000,000. However, the medium-sized banks reported the highest while the smallest and largest banks reported the lowest ratios of net profits after taxes to total capital accounts. The high ratios of net profits to capital accounts in medium-sized banks reflected in part the relatively low average ratios of total capital accounts to total assets reported by this group of banks. Conversely, the smallest banks reported low rates of net profits on total capital accounts even though they had the highest rates of net earnings on total assets, because of their generally higher capital ratios.

Table 31. NET EARNINGS AND NET PROFITS RATIOS OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS
GROUPED BY AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, 1947

Size of bank	Number of banks ¹	Ratio of net profits after taxes to total capital accounts ²	Ratio of net current operating earnings to total assets ²	
All banks	13,290	8.06%	0.73%	
Banks with deposits of:				
\$500,000 or less. \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000	453 1,711 3,286 4,437	8.46 10.78 11.68 10.77	1.11 0.99 0.95 0.91	
\$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000 \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 More than \$100,000,000	1,817 1,264 144 178	9.29 8.26 7.24 7.17	0.85 0.75 0.67 0.66	

¹ Excludes banks operating less than full year and trust companies not engaged in deposit banking. ² Total assets and total capital accounts are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year for banks submitting reports to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and are as of December 31, 1947, for other banks.

There were notable geographical differences in 1947 in the rates of net earnings and profits of insured commercial banks. Differences by State in the ratios of net current operating earnings to total assets and net profits after taxes to total capital accounts are shown in Chart H.



In general, the more mature and more highly industrialized areas reported the lowest rates, while the southern and western States showed the highest rates. Banks in the District of Columbia and Wisconsin reported the lowest rates of net current operating earnings to total assets while New Mexico and West Virginia showed the highest rates. The ratio of net profits after taxes to total capital accounts ranged from a low of 5 percent in Rhode Island to a high of 18 percent in New Mexico.

Dividends and retained profits. Payments of dividends and interest on capital of insured commercial banks totaled \$315 million in 1947, 5 percent above 1946 and the largest disbursement since the beginning of Federal deposit insurance. This maintenance of dividend payments, despite a decline in net profits, increased the proportion of distributed net profits from 33 percent in 1946 to 40 percent in 1947. Dividend payments amounted to 3.3 percent of total capital accounts, the same rate as in 1946, but a little below the 1935-1941 average rate of 3.5 percent.

Although the rate of dividends on capital accounts appears low, it must be remembered that the substantial additions to bank capital and surplus from retained net profits in recent years have increased the equity of stockholders. The 4.9 percent growth in capital accounts in 1947 from retained net profits was over twice the average rate in the years 1935-1941. Even though the proportion of profits retained in capital accounts has been high, the capital margin has not kept pace with the growth in assets. Consequently, a more generous rate of dividends is not desirable until an adequate capital cushion is provided. If stockholders were willing to increase capital accounts substantially and thereby provide a more satisfactory margin of protection, they could expect a higher proportion of net profits to be paid out in dividends.

EARNINGS OF INSURED MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

Total current operating earnings of insured mutual savings banks reached a record high of \$376 million in 1947, 7 percent above the previous year. Although total operating expenses increased, net current operating earnings before payment of dividends to depositors advanced 6 percent. Dividends to depositors were 13 percent above 1946. The slight reduction in net earnings occasioned by the increase in the amount of dividends paid to depositors, coupled with a sharp decline in profits from the sale of securities, reduced net profits after taxes substantially below 1946.

Prior to 1944 mutual savings banks received more than half of their income from real estate mortgage loans. Although the proportion of income so obtained has declined in recent years, real estate loans still provided two-fifths of the total operating earnings of insured mutual

savings banks in 1947. Total income from loans, including an almost negligible amount from loans other than real estate loans, totaled \$153 million in 1947, about 6 percent above 1946. The average rate of income on loans declined slightly to 4.5 percent in 1947. The amount and the rate of income on loans and on securities of insured mutual savings banks for the period 1943 to 1947 are shown in Table 32.

Table 32.	Amounts and Average Rates of Income Received and Dividends
	Paid by Insured Mutual Savings Banks, 1943-19471

Year	Income on loans (in millions)	Income on securities (in millions)	Rate of income on loans ²	Rate of income on securities ²	Rate of dividends paid on time & savings deposits ²
1947	\$153	\$209	4.51%	2.34%	1.53%
1946	144	194	4.58	2.35	1.47
1945	143	160	4.61	2.31	1.49
1944	141	128	4.53	2.38	1.60
1943	139	101	4.44	2.54	1.65

¹ Data for years prior to 1943 are not comparable with data for succeeding years. During 1943 the number of insured mutual savings banks more than trebled with the admission to Federal deposit insurance of 128 mutual savings banks, all but three of them located in New York State. Since that time, insured mutual savings banks have numbered about one-third and held about two-thirds of the total assets of all mutual savings banks.

² Loans, securities, and deposits are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end

² Loans, securities, and deposits are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year.

Like commercial banks, insured mutual savings banks sharply increased their holdings of United States Government obligations during the war. Unlike commercial banks, however, they have steadily increased their holdings of such obligations since the war. In 1947 income from United States Government obligations of insured mutual savings banks was 8 percent above 1946, and constituted almost one-half of total operating earnings. The average rate of return on United States Government obligations of 2.3 percent was much above the 1.5 percent received by insured commercial banks on such obligations because of the larger proportion of long-term obligations held by mutual savings banks.

A pronounced advance in the amount of other securities held by insured mutual savings banks added only slightly to income from this source due to a decline in the average rate of return. Earnings other than from loans and securities accounted for less than 4 percent of total operating earnings in 1947, considerably below the wartime proportion. This decline resulted principally from the disposal of real estate previously obtained in settlement of defaulted mortgage loans.

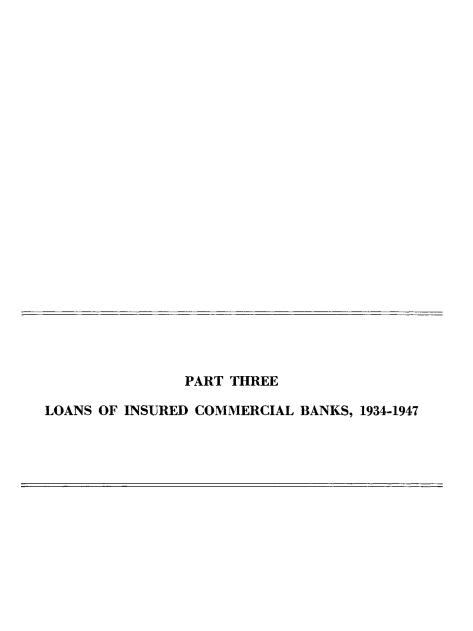
Total current operating expenses of \$94 million in 1947 were the highest on record, almost 10 percent above the previous year. Salaries and wages, the major expense item, constituted 48 percent of total operating expenses in 1947. Compensation of officers averaged \$9,140 and of other employees \$2,716 in 1947. Taxes other than on net income

declined 60 percent between 1943 and 1947, as a result of the decline in holdings of other real estate.

Net current operating earnings before the distribution of dividends, or interest, to depositors amounted to \$282 million in 1947. Dividends paid to depositors in mutual savings banks are similar to interest paid on time deposits in commercial banks; unlike the latter, however, dividends are not considered a current expense, but instead are distributed at the end of specified periods. Total dividends amounted to \$181 million in 1947. Although the slightly higher rate of dividends in 1947 reversed a previous downward trend, most of the growth in dividends was due to the larger amount of time and savings deposits held. Net operating earnings of \$101 million after the distribution of dividends on deposits were about the same as in 1945 and 1946.

Net losses and charge-offs of over \$12 million in 1947 were in contrast to the substantial net recoveries and profits on assets realized in 1945 and 1946. The factor primarily responsible for this reversal was the fall in profits on securities from \$90 million in 1946 to \$28 million in 1947.

The decline in profits on securities sold, coupled with the fall in net current operating earnings after payment of dividends to depositors, brought a decrease in net profits. Net profits after taxes of insured mutual savings banks were 43 percent below 1946. Retained profits amounted to 6.7 percent of surplus and capital accounts. The ratio of surplus and capital accounts to total assets of 9.3 percent was about the same as at the end of 1946.



Loans of Insured Commercial Banks, 1934-1947

The postwar expansion in loans of commercial banks has been unprecedented. From December 31, 1945, to December 31, 1947, total loans of all commercial banks rose nearly 46 percent. The \$38 billion of loans outstanding at the end of 1947 was the highest in history, 6 percent above the previous high reached in 1929. However, the rise in the volume of bank loans above the 1929 peak has not been as great, relatively, as the growth in the volume of industrial production since that time.

A substantial rise in the proportion of total assets invested in loans accompanied the postwar loan expansion. Loans as a percentage of total assets rose from 16 percent to 25 percent between the end of 1945 and the end of 1947. This proportion was still less than half that of 1929, when it was 57 percent. The decline in importance of loans in the earning assets portfolio of commercial banks is a reflection of the increasing participation of the Federal Government in the nation's economy. During the depression years the proportion of loans to total assets declined even though loan volume remained almost unchanged. In these years bank holdings of United States Government obligations increased as the Federal debt rose to provide funds for the relief and recovery programs. With the sharp wartime increase in bank holdings of United States Government obligations and the moderate decline in the loan volume, the proportion of loans to total assets declined substantially. The postwar increase in bank loans and the decline in bank holdings of Government obligations have reversed the trend. With the present volume of Federal debt it is unlikely that in the next decade loans will again become as substantial a component of total assets as in 1929.

In view of the marked changes that have occurred in the postwar years, it is pertinent to examine in some detail the recent trends by type of loan and by region. More detailed data by type of loan are available for insured commercial banks than for noninsured banks. Consequently, the following discussion refers to insured commercial banks which hold approximately 98 percent of all commercial bank loans.

Changes since 1934. The volume of bank loans has followed the general trend of economic activity with the exception of the period of our active participation in World War II. Year-end figures for the principal types of loans of insured commercial banks, and percentage changes during prewar, war, and postwar periods, are given in Table 33. Semi-annual fluctuations in the loans of these banks, by major types of loans, are presented in Chart I.

Table 33. Loans of Insured Commercial Banks by Major Type of Loan, 1934-1947

Date or period	All loans	Com- mercial and industrial	For pur- chasing or carrying securities	Real estate	Con- sumer	Agri- cultural	All other
Amount (Dec. 31): 1947 1946	\$37,592 30,740	\$18,015 14,019	\$2,013 3,127	\$9,271 7,106	\$5,655 4,031	\$1,610 1,358	\$1,028 1,099
1945	25,769 21,355 18,844 18,907	9,462 7,921 7,778 7,758	6,771 4,534 2,336 1,547	4,680 4,345 4,438 4,647	2,361 1,888 1,868 2,269	1,314 1,723 1,505 1,642	1,181 944 919 1,044
1941	21,262 18,398 16,866 16,024	9,215 7,179 6,331 5,630	1,276 1,390 1,611 1,852	4,775 4,471 4,137 3,859	13,225 (2) (2) (2) (2)	1,450 1,281 1,094 1,065	1,321 4,077 3,693 3,618
1934	14,614	(2)	(2)	3,336	(2)	(2)	11,278
Percentage change: 1945-1947 (2 yrs.) 1941-1945 (4 yrs.) 1938-1941 (3 yrs.) 1934-1938 (4 yrs.)	45.9% 21.2 32.7 9.6	90.4% 2.7 63.7 (²)	-70.3% 430.6 -31.1 $(^2)$	98.1% -2.0 23.7 15.7	139.5% -26.8 (2) (2)	22.5% -9.4 36.2 (²)	-13.0% -10.6 (3) (3)

¹ Partly estimated.

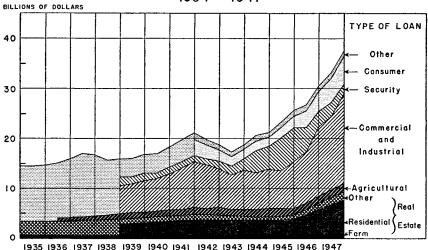
During the recovery period, 1934 to 1937, loans increased from \$15 billion to a peak of \$17 billion in the middle of 1937. Total loans then decreased to \$16 billion in the business recession of 1937-1938. Increased business activity, associated in part with the war in Europe and our own defense preparations, was accompanied by an increase in the volume of bank loans to \$21 billion outstanding at the end of 1941. Nearly three-fourths of this \$5 billion increase was accounted for by commercial and industrial loans.

The entry of the United States into the war brought a sharp decline in the volume of bank loans to a low of \$17 billion in the middle of 1943; more than half of the decline was in commercial and industrial loans. Most of the financing needed for the expansion of industrial capacity during this period was provided directly by the Federal Government and only indirectly by the banks through their purchases of Government obligations. A sharp decrease in the amount of consumer loans outstanding, occasioned by the wartime restrictions placed upon consumer credit and the drastic reduction in the production of durable consumers goods, contributed to the decline in total loans.

From the middle of 1943 to the middle of 1945 the loan volume increased \$6 billion. Nearly all of this increase was due to the growth in loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities, chiefly United States Government obligations.

Not available separately; included with all other loans.
 Comparable changes not available because of reclassifications.

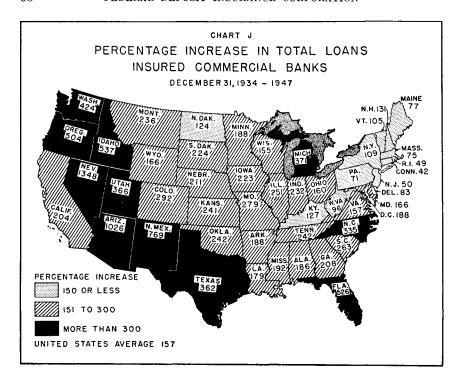
CHART I LOANS OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS 1934 - 1947



Upon the conclusion of the war in Europe, the Federal Government began to curtail its purchases of war materials and industry began reconverting to peacetime operations. This process was accompanied by a material increase in commercial and industrial loans in the last half of 1945. As the reconversion process proceeded, increases were reported in most other types of loans.

The years 1946 and 1947 have seen the most rapid increase in bank loans in the twentieth century. The 46 percent growth in loans during the two postwar years compares with the growth of 37 percent in loans of all commercial banks from the middle of 1918 to the middle of 1920, the most rapid increase in any previous two-year period. The growth in most of the major types of loans was even more striking; commercial and industrial and real estate loans doubled while consumer loans rose 140 percent. These increases were partially offset by the sharp decline of 70 percent in loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities, an accompaniment of the cessation of the war loan drives.

Regional trends. Although the expansion in loans of insured commercial banks for the period 1934 to 1947 was general throughout the country, there were marked regional differences in the extent of the increase. As shown in Chart J, the largest relative increases occurred in States in the Southwest and Far West while the lowest relative increases occured in the Northeast. The three northeastern Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation districts had almost three-fifths of the total volume of loans in 1934, but by the end of 1947 this proportion had declined to two-fifths.



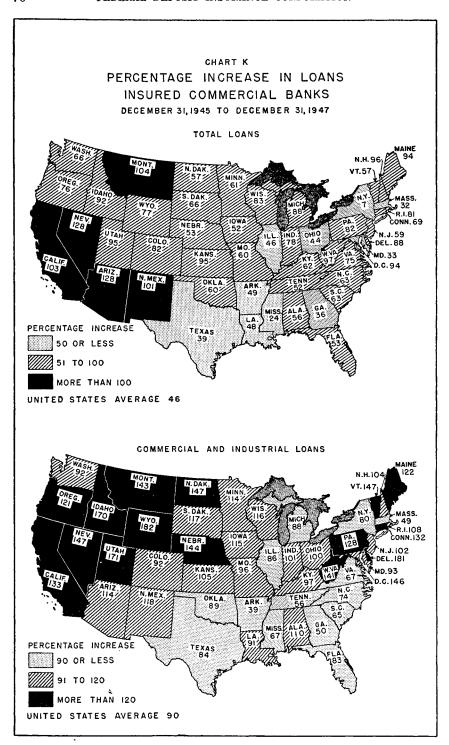
The percentage increases in bank loans in Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada were so striking largely because of the very small amount of loans outstanding in these States in 1934. Subsequently economic development in these States has progressed rapidly, but it must be remembered that the absolute amount of loans even now is small.

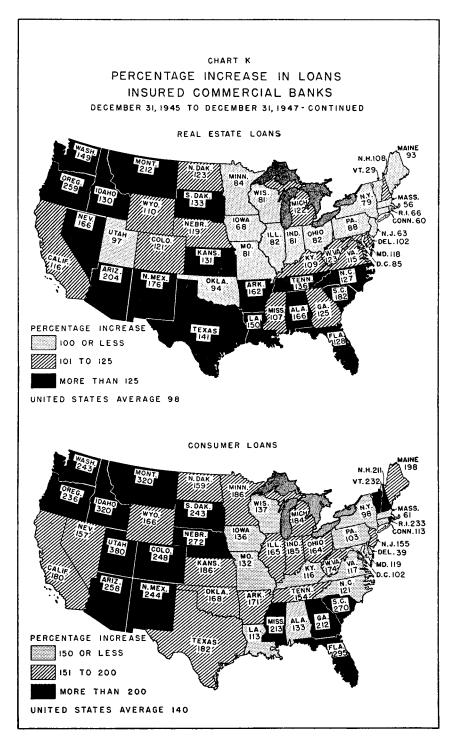
These regional differences reflected the important economic changes which occurred during the period. One of the most significant was the westward shift of population and industry. This trend had begun before the war and was sharply accelerated during the war years. Another factor was the geographical incidence of Federal fiscal policies. During the depression Federal taxation and borrowing was relatively heaviest in the northeastern States while Government spending for relief and rehabilitation was relatively heaviest in the southern and western States. Similarly taxation, sale of bonds to individuals, and the creation of bank credit through purchases of Government securities during the war were heavier in the Northeast than the disbursement of funds by the Government in that area. Government disbursements for industrial facilities, purchase of war materials, and the establishment and operation of military camps put more money into the southern and western regions than was taken by the Government through taxation or the sale of war bonds. Thus, the West and South gained bank balances at a greater relative rate than the Northeast. After the end of the war the demand for bank credit for the reconversion of wartime facilities and the establishment of new enterprises was greater in the West than in the Northeast and, as the result of the previous deposit shift, the supply of credit was also easier in the West.

During the war period, when total loans increased primarily as the result of the expansion of loans on securities, the New York Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation district showed an exceptionally large gain. The loan volume in this district was dominated by the marked growth in security loans of the large New York City banks. Large banks in other financial centers also reported substantial growths in loans on securities and this contributed to above average increases in total loans in Illinois and Ohio. In the South, total loans also rose substantially during the war period—60 percent in the Dallas district and 37 percent in the Atlanta district. There the increase in loans was largely due to a sharp expansion in commercial loans as a result of the establishment of military bases and training centers and the industrial expansion in this area during the war. The expansion of agricultural loans in these districts, contrary to the decline for the country as a whole, was also important.

In the two postwar years, 1946 and 1947, the most rapid growth in bank loans occurred in the Far West. It had been thought that the end of the war would bring a substantial decline in business activity and employment in those areas which had enjoyed the greatest expansion of wartime facilities. California with its large expansion in shipbuilding and aircraft production was regarded as particularly vulnerable. The recession never occurred because the drop in wartime activity was quickly compensated by increases in civilian activity. For example, the Bonneville Power Administration expected to be faced with a decline in the demand for electric power, but instead, has encountered difficulty in meeting the growing demand. The demand for industrial and business facilities in the West has far exceeded the supply since the end of the war. A comparison of the postwar loan expansion by States for major types of loans is shown in Chart K.

In some of the southern States the postwar rate of increase in total loans was below the national average because of declines in agricultural loans and security loans and below average increases in commercial and industrial loans. Prices well in excess of support prices for most agricultural commodities contributed to a sharp drop in loans guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The decline in these loans exceeded the rise in other farm production loans in many southern States. The below average increases in commercial and industrial loans reflected the drastic curtailment of wartime production and the closing of most of the military establishments and training centers. In contrast, the rise in real estate and consumer loans in the South was much above the national average.





The smallest percentage growth in total loans in 1946 and 1947 was reported by banks in New York. This was due to the dominance of the large New York City banks which bore the brunt of the decline in loans on securities after the end of the war. At the end of 1945, nearly half of the loans of these banks were security loans and their subsequent decline almost entirely offset the increase in other types of loans. Furthermore, commercial and industrial loans of the large New York City banks rose less rapidly than those of banks in other sections of the country. One factor was the heavier pressure upon the reserves of these banks than upon the reserves of other banks. The New York City banks held larger amounts of Federal deposits than of United States Government obligations which were being retired. Consequently, when Government deposits were drawn on for purposes of debt retirement the New York banks lost reserves. Another factor was the relatively favorable financial position at the end of the war and the less immediate need for bank credit of the large established corporations which tend to do business with the banks in the financial centers. What occurred at New York City banks also occurred to a lesser extent at the large institutions in other financial centers. This explains, in part, the relatively low increases in total loans in Illinois and Ohio.

Income on loans. The changes in the volume of loans of insured commercial banks during the 13-year period, 1934 to 1947, have been accompanied by similar changes in the income received on loans. In addition, the changing composition of loans by type and the trend of interest rates have influenced the amount of income received on loans.

Gross income on loans rose steadily from \$643 million in 1935 to \$848 million in 1941 with the exception of a slight drop during the business recession of 1938. From 1935 through 1941, the average rate of return on loans remained almost constant. Even though loans declined slightly as a proportion of total assets, income on loans formed a rising proportion of total current operating earnings from 1935 to 1941. This was primarily due to the increasing proportion of non-earning assets, chiefly cash and reserves, and to the decline in the rate of return on securities.

During the war years, 1942-1944, the amount of income on loans declined from \$848 million in 1941 to \$698 million in 1944, or 18 percent, as shown in Table 34. This decrease was entirely the result of the decline in the average rate of return since the volume of loans increased slightly over the period. The decrease in the average rate of return from 4.3 percent in 1941 to 3.4 percent in 1944 was largely the result of the changing composition of the loan portfolio. Consumer loans dropped sharply; commercial and industrial loans not only declined, but a large proportion of those outstanding carried relatively low rates of interest because they were Government guaranteed or insured, or were large loans made to very large companies. The decline in other types of loans was offset by

an increase in loans on securities; these loans yielded very low rates of return.

Year	Income on loans (in millions of dollars)	Rate of income on loans ¹	Charge-offs as percent of loans ¹	Income on loans as percent of gross current operating earnings	Loans as percent of total assets (year-end)
1947 1946	\$1,2 82 951	3.79% 3.43	$0.36\% \\ 0.26$	41.4% 33.2	$\frac{24.6\%}{20.9}$
1945	726 698 706 817	3.09 3.44 3.85 4.08	$0.24 \\ 0.35 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.40$	29.3 31.5 36.0 45.6	16.4 15.9 16.8 19.8
1941	848 769 727 705	4.27 4.41 4.46 4.36	0.52 0.65 0.83 0.93	49.0 47.1 45.3 44.5	27.7 26.0 26.7 28.2
1937	710 663 643	4.28 4.34 4.40	$0.85 \\ 1.64 \\ 2.18$	43.5 42.3 43.3	30.9 28.4 28.9

Table 34. Income and Charge-offs on Loans of Insured Commercial Banks, 1935-1947

In 1945, the sharp expansion in loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities and, in the last half of the year, the rise in commercial and industrial loans resulted in a moderate increase in the total income on loans received by insured commercial banks. Because of the greater importance of loans on securities, the average rate of return on loans fell sharply.

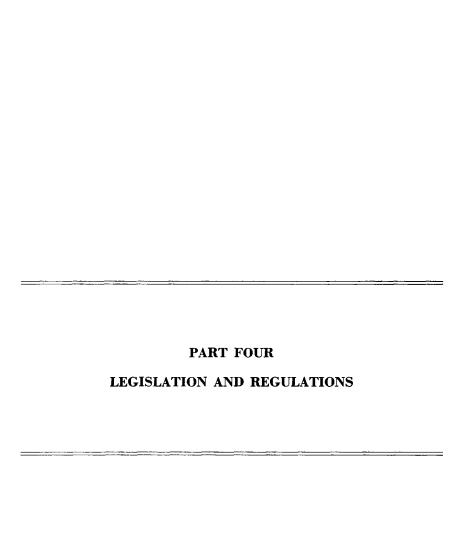
From 1945 to 1947, income on loans increased 77 percent. In 1947 total income on loans amounted to nearly \$1,300 million, or twice the 1935 total. Approximately two-thirds of the postwar increase in income on loans was due to the rise in loan volume while the remainder came as the result of an increase in the rate of return. The average rate of return on loans rose from a low of 3.1 percent in 1945 to 3.8 percent in 1947, largely because of the reversal of the wartime trend in the composition of the loan portfolio.

The increase in the amount of income received on loans, together with the decline in income from United States Government obligations, brought a sharp rise in the proportion of gross current operating earnings derived from loans, to 41 percent in 1947 compared with 29 percent in 1945. The 1947 proportion was still below the 1941 proportion of 49 percent.

The rapid expansion of loans in the postwar years has given rise to conjecture over the possibility of the increasing risks involved. From this standpoint it is of interest to look at the trend in gross charge-offs as

¹ Percentages computed from average of loan figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year.

shown in Table 34. The proportion of gross charge-offs to average amount of loans outstanding declined, with only minor interruptions, from 2.18 percent in 1935 to .24 percent in 1945. During the last two years, there has been a moderate growth in the rate of charge-offs. The rate of .36 percent in 1947 is still much below that of the prewar and early war years, however, and it would be premature to conclude that this is the beginning of a substantial increase in charge-offs on loans.



FEDERAL LEGISLATION

RETIREMENT OF FDIC CAPITAL STOCK

[Public Law 363—80th Congress] [Chapter 492—1st Session] [S. 1070]

AN ACT

To provide for the cancellation of the capital stock of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the refund of moneys received for such stock, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is directed to retire its capital stock by paying the amount received therefor (whether received from the Secretary of the Treasury or the Federal Reserve banks) to the Secretary of the Treasury as hereinafter provided, to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. As soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act, the Corporation shall pay to the Secretary so much of its capital and surplus as is in excess of \$1,000,000,000. The balance of the amount to be paid to the Secretary shall be paid in units of \$10,000,000 except that the last unit to be paid may be less than \$10,000,000. Each unit shall be paid as soon as it may be paid without reducing the capital and surplus of the Corporation below \$1,000,000,000. As each payment is made a corresponding amount of the capital stock of the Corporation shall be retired and canceled and the receipt or certificate therefor shall be surrendered or endorsed to show such cancellation. The stock subscribed by the various Federal Reserve banks shall be retired and canceled, pro rata, before the stock subscribed by the Secretary is retired and canceled.

- SEC. 2. Section 12B (d) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264 (d)), is hereby repealed.
- Sec. 3. Section 12B (b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264 (b)), is amended by striking out "\$10,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$15.000".
- Sec. 4. Section 12B (o) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264 (o)), is amended to read as follows:
- "(o) The Corporation is authorized to borrow from the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to loan to the Corporation on such terms as may be fixed by the Corporation and the Secretary, such funds as in the judgment of the Board of Directors of the Corporation are from time to time required for insurance purposes, not exceeding in the aggregate \$3,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time: Provided, That the rate of interest to be charged in connection with any loan made pursuant to this paragraph shall not be less than the current average rate on outstanding marketable and nonmarketable obligations of the United States as of the last day of the month preceding the making of such loan. For such purpose the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt transaction the proceeds of the sale of any securities hereafter issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, are extended to include such loans. Any such loan shall be used by the Corporation solely in carrying out its functions with respect to such insurance. All loans and repayments under this section shall be treated as publicdebt transactions of the United States."

Approved August 5, 1947.

ORGANIZATION OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

[Public Law 162—80th Congress] [Chapter 207—1st Session] [H. R. 775]

AN ACT

For the establishment of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

DECLARATION OF POLICY

- Section 1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote economy, efficiency, and improved service in the transaction of the public business in the departments, bureaus, agencies, boards, commissions, offices, independent establishments, and instrumentalities of the executive branch of the Government by—
 - (1) limiting expenditures to the lowest amount consistent with the efficient performance of essential services, activities, and functions;
 - (2) eliminating duplication and overlapping of services, activities, and functions;
 - (3) consolidating services, activities, and functions of a similar nature;
 - (4) abolishing services, activities, and functions not necessary to the efficient conduct of government; and
 - (5) defining and limiting executive functions, services, and activities.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SEC. 2. For the purpose of carrying out the policy set forth in section 1 of this Act, there is hereby established a bipartisan commission to be known as the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

- Sec. 3. (a) Number and appointment.—The Commission shall be composed of twelve members as follows:
- (1) Four appointed by the President of the United States, two from the executive branch of the Government and two from private life;
- (2) Four appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, two from the Senate and two from private life; and
- (3) Four appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, two from the House of Representatives and two from private life.
- (b) Political affiliation.—Of each class of two members mentioned in subsection (a), not more than one member shall be from each of the two major political parties.
- (c) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

Sec. 4. The Commission shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members.

QUORUM

Sec. 5. Seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

- Sec. 6. (a) Members of Congress.—Members of Congress who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Members of Congress; but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.
- (b) Members from the executive branch.—The members of the Commission who are in the executive branch of the Government shall each receive the compensation which he would receive if he were not a member of the Commission, plus such additional compensation, if any (notwithstanding section 6 of the Act of May 10, 1916, as amended; 39 Stat. 582; 5 U. S. C. 58), as is necessary to make his aggregate salary \$12,500; and they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.
- (c) Members from private life.—The members from private life shall each receive \$50 per diem when engaged in the performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

Sec. 7. The Commission shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, in accordance with the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, so much as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

EXPIRATION OF THE COMMISSION

Sec. 9. Ninety days after the submission to the Congress of the report provided for in section 10 (b), the Commission shall cease to exist.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

- Sec. 10. (a) Investigation.—The Commission shall study and investigate the present organization and methods of operation of all departments, bureaus, agencies, boards, commissions, offices, independent establishments, and instrumentalities of the executive branch of the Government, to determine what changes therein are necessary in their opinion to accomplish the purposes set forth in section 1 of this Act.
- (b) Report.—Within ten days after the Eighty-first Congress is convened and organized, the Commission shall make a report of its findings and recommendations to the Congress.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

Sec. 11. (a) Hearings and sessions.—The Commission, or any member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, and take such testimony, as the Commission or such member may deem advisable. Any member of the Commission may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before the Commission or before such member.

(b) Obtaining official data.—The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this Act; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman or Vice Chairman.

Approved July 7, 1947.

GOVERNMENT CHECKS

[Public Law 171—80th Congress] [Chapter 222—1st Session] [S. 1316]

AN ACT

To establish a procedure for facilitating the payment of certain Government checks, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, with the exception of checks issued on account of public-debt obligations and transactions regarding the administration of banking and currency laws, the amounts of all original and substitute checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, including those drawn by wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations, or drawn by authorized officers of the United States on designated depositaries, which have not been paid prior to the close of the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which the checks were issued, shall be transferred from the account of the drawer or the account then available for the payment thereof to a special-deposit account or accounts on the books of the Treasurer of the United States.

(b) With the exception of checks issued on account of public-debt obligations and transactions regarding the administration of banking and currency laws, any original or any substitute checks heretofore or hereafter drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, including those drawn by wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations, or drawn by authorized officers of the United States on designated depositaries which have not been paid prior to the close of the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which the checks were issued and checks issued in payment of claims settled by the General Accounting Office on account of any of such checks shall be payable from the special-deposit account or accounts established pursuant to this section: Provided, That in the following classes of cases any original or substitute check shall be payable from the special-deposit account or accounts only after settlement by the General Accounting Office: (1) Where the check is drawn on a designated depositary, (2) where the owner or holder of the check has died or is incompetent, (3) where on presentation of the check for payment the Treasurer of the United States is on notice of a doubtful question of law or fact, and (4) where the check is over ten years old: And provided further, That the limitation imposed in respect to certain claims or demands against the United States by the Act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1061; U. S. C., title 31, secs. 71a, 237), shall not be deemed to apply to original or substitute checks heretofore or hereafter drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, including those drawn by wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations, or drawn by authorized officers of the United States on designated depositaries, but nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to affect the limitation imposed in respect to claims on account of certain checks by section 2 of the Act of June 22, 1926 (44 Stat. 761; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 122).

- Sec. 2. The balances deposited to the credit of the outstanding-liabilities account of any fiscal year pursuant to section 21 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (48 Stat. 1235; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 725t), and which have not been covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury shall be transferred to the foregoing special-deposit account or accounts and together with the amounts transferred thereto under the provisions of section 1 shall be available to pay any check payable from such account or accounts.
- SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to take such action as may be necessary to transfer at appropriate intervals from the foregoing special-deposit account or accounts to the appropriate receipt account or accounts on the books of the Treasury any amounts not required to effect the purposes of this Act and with the concurrence of the Comptroller General to make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the administration of the provisions of this Act.
- Sec. 4. (a) Sections 306, 307, 308, 309, and 310 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 149, 150, 151, 152, 153), and section 21 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (48 Stat. 1235; U. S. C., title 31, section 725t), are hereby repealed.
- (b) Section 5 of the Act of July 1, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 154), is hereby amended to read as follows:
- "At the termination of each fiscal year the General Accounting Office shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury all checks issued by any disbursing officer of the Government or its wholly owned or mixed-ownership corporations, as shown by his accounts rendered to the General Accounting Office, or otherwise, which shall then have been outstanding and unpaid for one full fiscal year after the fiscal year in which issued, stating in such report the date, number, and amount of each check and the symbol on which it was drawn."
- (c) Subsection (a) of section 3646 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp. V, title 31, sec. 528 (a)) is further amended by deleting the phrase "before the close of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the original check was issued" and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase "prior to the expiration of ten years from the date on which the original check was issued" and by inserting immediately following the phrase "from the account of the drawer" the phrase "or the account available for payment of the original check."
- (d) Subsections (c) and (e) of section 3646 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp. V, title 31, secs. 528 (c) and (e)), are respectively, further amended by deleting the phrase "before the close of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the original check was issued" and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase "prior to the expiration of ten years from the date on which the original check was issued."
- (e) Subsection (f) of section 3646 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp. V, title 31, sec. 528 (f)) is further amended to read as follows:
- "(f) Substitutes issued under this section drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, except those for checks issued on account of public-debt obligations and transactions regarding the administration of banking and currency laws, shall be deemed to be original checks and shall be payable under the same conditions as original checks. Substitutes for checks issued on account of public-debt obligations and trans-

actions regarding the administration of banking and currency laws shall be payable directly by the Treasurer of the United States without limitation of time."

(f) Subsection (g) of section 3646 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, Supp. V, title 31, sec. 528 (g)) is further amended by deleting the phrase "by any corporation or other entity" and inserting in lieu thereof "by any wholly owned or mixed-ownership Government corporation or by any entity."

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 1947.

Approved July 11, 1947.

RULING OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

RESERVE METHOD OF ACCOUNTING FOR BAD DEBTS IN THE CASE OF BANKS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

December 8, 1947

Com.—Mimeograph Coll. No. 6209 R. A. No. 1625 T. S. No. 526

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS IN CHARGE TECHNICAL STAFF AND OTHERS CONCERNED:

- 1. The Bureau has given careful and extended consideration to the situation of banks in general with respect to the use of reserves for bad debts, the proper measure of such reserves, and amounts to be allowed as deductions.
- 2. In determining a reasonable annual addition to a reserve for bad debts by a bank it is believed to be fair and sufficiently accurate to resort to the average annual bad-debt loss of the bank over a period of twenty years, to include the taxable year, as constituting a representative period in the bank's history and to accept the equivalent percentage of presently outstanding loans as indicative of the probable annual accruing loss. The Tax Court has held that the "use of the reserve for bad debts is not inherently inconsistent with a cash basis where, as here, the reserve is against loss of capital only * * * and contains no element of income which has never been reported. * * * Such a reserve for loss of capital does not differ materially from a reserve for depreciation which is set up on a percentage basis rather than on the basis of actual depreciation suffered." (Estate of Maurice S. Saltstein, Deceased, Transferee, etc. 46 B. T. A. 774, 777, (1942) Acq. C. B. 1942-1, 14.) However, such reserve cannot be permitted to accumulate indefinitely simply because of the possibility that at some future date large losses may be concentrated within a relatively short period of time and operate to absorb the greatest probable reserve. To permit this would sanction the deduction of a mere contingency reserve for losses, which is not an allowable deduction for income or excess-profits tax purposes. This latter rule makes imperative the imposition of some reasonable ceiling on the accumulation of the

reserve other than such indefinite limitation as might eventually prevail under a moving-average method.

3. The Bureau has accordingly approved the use by banks of a moving average experience factor for the determination of the ratio of losses to outstanding loans for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1946. Such a moving average is to be determined on a basis of twenty years, including the taxable year, as representing a sufficiently long period of a bank's experience to constitute a reasonable cycle of good and bad years. The percentage so obtained, applied to loans outstanding at the close of the taxable year determines the amount of permissible reserve in the case of a bank changing to the reserve method in such year (see 1st year in following computation) and the minimum reserve which the taxpayer will be entitled to maintain in future years (see 2nd year in following computation). A bank following a change to the reserve method of accounting for bad debts, may continue to take deductions from taxable income equal to the current moving average percentage of actual bad debts times the outstanding loans at the close of the year, or an amount sufficient to bring the reserve at the close of the year to the minimum mentioned above, whichever is greater. Such continued deductions will be allowed only in such amounts as will bring the accumulated total at the close of any taxable year to a total not exceeding three times the moving average loss rate applied to outstanding loans (see 5th year in following computation).

Example of the application of the foregoing with amount of
outstanding loans remaining unchanged at \$1,000,000.00

Year	Moving Average %	Actual Bad Debts for Year	Deduction	Reserve at end of Year	Ceiling
1	1.	\$ 2,000	\$12,000	\$10,000	\$30,000
2	.8	11,500	9,500	8,000	24,000
3	.7	1,000	7,000	14,000	21,000
4	.8	1,000	8,000	21,000	24,000
5	1.	500	9,500	30,000	30,000

- 4. In computing the moving average percentage of actual bad debt losses to loans; the average should be computed on loans comparable in their nature and risk involved to those outstanding at the close of the current taxable year involved. Government insured loans should be eliminated from prior year accounts in computing percentages of past losses, also from the current year loans in computing allowable deductions for additions to the reserve. Losses not in the nature of bad debts resulting from the ordinary conduct of the present business should also be eliminated in computing percentages of prior losses.
- 5. A newly organized bank or a bank without sufficient years experience for computing an average as provided for above, will be permitted to set up a reserve commensurate with the average experience of other similar banks with respect to the same type of loans, preferably in the same locality, subject to adjustment after a period of years when the bank's own experience is established.
- 6. Bad debt losses sustained are to be charged to the reserve and recoveries made of specific debts which have been previously charged against the reserve by a bank on the reserve method of treating bad debts should be credited to the reserve.
- 7. Where a bank making its return on the basis of the calendar year 1947, wishes to avail itself of the provisions of this mimeograph, and to change from the specific charge-off to the reserve method of accounting for bad debts, the time for making

application for such change under section 29.23(k)-1, Regulations 111, has been extended to March 15, 1948 (T. D. 5594 approved December 8, 1947). If such bank files its return on or before March 15, 1948, on the reserve method and the return is accompanied by a written statement setting forth the election to use such method and explaining in detail the computations of the bad debt deduction shown in the return, such return will be accepted as a timely application.

- 8. The term "banks" as used herein means banks or trust companies incorporated and doing business under the laws of the United States (including laws relating to the District of Columbia), of any State, or of any Territory, a substantial part of the business of which consists of receiving deposits and making loans and discounts.
- 9. Correspondence in regard to this mimeograph should refer to the number and to the symbols IT:EIM.

GEO. J. SCHOENEMAN, Commissioner.

Approved: December 8, 1947.

A. L. M. WIGGINS,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

REGULATIONS OF THE CORPORATION

PART 308-FORMS, INSTRUCTIONS, AND REPORTS

As Amended April 4, 1947

308.1 Certified Statements. The certified statements required to be filed by insured banks in accordance with the provisions of subsection (h) of section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (48 Stat. 171, as amended; 12 U.S.C. and Sup., 264 (h)), shall be filed with the Fiscal Agent of the Corporation upon the forms, and in the manner, and pursuant to the instructions herein prescribed by the board of directors; and the assessments required to be certified must be paid to the Corporation at the time such statements are required to be filed. The form of certified statement and instructions for completing the same will be furnished to all insured banks by, or may be obtained upon request from, the Fiscal Agent.

308.2 * * *.

308.3 Forms and Instructions. * * *.

(s) Form 645. First Certified Statement—Part One, Based on Deposits for the First Thirty-One Days of Operation as an Insured Bank. Form 645 must be executed in quadruplicate by each bank admitted to membership. Form 645 contains a summary of the aggregate daily totals of deposit liabilities less authorized deductions by which the submitting bank reports the amount of deposits used in computing its assessment base and the amount of its assessment due the Corporation. Three copies, signed and certified under oath as true by the officer authorized to so certify, must be forwarded to the Fiscal Agent on or before the forty-fifth day after the first day of operation as an insured bank. The fourth copy must be retained in the bank's file. These forms are mailed to newly insured banks with appropriate instructions for the preparation.

¹ Copies of such instructions may be obtained on request from the Fiscal Agent.

STATE BANKING LEGISLATION

This summary includes the more important State banking legislation enacted in 1947.

SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

Banking Board enlarged
Commissioner of Banking to replace Banking CommissionWisconsin (Ch. 411)
Notice to supervisory authority of stock transfers
Consent of supervisory authority to transfer of shares and to retirement, resignation and disqualifying of any officer
Limitation on ownership of bank stock by supervisory authority
Licensing appeal board
Appeal from decision of supervisory authority
Examiners
Compensation
ExaminationsConnecticut (Act 538), Michigan (Act 152), North Dakota (Ch. 109)
Examination fees
Chartering fees
Check cashersCalifornia (Ch. 914), Delaware (Ch. 287), New York (Ch. 485)
Currency exchanges
Banking codes or revisions
Regulation by banking board covering books and records, appraisals, and minimum amount of insurance on property owned by bank and trust company authorized
ORGANIZATION AND CHARTER CHANGES
Organization of trust companies and use of "trust" in name. Florida (Ch. 23661)
Organization and management of savings banks
Minimum capital and surplus requirements. Arkansas (Act 173), California (Ch. 516), Iowa (Ch. 267), Oregon (Ch. 92), Washington (Ch. 131), Wisconsin (Ch. 134)
Renewal of charter
Change of name
Branch banks
Public hearings on establishment of branch offices of state or national banks Indiana (Ch. 246)
Merger and consolidation . Connecticut (Acts 133, 528, 538), Iowa (Ch. 249), Kansas

Merger and consolidation of state and national banks
Sale of assets
Powers of foreign banking corporation
Teller windows or receiving stations. North Carolina (Ch. 990), Wisconsin (Ch. 101)
Par value of capital stock of trust companies
Tai value of capital stock of flust companies
SHAREHOLDERS
Annual meetingOregon (Ch. 153), Washington (Ch. 129)
Shareholders' approval of stock dividend
Voting trust agreements Illinois (HB 32), Indiana (Ch. 46), New Mexico (Ch. 25)
Examination committeeOregon (Ch. 36)
Stock transfers
GENERAL PROVISIONS
Earned surplus or guaranty fund requirementsCalifornia (Ch. 516), Florida (Ch. 23749), Kansas (Ch. 102), New Hampshire (Ch. 28), Oregon (Ch. 179), Vermont (HB 136), Wisconsin (Ch. 112)
Issuing agent for sale and issue of U. S. obligations
Servicing agent for mortgage loans
Power of banks and trust companies to do surety business and to consolidate with insurance corporations repealed
Reserve of reserve banks required to equal that required by Federal law of banks in reserve cities
Capital-deposit ratio
Charitable contributions authorized
Destruction of records
Limitation of action on claims inconsistent with entries on bank records
Banks exempted from provisions relating to small loan agenciesMaine (Ch. 49)
Repeal of requirement that unauthorized real estate be disposed of in five years and that property, received for debts previously contracted which may not be purchased, be disposed of in five years
Financial institutions authorized to transact business on holidays and outside regular banking hoursOhio (HB 184), Texas (HB 612)
Limitation on cash item chargesSouth Dakota (Ch. 26)
Safe deposit box rental
DEPOSITS
Amount of deposits
Deposits of and security for public funds

Minnesota (Ch. 29), Nebraska (Bill 65), New Hampshire (Ch. 169), New York
(Chs. 181, 412), Oklahoma (SB 291), Oregon (Ch. 125), Pennsylvania (Act 129), South Carolina (Act 92), Tennessee (Ch. 190), Washington (Ch. 245), Wisconsin (Ch. 270)
Increase in amount of savings bank deposits permitted in outside financial institutions
Payment of account of deceased depositorIndiana (Ch. 124), Kansas (HB 347)
Payment of trust deposits
Payment or pledge of minors' depositsConnecticut (Act 313), Indiana (Ch. 142)
School collection and deposit of pupils' savings
EscheatConnecticut (Acts 32, 33), Michigan (Act 329), New Jersey (Chs. 91, 92, 357), New York (Ch. 121), Oklahoma (HB 55), Oregon (Ch. 587), Wyoming (Ch. 86)
Refunds of escheat funds
Joint depositsMaine (Ch. 48), Pennsylvania (Act 425), Tennessee (Ch. 152)
Maximum amount in savings bankMassachusetts (Ch. 45), Minnesota (Ch. 26)
Payment of savings bank deposit without passbookNew York (Ch. 463)
Payroll deductions accounts without passbooks
Notice of adverse claim to a deposit need not be recognized until bank served with court process or order thereon
Banking board authorized to fix maximum rate of interest on deposits, if after hearing it finds that bank's rate is excessive and will impair capitalKansas (Ch. 102)
LOLIVE
LOANS
Modification of loan limitations on Servicemen's Readjustment Act loans Colorado (Ch. 136), Connecticut (Act 318, SB 406), Idaho (Ch. 48), Iowa (Ch. 266), Massachusetts (Ch. 110), New Hampshire (Ch. 288), New Jersey (Ch. 27), New York (Ch. 527), Ohio (HB 196), Pennsylvania (Ch. 473), Vermont (HB 136), Wisconsin (Ch. 134), Wyoming (Ch. 120)
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Blanket construction loans by savings banks Massachusetts (Ch. 254)
Construction mortgage form specified
Increase amount of amortized loan from 50% to 60% of appraised value New Mexico (Ch. 159)
Period of industrial bank loans increased from 20 to 36 months
Loan limitations enlarged or made inapplicable to loans secured by: Obligations or guarantee of United States or its agencies
Obligations or guarantee of State or its agencies and subdivisions
Limitations on total liability of one borrower
Limitation on loans to directors, officers and employeesNew York (Ch. 28)
Personal and installment loans
Motor Vehicle Sales Finance Act
Retail installment sales financing
Prohibition against designation of insurer or insurance agent by lenders
Authorization of any real estate loan which national bank may make
INVESTMENTS
Limitations on investments of deposits
By savings banks and savings departments in bonds of outstate cities of population of 50,000 instead of 20,000
Housing authority bonds
By savings banks in securities authorized for banks and trust companies
Banking premisesKansas (Ch. 102), Massachusetts (Ch. 36), Ohio (HB 196)
Obligations issued or guaranteed by International Bank for Reconstruction and development
Limitations on investments in municipal bonds of other states Kansas (Ch. 102)
Banking Committee authorized to regulate amount and kind of foreign bonds offered for sale by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, except Canadian bonds payable in dollars, which banks may purchaseWisconsin (Ch. 117)
Obligations of Dominion of Canada, its provinces and cities

Renovation and improvement loans insured by FHAConnecticut (Act 113)
Investment securities—change in test for legal investmentsConnecticut (Act 55)
Federal Land Bank bonds and other governmental obligations
Railroad obligations
Purchase and improvement of real estate for housing purposes by savings banks Massachusetts (Ch. 142)
Loans and securities guaranteed or insured by Veterans Administration
Extension and modification of mortgage investmentsNew York (Ch. 257)
Stock investment of industrial banks
Authorization for investment in Agricultural Credit Corporation stock repealed North Dakota (Ch. 108)
Banks and trust companies with less than \$50,000 capital and surplus authorized to make insured time deposits as investments in insured banksOregon (Ch. 30)
Investments in evidences of debt and corporate stockVermont (HB 136)
Mutual savings bank investments
Bank and trust company authorized to purchase shares in title insurance corporation to which its title insurance business is transferredPennsylvania (Act 326)
Repeal of requirement that unauthorized real estate be disposed of in five years and that property, received for debts previously contracted which may not be purchased, be disposed of in five years
Authorization for taking title to real estate for purpose of carrying real estate conditional sales contracts
Bond secured by mortgage on leasehold estate
TRUST ACTIVITIES
Investments . New Jersey (Ch. 308), Pennsylvania (Act 468), South Carolina (Act 572)
Prudent man investment ruleNevada (Ch. 51), Oregon (Ch. 523), Pennsylvania (Act 468—certain bonds and preferred stocks), Washington (Ch. 100)
Uniform Common Trust Fund Act
Investment in common trust fund
Exemption of common trust fund from income tax
Increase of limit of investment in common trust funds and removal of limitation on size of fund
Investment of trust funds in loans insured or guaranteed under Servicemen's Readjustment Act
Registration in name of nominee of stock held by fiduciaryArkansas (Act 394), California (Ch. 102), Connecticut (Act 68), Indiana (Ch. 115), Maine (Ch. 59), Pennsylvania (Act 399), Washington (Ch. 146)
Transfer of securities to or by fiduciaries or their nominees

Authorization of executive committee, instead of board of directors or board of trustees, to exercise trust powers
Authorization for trustee to convey real and personal property and execute proxies on terms in best interest of trust
Fiduciaries proxies
Sale without appraisals of securities listed on national stock exchanges
Investment of trust funds in municipal authority bondsPennsylvania (Act 189)
Trust investments in certain common and preferred stockIndiana (Ch. 297)
Investment of funds held by fiduciary in life, endowment or annuity contracts Idaho (Ch. 206)
Joint control of surety with fiduciary over trust fundsNorth Dakota (Ch. 197)
Fiduciaries authorized to pay premiums, brokers' commissions, title charges, attorneys' and recording fees, cost of survey and revenue stamps and other charges in purchase of or investment in real estate mortgages
Real estate mortgage investments
DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
Compensation of directors and trustees
Commissions authorized on insurance and surety bond premiums in transaction to which bank is a party
Repeal of limitation on salaries based on percentage of deposits
Bonus payments to employees
Limitations on loans. Florida (Ch. 23762), New York (Ch. 28), Washington (Ch. 147)
Thirty days' notice to supervisory authority of retirement, resignation, and dis-
qualifying of any officer
qualifying of any officer Oregon (Ch. 77) Report to directors and supervisory authority of stockholders examining Committee
Report to directors and supervisory authority of stockholders examining Committee
Report to directors and supervisory authority of stockholders examining Committee
Report to directors and supervisory authority of stockholders examining Committee
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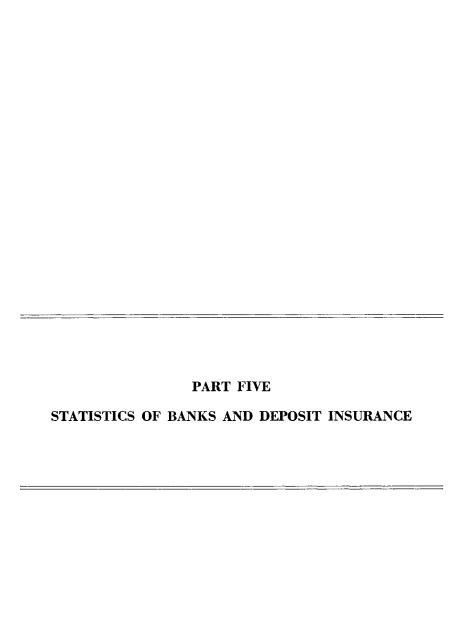
authority prohibited
Requirement that only one vice-president must be directorWisconsin (Ch. 134)
Criminal penalties and civil liability for violations of banking law
CHECKS AND COLLECTIONS
Authorization of one day delay in returning, or giving notice of, dishonored checks
Limitation of action on recovery of money paid on forged signature
Limitations on stop payment ordersKansas (Ch. 102), Tennessee (Ch. 208)
Certified checks
Liability for non-payment of checksFlorida (Ch. 23756), Massachusetts (Ch. 169)
Authority to refuse payment of checks six months after date
Regulation of charges on cash itemSouth Dakota (Ch. 26)
Bank relieved of liability for erroneous payment of post-dated check when not notified of issuance
HOLIDAYS
Legal holidays and memorial days
Saturday holidays
Five-day week
Summer Saturday holidays
TAXATION
Capital stockNebraska (Bill 100), New Jersey (Ch. 249), New Mexico (Ch. 106)
Capital stockNebraska (Bill 100), New Jersey (Ch. 249), New Mexico (Ch. 106) Income tax
Income tax
Income tax
Income tax
Income tax
Income tax

LIQUIDATION

Escheat of unclaimed deposits, funds, or dividends
Refund of escheat funds
Voluntary liquidation
Disposition of safekeeping property in any liquidation Washington (Ch. 148)
Reserves for litigation
Reports to Attorney General on corporations in liquidation New York (Ch. 95)
CREDIT UNIONS
Organization
Reports to supervisory authority
Powers, duties, and regulations
Capital
Reserve equal to 10 percent of share and deposit balances
Examination fees
Loans:
Classes of loans
Loan limitMaryland (Ch. 719), North Dakota (Ch. 111), Texas (HB 428)
Loans to directors and committee members
Loans to credit unions
Life insurance upon borrowers
Real estate loansIowa (Ch. 269), Maryland (Ch. 720), Massachusetts (Ch. 178)
Collateral loans
Authorization of compensation for directors and committee members
Supervisory committee of not less than three membersColorado (HB 955)
Authorization of payroll deductions for savings and loan payments, bond purchase and insurance premiums
Joint shares or deposits
Spouse of member eligible for membershipNew York (Ch. 258)
Dissolution
Distribution on liquidation
Dividends
Taxation of dividends

MISCELLANEOUS

STATE LEGISLATION



Number, Offices, and Deposits of Operating Banks

- Table 101. Changes in number and classification of operating banks and branches in the United States and possessions during 1947
- Table 102. Number of operating banks and branches, December 31, 1947

 Grouped according to insurance status and class of bank, and by State and type of office
- Table 103. Number and deposits of operating commercial and mutual savings banks, December 31, 1947

Banks grouped according to insurance status and by District and State

The tabulations for all banks and trust companies shown here are prepared in accordance with an agreement among the Federal bank supervisory agencies for a new "all-bank" series to replace the various series previously published separately by the three agencies. The new series differs only slightly from that previously published by this Corporation. The differences between the old FDIC series and the new are shown in Table 101 and described in footnote 3 to that table.

The data given here are tabulated from individual reports of assets and liabilities of the banks included. This procedure permits exclusion or inclusion of any particular institution on the basis of the principles adopted; and is the same as that used in the tables published in previous annual reports of the Corporation. It differs from that used in all-bank statistics formerly published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and by the Comptroller of the Currency, which utilized summaries of State banking data prepared by State banking departments.

The data in these tables relate to banks operating in the United States and possessions. Data from the same tabulations by States are published in the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 66-67, and June 1948, pp. 686-87.

The line of demarcation between banks and other types of financial institutions is not always clear. In these tables provision of deposit facilities for the general public is the chief criterion. However, trust companies engaged in general fiduciary business though not in deposit banking are included. Uninvested trust funds of trust companies may be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and companies specializing in fiduciary activities are engaged in a type of business the bulk of which is handled by banks of deposit. Credit unions and savings and loan associations are excluded from the tabulations, except in the case of a few institutions accepting deposits under the terms of special charters. A more detailed statement of institutions included and excluded is given below.

Institutions included in the new all-bank series are classified in three groups: commercial and stock savings banks, trust companies engaged in fiduciary business but not in deposit banking (designated nondeposit trust companies), and mutual savings banks. However, the first two of these groups are combined in the following tables, except that noninsured institutions are subdivided into banks of deposit and nondeposit trust companies.

Institutions included in the all-bank series

Commercial and stock savings banks include the following categories of banking institutions:

National banks except those (only one at the present time) not regularly engaged in deposit banking;

Incorporated State banks, trust companies and banking trust companies, regularly engaged in the business of receiving deposits, whether demand or time, except mutual savings banks;

Stock savings banks, including guaranty savings banks in New Hampshire;

Industrial and Morris Plan banks which operate under general banking codes, or are specifically authorized by law to accept deposits and in practice do so, or the obligations of which are regarded as deposits for deposit insurance;

Special types of banks of deposit: cash depositories in South Carolina; cooperative exchanges in Arkansas; savings and loan companies operating under Superior Court charters in Georgia; government operated banks in American Samoa, Guam, and North Dakota; a cooperative bank, usually classified as a credit union, operating under a special charter in New Hampshire; two savings institutions, known as "trust companies," operating under special charters in Texas; and the Savings Bank Trust Company in New York.

Private banks under State supervision, and such other private banks as are reported by reliable unofficial sources to be engaged in deposit banking;

Branches of foreign banks which engage in a general deposit business in the continental United States or in the possessions;

In the possessions, branches of American banks engaged in a general deposit business.

Nondeposit trust companies include institutions operating under trust company charters which are not regularly engaged in deposit banking but are engaged in fiduciary business other than that incidental to real estate title or investment activities.

Mutual savings banks include all banks operating under State banking codes applying to mutual savings banks.

Institutions excluded from the all-bank series

Figures for operating banks do not include institutions in the following categories, though such institutions may perform many of the same functions as banks:

Banks which have suspended operations or have ceased to accept new deposits and are proceeding to liquidate their assets and pay off existing deposits, regardless of the amount of deposit liability still remaining and regardless of whether they are listed among operating banks or included in abstracts of condition of banks published by State banking authorities;

Building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, credit unions, personal loan companies, and similar institutions, chartered under laws applying to such institutions or under general incorporation laws, regardless of whether such institutions are authorized to accept deposits from the public or from their members and regardless of whether such institutions are called "banks" (a few institutions accepting deposits under powers granted in special charters are included);

Morris Plan companies, industrial banks, loan and investment companies, and similar institutions except those mentioned in the description of institutions included.

Branches of foreign banks, and of private banks, which confine their business to foreign exchange dealings and do not receive "deposits" as that term is commonly understood;

Institutions chartered under banking or trust company laws, but operating as investment or title insurance companies and not engaged in deposit banking or fiduciary activities;

Federal Reserve banks and other banks, such as the Federal Home Loan banks and the Savings and Loan Bank of the State of New York, which operate as rediscount banks and do not accept deposits except from financial institutions;

The postal savings system.

Table 101. Changes in Number and Classification of Operating Banks and Branches in the United States and Possessions During 1947

		All banks	3			mercial and					Mutua	l savings	s banks
						<u>.</u>	ıred ¹		1	nsured			
Type of change	Total	In- sured	Non- insured	Total			rs F. R. tem	Not mem-	Banks	Trust com- panies	Total	In- sured ²	Non-
					Total	National	State	bers F. R. System	of de- posit	not ac- cepting deposits			
BANKS													
Number of banks, December 31, 1947	14,759	13,597 13,550	1,170 1,209 -8	14,234 14,218	13,403 13,359	5,005 5,007	1,915 1,890	6,483 6,462	763 776 +11	68 83 -11	533 541 -8	194 191	339 350 -8
Net change during year	+16	+47	-31	+16	+44	-2	+25	+21	-24	-4	. .	+3	-3
Changes resulting from-								İ					
Banks beginning deposit operations	112	99 99	14 13 1	113 112 1	99 99	19 19	19 19	61 61	14 13 1				
Banks ceasing deposit operations	1 3	83	14 1	97 1 3	83 3	28	16	39	10 1				
Mergers and absorptions (without FDIC aid)—net decreaseOther liquidations	82	74 6	8 5	82 11	74 6	25 2	15 1	34 3	5 4	3 1			
Noninsured banks becoming insured Successions to noninsured banks		+6	-32 -6 -26		+29 +6 +23			+29 +6 +23	-29 -6 -23			+3	-3 -3
Insured bank becoming noninsuredVoluntary withdrawal from insurance		-1 -1	+1 +1		-1 -1			-1 -1	+1 +1				
Other changes in classification among banks National banks succeeding State banks State bank succeeding national bank Admissions to F. R. System Withdrawals from F. R. System						+8 -1	+22 -6 -5	-29 -2 +1 -33 +5					
Changes not involving number in any class: Successions	75	66 2	4 9 	8 68 2	4 64 2	2 13	10	$\begin{array}{c}2\\41\\2\end{array}$	4		7	2	5

BRANCHES		l		i i		•	1			1]		
Number of branches, December 31, 1947	4.220		188 177 -1	4,237 4,063 -1	4,096 3,928	1,870 1,787	1,181 1,132	1,045 1,009	141 134	1 -1	171 157	124 115	47 42	
Net change during year	+189	+177	+12	+175	+168	+83	+49	+36	+7		+14	+9	+5	
Changes resulting from—						,								
Branches opened for business. Facilities provided as agents of the government. Absorbed banks converted into branches. Branches replacing offices closed or relocated.	220 2 55 1	208 2 55 1	12	206 2 55 1	199 2 55 1	95 2 30	48 16	56 9				9	5	
Other branches opened	162	150	12	148	141	63	32	46	7			9	5	
Branches discontinued. Facilities provided as agents of the government Other branches discontinued	31 9 22	31 9 22		31 9 22	31 9 22	15 8 7	3 1 2	13 13						`
Other changes in classification among branches Branch of noninsured bank admitted to insurance Branch of bank withdrawing from insurance Branches transferred as result of absorptions or successions Admissions to F. R. System		+1 -1	-1 +1		+1 -1	+3	+4	-7 +1 -1 -3 -4	+1					,
Changes not involving number in any class: Branches transferred as result of absorptions. Sale of branches to other banks. Changes in powers—branches replacing facilities. Changes in title, location, or name of location.	3 2	15 3 2 78		3	15 3 2 74	5 2 40	9 22		 .					
ALL BANKING OFFICES														
Number of offices, December 31, 1947. Number of offices, December 31, 1946. Revision in classification of offices—net ³	19,175 18,979 -9	17,817 17,593	1,358 1,386 -9	18,471 18,281 -1	17,499 17,287	6,875 6,794	3,096 3,022	7,528 7,471	904 910 +11	68 84 -12	704 698 -8	318 306	386 392 -8	
Net change during year	+205	+224	-19	+191	+212	+81	+74	+57	-17	-4	+14	+12	+2	
Offices opened. Banks. Branches.	333 113 220	307 99 208	26 14 12	319 113 206	298 99 199	114 19 95	67 19 48	117 61 56	21 14 7		14 14	9 9	5 5	
Offices closed	128 97 31	114 83 31	14 14	128 97 31	114 83 31	43 28 15	19 16 3	52 39 13	10 10	4				
Changes in classification. Among banks. Among branches.		+31	-31 -31		+28 +28	+10 +7 +3	+26 +22 +4	-8 -1 -7	-28 -28			∔ 3	-3 -3	

¹ Includes 7 trust companies not engaged in deposit banking on December 31, 1947, and 8 on December 31, 1946.
2 Includes 3 mutual savings banks members of the Federal Reserve System, for December 31, 1947, and December 31, 1946.
3 The number of noninsured banks and trust companies included in FDIC statistics was revised as of June 30, 1947, by agreement of the three Federal banking agencies. The revisions are as follows: (a) exclusion of 12 companies operating under trust company charters but not engaged in fluciary business other than that incidental to the real estate title or mortgage business, and of 4 institutions operating under bank charters not actually engaged in deposit banking; (b) inclusion of 6 banks of deposit in possessions (American Samoa, Guam, and the Panama Canal Zone) not previously covered by FDIC statistics, and of 1 bank of deposit operating under a special charter and 1 nondeposit trust company not previously counted; and (c) reclassification of 8 guaranty fund savings banks from the mutual savings group to the commercial and stock savings group.
4 Operating at beginning of year.

Table 102. Number of Operating Banks and Branches, December 31, 1947 grouped according to insurance status and class of bank, and by state and type of office

		All bank	S .					savings it compai			Mutua	l saving	s banks		sured ba rcentage	
						Insu	red^{i}		Noni	nsured						
State and type of bank or office	Total	Insured	Non- insured	Total		Membe Sys	rs F. R. tem	Not mem-	Banks	Trust com-	Total	In- sured ²	Non-	All	Com-	Mutual savings
			insureu		Total	National	State	bers F. R. System	of de- posit	not ac- cepting deposits		sureu-	insured	banks	banks	banks
United States and possessions All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches.	19,175 14,767 13,538 1,229 4,408	17,817 13,597 12,454 1,148 4,220	1,358 1,170 1,084 86 188	18,471 14,234 13,104 1,130 4,237	17,499 13,403 12,320 1,083 4,096	6,875 5,005 4,726 279 1,870	3,096 1,915 1,719 196 1,181	7,528 6,483 5,875 608 1,045	904 763 716 47 141	68 68 68	704 533 434 99 171	318 194 134 60 124	386 339 300 39 47	92.9 92.1 92.0 93.0 95.7	94.7 94.2 94.0 95.8 96.7	45.2 36.4 30.9 60.6 72.5
United States. All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches.	19,046 14,714 13,496 1,218 4,332	17,810 13,592 12,451 1,141 4,218	1,236 1,122 1,045 77 114	18,342 14,181 13,062 1,119 4,161	17,492 13,398 12,317 1,081 4,094	6,875 5,005 4,726 279 1,870	3,096 1,915 1,719 196 1,181	7,521 6,478 5,872 606 1,043	787 720 682 38 67	63 63 63	704 533 434 99 171	318 194 134 60 124	386 339 300 39 47	93.5 92.4 92.3 93.7 97.4	95.4 94.5 94.3 96.6 98.4	45.2 36.4 30.9 60.6 72.5
Possessions All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	129 53 42 11 76	7 5 3 2 2	122 48 39 9 74	129 53 42 11 76	7 5 3 2 2			7 5 3 2 2	117 43 34 9 74					5.4 9.4 7.1 18.2 2.6	5.4 9.4 7.1 18.2 2.6	
State																
Alabama All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	244 222 218 4 22	241 219 215 4 22	3 3 3	244 222 218 4 22	241 219 215 4 22	88 67 64 3 21	21 20 19 1	132 132 132	3 3 					98.8 98.6 98.6 100.0 100.0	98.8 98.6 98.6 100.0 100.0	
Arlzona All banks Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches	51 11 6 5 40	50 10 5 5 40	1 1 1	51 11 6 5 40	50 10 5 5 40	33 3 1 2 30	2 2 2	15 5 2 3 10						98.0 90.9 83.3 100.0 100.0	98.0 90.9 83.3 100.0 100.0	
Arkansas All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches.	247 228 211 17 19	234 215 198 17 19	13 13 13	247 228 211 17 19	234 215 198 17 19	51 50 49 1 1	16 16 16	167 149 133 16 18	12 12 12	1 1 1				94.7 94.3 93.8 100.0 100.0	94.7 94.3 93.8 100.0 100.0	

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California All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	1,098 202 167 35 896	1,084 189 155 34 895	14 13 12 1	1,098 202 167 35 896	1,084 189 155 34 895	814 94 84 10 720	156 22 14 8 134	114 73 57 16 41	5 4 3 1 1					98.7 93.6 92.8 97.1 99.9	98.7 93.6 92.8 97.1 99.9
Colorado All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	147 146 145 1 1	139 138 137 1	8 8 8	147 146 145 1	139 138 137 1 1	78 77 76 1	15 15 15	46 46 46	8 8 8					94.6 94.5 94.5 100.0 100.0	94.6 94.5 94.5 100.0 100.0
Connecticut All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches.	211 188 178 10 23	113 101 93 8 12	98 87 85 2 11	138 116 107 9 22	110 98 90 8 12	59 51 46 5 8	17 14 12 2 3	34 33 32 1 1	27 17 16 1	1 1 1	73 72 71 1	3 3 3	70 69 68 1 1	53.6 53.7 52.2 80.0 52.2	79.7 84.5 84.1 88.9 54.5
Delaware All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	56 41 33 8 15	52 38 <i>31</i> 7 14	4 3 2 1 1	53 39 <i>32</i> 7 14	52 38 31 7 14	13 13 13	8 4 1 3 4	31 21 17 4 10	1 1 1		3 2 1 1 1		3 2 1 1 1	92.9 92.7 93.9 87.5 93.3	98.1 97.4 96.9 100.0 100.0
District of Columbia All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches.	57 19 5 14 38	57 19 5 14 38		57 19 5 14 38	57 19 5 14 38	30 9 2 7 21	21 7 2 5 14	6 3 1 2 3					• • • • • • •	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
Florida All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	188 185 182 3	182 180 178 2 2	6 5 4 1	188 185 182 3	182 180 178 2 2	63 61 59 2 2	10 10 10	109 109 109	4 3 2 1 1	2 2				96.8 97.3 97.8 66.7 66.7	96.8 97.3 97.8 66.7 66.7
Georgia All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	410 379 366 13 31	340 311 300 11 29	70 68 66 2 2	410 379 366 13 31	340 311 300 11 29	71 50 44 6 21	19 14 12 2 5	250 247 244 3 3	70 68 66 2 2					82.9 82.1 82.0 84.6 93.5	82.9 82.1 82.0 84.6 93.5
Idaho	93 48 42 6 45	92 47 41 6 45	1 1 	93 48 42 6 45	92 47 41 6 45	58 15 10 5 43	11 11 11	23 21 20 1 2	1 1 1					98.9 97.9 97.6 100.0	98.9 97.9 97.6 100.0
Illinois All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	886 883 880 3 3	870 867 864 3	16 16 16	886 883 880 \$	870 867 864 3 3	381 378 <i>375</i> 3	125 125 125	364 364 364	11 11 11	5 5				98.2 98.2 98.2 100.0 100.0	98.2 98.2 98.2 100.0 100.0

Table 102. Number of Operating Banks and Branches, December 31, 1947—Continued grouped according to insurance status and class of bank, and by state and type of office

		All banks	3					savings st compar			Mutua	l savings	s banks		sured ba	
						Inst	$1red^1$.,	Noni	nsured						
State and type of bank or office	Total	Insured	Non- insured	Total			rs F. R.	Not mem-	Banks	Trust com-	Total	In- sured ²	Non-	All banks	Com- mercial	Mutual savings
			Insured		Total	National	State	bers F. R. System	of de- posit	panies not ac- cepting deposits		surea-	insured	banks	banks	banks
Indiana Ali banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	581 492 439 53 89	564 476 424 52 88	17 16 15 1	577 488 435 53 89	561 473 421 52 88	144 125 114 11 19	126 112 110 2 14	291 236 197 39 55	13 12 11 1 1	3 3 8	4 4 	3 3 <i>3</i>	1 1 1	97.1 96.7 96.6 98.1 98.9	97.2 96.9 96.8 98.1 98.9	75.0 75.0 75.0
Iowa All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches.	826 664 544 120 162	757 602 487 115 155	69 62 57 5 7	826 664 544 120 162	757 602 487 115 155	96 96 96	67 67 67	594 439 324 115 155	69 62 57 5 7					91.6 90.7 89.5 95.8 95.7	91.6 90.7 89.5 95.8 95.7	
Kansas. All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches.	610 610 610	452 452 452	158 158 158	610 610 610	452 452 452	174 174 174	41 41 41	237 237 237	158 158 158					74.1 74.1 74.1	74.1 74.1 74.1	
Kentucky All banks. Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	424 388 370 18 36	398 362 344 18 36	26 26 26	424 388 370 18 36	398 362 344 18 36	110 93 91 2 17	28 20 15 5 8	260 249 238 11 11	23 23 23 	3 3 3	f			93.9 93.3 93.0 100.0 100.0	93.9 93.3 93.0 100.0 100.0	
Louisiana All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	223 160 126 34 63	222 159 125 34 63	1 1 1	223 160 126 34 63	222 159 125 34 63	66 34 26 8 32	16 12 8 4 4	140 113 91 22 27	1 1 1					99.6 99.4 99.2 100.0 100.0	99.6 99.4 99.2 100.0 100.0	
Maine. All banks. Unit banks Banks operating branches. Branches.	168 96 70 26 72	121 60 42 18 61	47 36 28 8 11	134 64 40 24 70	115 54 36 18 61	41 33 28 5 8	34 5 1 4 29	40 16 7 9 24	19 10 4 6 9		34 32 30 2 2	6 6 6	28 26 24 2 2	72.0 62.5 60.0 69.2 84.7	85.8 84.4 90.0 75.0 87.1	17.6 18.8 20.0

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Maryland	292 175 146 29 117	280 166 140 26 114	12 9 6 3	267 166 140 26 101	264 164 139 25 100	77 62 58 4 15	69 16 10 6 53	118 86 71 15 32	2 1 1 1	1 1 1	25 9 6 3 16	16 2 1 1 14	9 7 5 2 2	95.9 94.9 95.9 89.7 97.4	98.9 98.8 99.3 96.2 99.0	64.0 22.2 16.7 33.3 87.5
Massachusetts. All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches	569 378 303 75 191	330 179 136 43 151	239 199 167 32 40	342 188 143 45 154	330 179 186 43 151	204 121 100 21 83	84 27 12 15 57	42 31 24 7 11	12 9 7 2 3		30		227 190 160 30 37	58.0 47.4 44.9 57.3 79.1		
Michigan. All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches.	654 448 389 59 206	615 419 363 56 196	39 29 26 3 10	654 448 389 59 206	615 419 363 56 196	150 78 67 11 72	239 151 137 14 88	226 190 159 31 36	31 21 18 3 10	8 8 8				94.0 93.5 93.3 94.9 95.1	93.3 94.9	
Minnesota All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	686 680 678 2 6	658 652 650 2 6	28 28 28	685 679 677 2 6	657 651 649 2 6	186 180 178 2 6	28 28 28	443 443 448	26 26 26	2 2 2	1 1 1	1 1 1		95.9 95.9 95.9 100.0 100.0	95.9 95.9 95.9 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0
Mississippi All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches	261 206 175 31 55	257 202 171 31 55	4 4	261 206 175 31 55	257 202 171 31 55	26 25 24 1 1	6 6 6	225 171 141 30 54	4 4 					98.5 98.1 97.7 100.0 100.0	97.7 100.0	
Missouri All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	597 597 597	566 566 566	31 31 31	597 597 597	566 566 566	79 79 79	101 101 101	386 386 386	29 29 29					94.8 94.8 94.8		
Montana All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches Branches	112 112 112	112 112 112		112 112 112	112 112 112	39 39 39	43 43 43	30 30 30						100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	
Nebraska All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches	420 418 416 2 2	362 360 358 2 2	58 58 58	420 418 416 2 2	362 360 358 2 2	129 127 125 2 2	18 18 18	215 215 215	50 50 50					86.2 86.1 86.1 100.0 100.0	86.1 100.0	
Nevada All banks Unit banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	26 8 3 5 18	26 8 3 5 18	• • • • • • • •	26 8 3 5 18	26 8 3 5 18	18 5 2 3 13	5 1 1 4	3 2 1 1 1						100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	

Table 102. Number of Operating Banks and Branches, December 31, 1947—Continued grouped according to insurance status and class of bank, and by state and type of office

		All banks	3			mercial a d nondep					Mutua	l savings	s banks		sured bar rcentage	
						Insu	red¹		Nonir	sured						
State and type of bank or office	Total	Insured	Non-	Total		Membe Sys	rs F. R. tem	Not mem-	Banks	Trust com- panies	Total	In- sured ²	Non-	All banks	Com- mercial	Mutual savings
_			insured		Total	National	State	bers F. R. System	of de- posit	not ac- cepting deposits	1	sureu	Insured	Dallas	banks	banks
New Hampshire All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches	111 108 105 3	58 57 56 1	53 51 49 2 2	76 74 72 2 2	58 57 56 1 1	52 51 50 1	1 1 1	5 5 	18 17 16 1		35 34 33 1 1		35 34 33 1 1	52.3 52.8 53.3 33.3 33.3	76.3 77.0 77.8 50.0 50.0	
New Jersey All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	511 367 306 61 144	507 363 302 61 144	4	480 343 286 57 137	476 339 282 57 137	259 214 192 22 45	154 78 51 27 76	63 47 39 8 16	1 1 1	3 3 3	31 24 20 4 7	31 24 20 4 7		99.2 98.9 98.7 100.0 100.0	99.2 98.8 98.6 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
New Mexico All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	55 47 40 7 8	55 47 40 7 8		55 47 40 7 8	55 47 40 7 8	24 24 24	9 9 9	22 14 7 7 8						100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	
New York All banks Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches	1,585 792 636 156 793	1,573 782 628 154 791	12 10 8 2 2	1,378 661 554 107 717	1,366 651 546 105 715	585 389 349 40 196	651 186 186 50 465	130 76 61 15 54	12 10 8 2 2		207 131 82 49 76	207 131 82 49 76		99.2 98.7 98.7 98.7 99.7	99.1 98.5 98.6 98.1 99.7	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
North Carolina All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	396 226 174 52 170	391 223 172 51 168	5 3 2 1 2	396 226 174 52 170	391 223 172 51 168	61 45 38 7 16	20 8 5 3 12	310 170 129 41 140	5 3 2 1 2					98.7 98.7 98.9 98.1 98.8	98.7 98.7 98.9 98.1 98.8	
North Dakota	176 152 185 17 24	168 146 131 15 22	8 6 4 2 2	176 152 135 17 24	168 146 131 15 22	41 41 41	• • • • • • • •	127 105 90 15 22	7 5 3 2 2					95.5 96.1 97.0 88.2 91.7	95.5 96.1 97.0 88.2 91.7	

Ohio	860 671 630 41 189	846 657 616 41 189	14 14 14	857 668 627 41 189	843 654 613 41 189	289 240 229 11 49	300 184 169 15 116	254 230 215 15 24	14 14 14		3 3 3			98.4 97.9 97.8 100.0 100.0	98.4 97.9 97.8 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0	
Oklahoma All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches	387 386 385 1 1	376 375 874 1 1	11 11 11	387 386 385 1 1	376 375 374 1 1	202 201 200 1 1	24 24 24	150 150 150	9 9 9	2 2 2				97.2 97.2 97.1 100.0 100.0	97.2 97.2 97.1 100.0 100.0		NUMBER,
Oregon All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches	152 71 64 7 81	150 69 62 7 81	2 2 2	151 70 63 7 81	149 68 61 7 81	98 22 20 2 76	10 10 10	41 36 31 5 5	1 1 1		1 1 1	1 1 1		98.7 97.2 96.9 100.0 100.0	98.7 97.1 96.8 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0	R, OFFICES,
Pennsylvania All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	1,167 1,002 940 62 165	1,146 985 926 59 161	21 17 14 3 4	1,144 995 937 58 149	1,123 978 928 55 145	734 647 617 30 87	149 111 99 12 38	240 220 207 13 20	19 15 12 3 4	2 2 2	23 7 3 4 16	23 7 3 4 16		98.2 98.3 98.5 95.2 97.6	98.2 98.3 98.5 94.8 97.3	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	CES, AND
Rhode Island All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	79 29 15 14 50	51 14 7 7 87	28 15 8 7 13	67 20 8 12 47	51 14 7 7 37	18 9 6 3 9	22 2 2 20	11 3 1 2 8	15 5 5 10	1 1 1	12 9 7 2 3		12 9 7 2 3	64.6 48.3 46.7 50.0 74.0	76.1 70.0 87.5 58.3 78.7		DEPOSITS
South Carolina All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	183 150 142 8 33	160 127 119 8 33	23 23 23	183 150 142 8 33	160 127 119 8 33	49 24 22 2 25	9 7 5 2 2	102 96 92 4 6	23 23 23 					87.4 84.7 83.8 100.0 100.0	87.4 84.7 83.8 100.0 100.0		40
South Dakota All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	217 170 145 25 47	217 170 145 25 47		217 170 145 25 47	217 170 145 25 47	55 35 31 4 20	28 28 28	134 107 86 21 27						100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0		OPERATING
Tennessee All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches	371 297 271 26 74	363 289 263 26 74	8 8 8	371 297 271 26 74	363 289 263 26 74	104 70 63 7 34	23 11 9 2 12	236 208 191 17 28	5 5 	3 3 <i>s</i>				97.8 97.3 97.0 100.0 100.0	97.0 100.0		G BANKS
Texas All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches.	896 892 887 5 4	832 828 823 5 4	64 64 64	896 892 887 5 4	832 828 823 5 4	441 437 432 5 4	126 126 126	265 265 265	64 64 64					92.9 92.8 92.8 100.0 100.0	92.8 100.0		105

Table 102. Number of Operating Banks and Branches, December 31, 1947—Continued Grouped according to insurance status and class of bank, and by state and type of office

		All bank	s					savings t compar			Mutua	l savings	s banks		sured bar rcentage	
						Insu	red^{1}		Noni	nsured			1	ĺ		l
State and type of bank or office	Total	Ins u red	Non-	Total		Membe Sys		Not mem-	Banks	Trust com- panies	Total	In- sured ²	Non- insured	All banks		Mutual savings
			insured		Total	National	State	bers F. R. System	of de- posit	not ac- cepting deposits		Sareu	liisurea		banks	banks
Utah	75 60 55 5 15	75 60 55 5 15		75 60 55 5	75 60 55 5	25 12 9 3 13	22 22 22	28 26 24 2 2						100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	
Vermont . All banks . Unit banks . Banks operating branches . Branches .	97 78 70 8 19	96 77 69 8 19	1 1 1	80 70 63 7 10	79 69 62 7 10	41 39 37 2 2	1 1 1	37 29 24 5 8		1 1	17 8 7 1 9	17 8 7 1 9		99.0 98.7 98.6 100.0 100.0	98.8 98.6 98.4 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
Virginia All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	402 314 270 44 88	402 314 270 44 88		402 314 270 44 88	402 314 270 44 88	161 131 118 13 30	83 71 65 6 12	158 112 87 25 46						100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	
Washington All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches	246 125 113 12 121	243 122 110 12 121	3 3 8	242 123 112 111 119	239 120 109 11 119	146 38 31 7 108	20 16 15 1 4	73 66 63 3 7	3 3 3			4 2 1 1 2		98.8 97.6 97.3 100.0 100.0	98.8 97.6 97.3 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
West Virginia All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	182 182 182	177 177 177	5 5 5	182 182 182	177 177 177	76 76 76	32 32 32	69 69 69	4 4 	1 1 1				97.3 97.3 97.3	97.3 97.3 97.3	
Wisconsin All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches.	706 556 465 91 150	695 546 456 90 149	11 10 9 1	702 552 461 91 150	692 543 458 90 149	110 95 91 4 15	74 68 64 4 6	508 380 298 82 128	8 7 6 1 1	2 2 2 	4 4 4	3 3 3	1 1 1	98.4 98.2 98.1 98.9 99.3	98.6 98.4 98.3 98.9 99.3	75.0 75.0 75.0

Wyoming. All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches.	55 55 55	55 55 55		55 55 55	55 55 55	26 26 26	12 12 12	17 17 17				 		100.0 100.0 100.0	
Possession															
Alaska ³ All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	21 19 17 2 2	4 3 2 1 1	17 16 15 1	21 19 17 2 2	4 3 2 1 1			4 3 2 1 1	17 16 15 1			 	19.0 15.8 11.8 50.0 50.0	15.8 11.8 50.0	•••••
American Samoa All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	1 1 1		1 1 1	1 1 					1 1 1						······································
Guam All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	1 1 1		1	1 1 1					1 1 1						
Hawali ⁴ . All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches.	53 9 7 2 44	1 1 1	52 8 6 2 44	53 9 7 2 44	1 1 			1 1 1	47 3 1 2 44	5 5 5				11.1	
Panama Canal Zone All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches.	4		4	4 4 					4 4 		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 			
Puerto Rico All banks Unit banks Banks operating branches Branches	46 17 11 6 29		11	46 17 11 6 29					46 17 11 6 29			 			
Virgin Islands ⁵ . All banks. Unit banks. Banks operating branches. Branches	3 2 1 1 1	2 1 1 1		3 2 1 1 1	2 1 1 1			2 1 1 1	1 1 1				66.7 50.0 100.0 100.0	100.0	

Includes 7 trust companies not regularly engaged in deposit banking: 1 national bank in Kansas; 2 State banks members of the Federal Reserve System, 1 each in California and Massachusetts; and 4 State banks not members of the Federal Reserve System, 1 each in Florida, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.
 Includes 3 mutual savings banks members of the Federal Reserve System: 1 in Indiana and 2 in Wisconsin.
 Includes 4 national banks, 3 among insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System, and 1 among noninsured banks.
 Includes, among noninsured banks, 1 national bank operating 20 branches.
 Includes, among insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System, 1 national bank operating 1 branch.

Back figures-See Annual Report for 1946, pp. 110-117, and earlier reports.

Table 103. Number and Deposits of Operating Banks, December 31, 1947 banks grouped according to insurance status and by district and state

				Number	of banks						Deposits (in	thousands o	of dollars)		
			ercial an nks and trust co	nondepo		Mutua	l savings	banks		bank	cial and stock is and nondep ust companie	osit	Mut	ual savings l	oanks
FDIC District and State	All			Nonir	nsured				All						
	banks	Total	In- sured¹	Banks of de- posit	Trust com- panies not ac- cepting deposits	Total	In- sured	Nonin- sured	All banks	Total	Insured	Nonin- sured	Total	Insured	Nonin- sured
United States and possessions	14,767	14,234	13,403	763	68	533	194	339	162,712,856	144,950,050	141,888,666	3,061,384	17,762,806	12,206,953	5,555,853
United States	14,714	14,181	13,398	720	63	533	194	339	161,849,516	144,086,710	141,851,106	2,235,604	17,762,806	12,206,953	5,555,853
Possessions	53	53	5	43	5				863,340	863,340	37,560	825,780			
FDIC District		ļ													
District 1 District 2 ² District 3 District 4 District 5 District 6 District 7 District 8 District 8 District 9 District 10 District 11 District 12 ³	1,673 1,066 992 1,510 1,496 1,547 1,114	532 1,062 1,663 1,057 992 1,510 1,488 1,547 1,113 1,615 1,110 545	471 1,029 1,632 1,024 912 1,432 1,435 1,469 1,079 1,380 1,044 496	58 30 29 31 78 69 40 73 31 225 65 34	3 3 2 2 2 9 13 5 3 10 15	345 157 10 9 8 1		328 2 7	12,531,557 46,999,977 18,109,338 8,293,497 5,494,666 8,538,626 10,939,425 14,252,838 4,696,140 5,838,571 8,529,509 18,488,712	7,235,143 36,595,020 16,839,194 7,899,522 5,494,666 8,538,626 10,884,479 14,252,838 4,547,183 5,838,571 8,529,509 18,295,299	6,725,492 35,794,163 16,781,474 7,738,561 5,448,666 8,475,393 10,712,225 14,103,930 4,447,420 5,603,898 8,399,889 17,657,555	509,651 800,857 57,720 160,961 46,000 63,233 172,254 148,908 99,763 234,673 129,620 637,744	10,404,957 1,270,144 393,975 54,946 148,957		5,145,204 83,190 314,970 12,489
State Alabama Arizona Arkansas California Colorado		222 11 228 202 146	219 10 215 189 138	3 12 4 8	1 1 9				1,261,590 413,240 793,586 13,157,669 1,131,085	1,261,590 413,240 793,586 13,157,669 1,131,085	1,259,575 410,548 789,429 13,109,756 1,124,076	2,015 2,692 4,157 47,913 7,009			
Connecticut Delaware Dist. of Columbia Florida Georgia	185	116 39 19 185 379	98 38 19 180 311	17 1 3 68	12		3		2,737,710 515,866 1,023,900 1,720,160 1,713,498	1,461,361 432,676 1,023,900 1,720,160 1,713,498	1,260,207 430,899 1,023,900 1,712,413 1,686,602	201,154 1,777 7,747 26,896	83,190	38,319	83,190

IdahoIllinoisIndianaIowaKansas	48 883 492 664 610	48 883 488 664 610	47 867 473 602 452	1 11 12 62 158		<i></i> .	3			445,541 11,851,787 3,011,164 2,401,051 1,608,230	436,119 11,814,268 2,984,864 2,289,662 1,433,774	9,422 37,519 26,300 111,389 174,456	42,703	30,632	12,071
Kentucky	388 160 96 175 378	388 160 64 166 188	362 159 54 164 179	23 1 10 1 9	3 1	32 9	6	26 7 190	1,597,977 1,646,706 687,942 1,979,042 7,237,134	1,597,977 1,646,706 456,344 1,585,067 4,071,059	1,570,299 1,645,683 414,755 1,497,992 3,967,475	27,678 1,023 41,589 87,075 103,584	231,598 393,975 3,166,075	26,682 79,005	204,916 314,970 3,166,075
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana	448 680 206 597 112	448 679 206 597 112	419 651 202 566 112	21 26 4 29	8 2 2		1		4,956,679 3,023,426 799,418 4,201,798 560,234	4,956,679 2,874,469 799,418 4,201,798 560,234	4,821,850 2,854,660 790,076 4,176,048 560,234	134,829 19,809 9,342 25,750		148,957	
Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico	418 8 108 367 47	418 8 74 343 47	360 8 57 339 47	50 17 1	3	34 24	24		1,324,849 166,557 536,980 4,895,171 286,643	1,324,849 166,557 263,474 4,390,302 286,643	1,278,133 166,557 210,948 4,384,829 286,643	46,716 52,526 5,473	273,506 504,869		l <i></i>
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma	792 226 152 671 386	661 226 152 668 386	651 223 146 654 375	10 3 5 14 9	1 2	131	3		584,936 7,178,404	31,496,081 1,886,657 584,936 6,947,871 1,534,141	30,974,871 1,851,355 504,982 6,933,119 1,527,649	521,210 35,302 79,954 14,752 6,492	9,816,898		
Oregon	71 1,002 29 150 170	70 995 20 150 170	68 978 14 127 170	1 15 5 23	1 2 1		1 7		1,395,931 10,930,934 1,002,504 691,597 527,544	1,382,752 9,891,323 739,827 691,597 527,544	1,374,117 9,848,355 629,029 666,412 527,544	8,635 42,968 110,798 25,185			
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia	297 892 60 78 314	297 892 60 70 314	289 828 60 69 314	5 64	1	8	8		1,945,265 6,182,920 559,415 329,287 1,802,414	1,945,265 6,182,920 559,415 243,078 1,802,414	1,939,617 6,057,015 559,415 243,078 1,802,414	125,905	86,209	86,209	
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	125 182 556 55	123 182 552 55	120 177 543 55	3 4 7	1 2		3	1	2,176,220 909,887 2,928,879 240,266	1,995,986 909,887 2,916,636 240,266	1,977,595 896,488 2,905,511 240,266	18,391 13,399 11,125	180,234		
Possession Alaska American Samoa. Guam Hawaii	19 1 1 9	19 1 1 9	3	16 1 1 3					62,239 1,859 29,579 460,359	62,239 1,859 29,579 460,359	20,196	1,859 29,579		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Panama Canal Zone Puerto Rico Virgin Islands	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\17\\2\end{array}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 4\\17\\2\end{smallmatrix}$	1	17 1	 .	l. 		.	33,343 272,317 3,644	33,343 272,317 3,644	3,564	33,348 272,313			

¹ Includes 7 trust companies not engaged in deposit banking: 1 each in California, Florida, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

² Includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

³ Includes Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal Zone.

Back figures—See the Annual Report for 1946, pp. 118-119, and earlier reports.

Assets and Liabilities of Operating Banks

- Table 104. Summary of assets and liabilities of operating banks in the United States and possessions, June 30, 1947

 Banks grouped according to insurance status and type of bank
- Table 105. Summary of assets and liabilities of operating banks in the United States and possessions, December 31, 1947

 Banks grouped according to insurance status and type of bank
- Table 106. Assets and liabilities of operating insured commercial banks, December 31, 1947, June 30, 1947, and December 31, 1946
- Table 107. Assets and liabilities of all operating banks, call dates, 1942-1947
- Table 108. Assets and liabilities of operating insured banks, call dates, 1942-1947
- Table 109. Assets and liabilities of operating commercial banks, call dates, 1942-1947
- Table 110. Assets and liabilities of operating insured commercial banks, call dates, 1942-1947
- Table 111. Assets and liabilities of all operating banks in the United States and possessions,

 December 31, 1947

 Banks grouped by district and State

Statements of assets and liabilities are submitted by insured commercial banks upon either a cash or an accrual basis, depending upon the bank's method of bookkeeping. Assets reported represent aggregate book value, on the date of call, less valuation and premium allowances.

Assets and liabilities held in or administered by a savings, bond, insurance, real estate, foreign, or any other department of a bank, except a trust department, are consolidated with the respective assets and liabilities of the commercial department. "Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations" include trust funds deposited by a trust department in a commercial or savings department. Other assets held in trust are not included in statements of assets and liabilities.

In the case of banks with one or more domestic branches, the assets and liabilities reported are consolidations of figures for the head office and all domestic branches. In the case of a bank with foreign branches, net amounts due from its own foreign branches are included in "Other assets", and net amounts due to its own foreign branches are included in "Other liabilities".

Since June 30, 1942, demand balances with and demand deposits due to banks in the United States, except private banks and American branches of foreign banks, exclude reciprocal interbank deposits. Reciprocal interbank deposits arise when two banks maintain deposit accounts with each other.

Instalment loans are ordinarily reported net if the instalment payments are applied directly to the reduction of the loan. Such loans are reported gross if, under contract, the payments do not immediately reduce the unpaid balances of the loan but are assigned or pledged to assure repayment at maturity.

Total deposits shown in these tables are not the same as the deposits upon which assessments paid to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation are based. The assessment base is slightly lower due to certain deductions which may be claimed.

Data for noninsured trust companies not accepting deposits are excluded prior to June 30, 1947. Data for some noninsured commercial banks are omitted because of unavailability of reports. On June 30 and December 31, 1947, 12 noninsured commercial banks were excluded. Because of these exclusions, the number of noninsured banks in the following tables does not agree with the number shown in the previous section.

Beginning with June 30, 1947 the number of noninsured banks has been revised slightly in accordance with a uniform all-bank series agreed upon by the three Federal bank supervisory agencies. The new series is more complete in coverage but the amounts involved are very small and do not significantly affect comparability with previous years. The most important revisions are the inclusion of data for the noninsured trust companies not accepting deposits and banks in American Samoa, Guam, and Panama Canal Zone. The 8 New Hampshire guaranty savings banks, which were formerly classified as mutual savings banks, are now included with commercial banks.

On December 31, 1947, asset and liability "not classified" items for noninsured banks have been allocated according to the distribution of asset and liability data for all insured State banks not members of the Federal Reserve System.

Sources of data:

National banks and State banks in the District of Columbia not members of the Federal Reserve System: Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

State banks members of the Federal Reserve System: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Other insured banks: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Noninsured banks: State banking authorities; Rand McNally Bankers Directory; and Polk's Bankers Encyclopedia.

Table 104. Summary of Assets and Liabilities of Operating Banks in the United States and Possessions, June 30, 1947 BANKS GROUPED ACCORDING TO INSURANCE STATUS AND TYPE OF BANK (Amounts in thousands of dollars)

			rcial and stoc nondeposit tru			Mut	ual savings b	avings banks	
	All			Nonir	sured				
Asset, liability, or capital account item	banks	Total	Insured ¹	Banks of deposit	Nondeposit trust companies ²	Total	Insured	Non- insured	
Total assets	167,248,399	147,886,690	144,373,154	3,309,719	203,817	19,361,709	13,168,663	6,193,046	
Cash and balances with other banks	33,716,747	32,877,442	32,199,046	625,067	53,329	839,305	658,268	181,037	
Securities—total. U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed. Obligations of States and political subdivisions. Other bonds, notes, and debentures. Corporate stocks. Not classified.	1 0.040.490	79,547,372 70,975,825 4,975,966 3,232,226 350,088 13,267	77,454,065 69,154,906 4,827,879 3,169,582 301,698	1,980,093 1,733,805 143,576 59,419 34,377 8,916	113,214 87,114 4,511 3,225 14,013 4,351	13,653,357 12,140,327 64,524 1,295,432 153,074	9,004,717 8,215,845 44,658 730,788 13,426	4,648,640 3,924,482 19,866 564,644 139,648	
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts (including rediscounts)	38,578,709	33,892,907	33,258,041	614,468	20,398	4,685,802	3,369,961	1,315,841	
Miscellaneous assets—total. Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures. Other real estate—direct and indirect All other miscellaneous assets.	1,752,214 1,034,358 104,106 613,750	1,568,969 941,699 90,015 537,255	1,462,002 914,008 83,115 464,879	90,091 18,871 5,391 65,829	16,876 8,820 1,509 6,547	183,245 92,659 14,091 76,495	135,717 70,249 10,023 55,445	47,528 22,410 4,068 21,050	
Total liabilities and capital accounts	167,248,399	147,886,690	144,373,154	3,309,719	203,817	19,361,709	13,168,663	6,193,046	
Deposits—total Individuals, partnerships, and corporations—demand Individuals, partnerships, and corporations—time States and political subdivisions United States Government Postal savings	154,191,122 79,551,190 51,774,932 7,519,756 1,422,708 4,881	136,749,156 79,540,061 34,351,250 7,517,876 1,420,526 4,881	133,695,764 78,090,841 33,623,136 7,268,364 1,355,089 4,881	2,980,034 1,377,424 728,068 248,053 65,380	73,358 71,796 46 1,459 57	17,441,966 11,129 17,423,682 1,880 2,182	11,900,985 9,304 11,885,521 1,650 1,574	5,540,981 1,825 5,538,161 230 608	
Interbank. Certified and officers' checks, cash letters of credit, etc Not classified.	11,690,112 2,149,076 78,467	11,689,472 2,146,623 78,467	11,242,608 2,110,845	35,778		640 2,453	2,330 2,330	34 123	
Miscellaneous liabilities—total. Rediscounts and other borrowed money. All other miscellaneous liabilities.	1,287,045 63,339 1,223,706	1,208,940 63,255 1,145,685	1,117,329 59,543 1,057,786	53,478 2,749 50,729	38,133 963 37,170	78,105 84 78,021	49,795 74 49,721	28,310 10 28,300	
Capital accounts—total Capital stock, notes, and debentures Surplus Undivided profits, including all other capital accounts.	11,770,232 3,319,580 5,563,885 2,886,767	9,928,594 3,315,085 4,314,917 2,298,592	9,560,061 3,171,036 4,182,796 2,206,229	276,207 106,508 101,310 68,389	92,326 37,541 30,811 23,974	1,841,638 4,495 1,248,968 588,175	1,217,883 4,495 907,332 306,056	623,755 341,636 282,119	
Number of banks included	14,755	14,222	13,391	761	70	533	191	342	

¹ Includes 7 trust companies not engaged in deposit banking having total capital accounts of \$15,667,000 and total assets of \$16,429,000.
2 Amounts shown as deposits are uninvested trust funds and special accounts. Uninvested trust funds are classified as demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and cor-

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Table 105. Summary of Assets and Liabilities of Operating Banks in the United States and Possessions, December 31, 1947 BANKS GROUPED ACCORDING TO INSURANCE STATUS AND TYPE OF BANK (Amounts in thousands of dollars)

		Comm	ercial and stoc nondeposit tru	ek savings ba ust companie	nks and	Mut	ual savings b	anks
	All			Nonii	nsured			
Asset, liability, or capital account item	banks	Total	Insured	Banks of deposit	Nondeposit trust companies ²	Total	Insured	Non- insured
Total assets	176,006,911	156,292,966	152,773,086	3,316,654	203,226	19,713,945	13,498,677	6,215,268
Cash and balances with other banks	38,559,197	37,672,917	36,936,014	677,376	59,527	886,280	675,028	211,252
Securities—total. U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed. Obligations of States and political subdivisions Other bonds, notes, and debentures. Corporate stocks.	5,361,993 4.897,998	78,687,467 69,644,962 5,297,177 3,391,422 353,906	76,712,307 67,959,691 5,130,927 3,319,506 302,183	1,871,697 1,613,053 157,689 66,433 34,522	103,463 72,218 8,561 5,483 17,201	13,696,206 11,978,420 64,816 1,506,576 146,394	9,123,361 8,165,130 45,288 898,759 14,184	4,572,845 3,813,290 19,528 607,817 132,210
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts (including rediscounts)	43,228,562	38,284,154	37,591,988	670,198	21,968	4,944,408	3,559,970	1,384,438
Miscellaneous assets—total Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures. Other real estate—direct and indirect All other miscellaneous assets	1 101.236	1,648,428 966,687 87,021 594,720	1,532,777 936,444 80,041 516,292	97,383 18,694 5,783 72,906	18,268 11,549 1,197 5,522	187,051 92,884 14,215 79,952	140,318 70,770 10,983 58,565	46,733 22,114 3,232 21,387
Total liabilities and capital accounts	176,006,911	156,292,966	152,773,086	3,316,654	203,226	19,713,945	13,498,677	6,215,268
Deposits—total Individuals, partnerships, and corporations—demand. Individuals, partnerships, and corporations—time States and political subdivisions. United States Government. Postal savings. Interbank Certified and officers' checks, cash letters of credit, etc.	85,301,818 52,437,998 7,787,973 1,533,524 5,576 13,044,914	144,950,050 85,290,593 34,694,444 7,785,721 1,530,740 5,576 13,044,289 2,598,687	141,888,666 83,737,730 33,963,323 7,521,129 1,432,595 4,994 12,669,637 2,559,258	2,980,229 1,473,351 731,077 263,021 98,120 582 374,652 39,426	81,155 79,512 44 1,571 25	17,762,806 11,225 17,748,554 2,252 2,784 625 2,366	12,206,953 9,358 12,190,838 1,737 2,156 	5,555,853 1,867 5,552,716 515 628
Miscellaneous liabilities—total Rediscounts and other borrowed money All other miscellaneous liabilities	1,298,029 74,614 1,223,415	1,235,9 7 5 74,451 1,161,524	1,148,617 61,345 1,087,272	57,719 11,787 4 5,932	29,639 1,319 28,320	62,054 163 61,891	39,528 113 39,415	22,526 50 22,476
Capital accounts—total Capital stock, notes, and debentures Surplus Undivided profits, including all other capital accounts	3,341,740 5,734,446	10,106,941 3,336,787 4,450,158 2,319,996	9,735,803 3,193,918 4,316,404 2,225,481	278,706 105,332 103,065 70,309	92,432 37,537 30,689 24,206	1,889,085 4,953 1,284,288 599,844	1,252,196 4,953 939,147 308,096	636,889 345,141 291,748
Number of banks included	14,755	14,222	13,403	751	68	533	194	339

Back figures-See the Annual Report for 1946, pp. 122-123, and earlier reports.

¹ Includes 7 trust companies not engaged in deposit banking having total capital accounts of \$15,909,000 and total assets of \$16,766,000.
2 Amounts shown as deposits are uninvested trust funds and special accounts. Uninvested trust funds are classified as demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and cor-

Table 106. Assets and Liabilities of Operating Insured Commercial Banks, December 31, 1947, June 30, 1947, and December 31, 1946 (Amounts in thousands of dollars)

ASSETS	Dec. 31, 1947	June 30, 1947	Dec. 31, 1946	LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	Dec. 31, 1947	June 30, 1947	Dec. 31, 1946
Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection—total Currency and coin.	36,936,014 2,147,943	32,199,046 1,806,395	33,704,314 2,014,710	Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations—total	117,701,053 83.737.730	111,713,977 78,090,841	112,663,700 79,902,589
Reserve with Federal Reserve banks (member banks)	17,795,563	16,039,194	16,013,442	Time	33,963,323		32,761,111
Demand balances with banks in the United States (except private banks and Ameri- can branches of foreign banks)	9,689,645	8,453,306	9,428,590	Certified and officers' checks, cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstand-	1		
Other balances with banks in the United States Balances with banks in foreign countries Cash items in process of collection	52,359 25,778 7,224,726	51,042 34,885 5,814,224	60,399 56,777 6,130,396	ing, and amounts due to Federal Reserve banks	2,559,258	2,110,845	2,360,828
Obligations of the U. S. Government, direct and guaranteed—total	67,959,691	69,154,906		Government deposits—total United States Government—demand United States Government—time	8,958,718 1,327,075 105,520	8,628,334 1,249,411 105,678	9,684,656 2,932,322 114,327
Direct: Treasury bills Treasury certificates of indebtedness Treasury notes	2,124,097 7,554,745 5,920,095	835,769 9,444,067 5,342,364	1,271,662 12,293,195 6,781,379	Postal savings States and political subdivisions—demand States and political subdivisions—time	4,994 6,695,228 825,901	4,881 6,496,970 771,394	5,023 5,968,462 664,522
United States non-marketable bonds ¹ Other bonds maturing in 5 years or less Other bonds maturing in 5 to 10 years	1,615,577 18,341,409 22,202,066	1,147,386 14,530,670 27,673,640	1,180,326 12,727,955 29,700,350	Interbank deposits—totalBanks in the United States—demand	12,669,637 11,236,131	11,242,608 9,806,903	12,320,105 10,888,080
Bonds maturing in 10 to 20 years	7,533,985 2,654,213 13,504	7,101,231 3,066,101 13,678	6,597,224 3,007,790 15,027	Banks in the United States—time Banks in foreign countries—demand Banks in foreign countries—time	43,225 1,379,176 11,105	42,662 1,371,889 21,154	49,199 1,364,022 18,804
Other securities—totalObligations of States and political subdivisions	8,752,616 5,130,927	8,299,159 4,827,879	7,893,469 4,300,705	Demand	106.934.598	133,695,764 99,126,859	103,416,303
Other bonds, notes, and debentures ²	3,319,506 195,359	3,169,582 191,900	3,295,002 186,796	Time			\$3,612,986
Other corporate stocks	106,824	109,798	110,966	Miscellaneous liabilities—total	1,148,617 61.345	1,117,329 59 3 343	1,047,214 38,888
Total securities	76,712,307	77,454,065	81,468,377	Acceptances outstanding Dividends declared but not yet payable	166,556 60,315	99,892 53,358	133,458 57,497
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts (including rediscounts)—total	37,591,988	33,258,041	30,739,973	Income collected but not earned Expenses accrued and unpaid Other liabilities	151,851 332,864 375,686	124,721 374,727 405,088	101,261 381,709 334,401
open market paper)	18,014,990	14,768,345	14,018,991				
Commodity Credit Corporation Other loans to farmers (excluding loans on real	65,294	20,296	102,139		143,037,283	134,813,093	138,076,503
I for FRASER)	1,544,394	1,528,460	1,255,805			1	

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Loans to brokers and dealers in securities Other loans for the purpose of purchasing or	823,310	1,517,493	1,517,318	Capital accounts—total	9,735,803 3.193.918	9,560,061 3.171.036	9,288,040 3.141.878
carrying securities	1,189,799	1,278,435	1,609,335	Čapital stock, notes, and debentures Surplus		4,182,796	4,060,047
Real estate loans:	_,,	1	' '	Undivided profits	1.650.231	1,644,081	1,495,456
On farm land	793,539	765,411	683,569	Reserves	575,250	562,148	590,659
On residential propertiesOn other properties.	6,815,984	5,923,583	5,057,538				
Other loans to individuals:	1,661,126	1,515,352	1,365,361	Total liabilities and capital accounts	152 772 004	144 272 154	147 244 542
Retail automobile instalment paper	966.060	774.975	514,029	Total habilities and capital accounts.	132,773,000	144,373,134	147,304,343
Other retail instalment paper	550,861	426,581	328,229				
Repair and modernization instalment loans.	557,829	406,889	311,309	1			
Instalment cash loans		839,705	674,938				
Single-payment loans	2,636,901	2,445,748	2,202,897	MEMORANDA			
Loans to banks		101,052 945,716	81,068	Di-dd-d o	11 / 40 0/0	11 (52 224	12 //4 /00
An other loans (including overdraits)	914,545	945,716	1,017,447	Pledged assets and securities loaned	11,648,069	11,653,224	13,664,608
Loans and securities—total	114,304,295	110,712,106	112,208,350	Capital stock, notes, and debentures:			
				Par or face value—total	3,195,041	3,172,261	3,143,231
				Common stock	3,078,933	3,047,381	2,995,594
Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other real estate—total		005 122	005 205	Capital notes and debentures	29,542	31,781	35,368
Bank premises	1,016,485 830,595	997,123 823,201	987,225 824,029	Preferred stock	86,566	93,099	112,269
Furniture and fixtures	105,849	90,807	78,428				
Real estate owned other than bank premises	17,801	17.922	20,326	Retireable value of preferred stock	158,208	170,119	191,752
Investments and other assets indirectly repre-	2.,502	1.,022	20,020	reconcusto varae of preferred block,	100,200	110,110	
senting bank premises or other real estate	62,240	65,193	64,442				
Miscellaneous assets—total	516,292	44 4 970	4/4/84	PERCENTAGES			
Customers' liability on acceptances out-	510,292	464,879	464,654	Percentages of total assets:			
standing	143.230	87,202	118,339	Cash and balances with other banks	24.2%	22.3%	22.9%
Income accrued but not collected	239,372	237,673	230.023	U. S. Government obligations, direct and	44.4 /6	22.0 /6	12.5 /6
Prepaid expensesOther assets	21,953	22,232	19,501	guaranteed	44.5	47.9	49.9
Other assets	111,737	117,772	96,791	Other securities	5.7	5.8	5.3
				Loans and discounts	24.6	23.0	20.9
Total assets	152 772 004	144 272 154	147 264 542	Other assets	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total assets	152,773,080	144,3/3,134	147,304,543	Total capital accounts	6.4	6.6	6.3
			i				
Number of banks ³	13,403	13,391	13,359	Number of banks3	13,403	13,391	13,359
		I	1	I	·	1	l

¹ Includes United States savings bonds, Treasury bonds (investment series A-1965), and depositary bonds. Prior to December 31, 1947, this item included United States savings bonds only; depositary bonds were included with other United States bonds according to maturity.

² Includes obligations of United States Government corporations and agencies not guaranteed by the United States Government.

³ Includes the following trust companies not engaged in deposit banking: 7 as of December 31, and June 30, 1947; and 8 as of December 31, 1946.

Back figures-See the Annual Report for 1946, pp. 124-125, and earlier reports.

Table 107. Assets and Liabilities of All Operating Banks, Call Dates, 1942-1947 (Amounts in millions of dollars)

	19	42	19	43	1944		1945		1946		1947	
Asset, liability, or capital account item	June 30	Dec. 31	June 30	Dec. 31	June 30	Dec. 30	June 30	Dec. 31	June 29	Dec. 31	June 30	Dec. 31
Total assets	92,082	109,306	116,983	127,794	139,227	152,618	162,845	178,203	172,167	169,256	167,248	176,007
Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection	25,667	28,810	26,772	28,570	28,279	30,910	30,846	35,585	33,209	35,185	33,717	38,559
Securities—total. U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed. Obligations of States and political subdivisions. Other bonds, notes, and debentures. Corporate stocks. Not classified.	38,978 30,340 3,862 3,951 534 291	54,323 46,036 3,821 3,406 498 562	65,828 57,913 3,748 3,540 569 58	73,600 66,155 3,553 3,339 513 40	83,569 76,017 3,629 3,394 500 29	93,844 86,281 3,627 3,402 509 25	102,182 94,169 3,877 3,637 487 12	110,417 101,822 4,064 4,028 493 10	105,602 96,403 4,175 4,519 493 12	96,549 87,032 4,471 4,560 477 9	93,200 83,116 5,040 4,528 503 13	92,383 81,623 5,362 4,898 500
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts (inc. rediscounts)	25,133	23,961	22,294	23,652	25,487	26,080	28,086	30,473	31,628	35,810	38,579	43,229
Miscellaneous assets—total Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures. Other real estate—direct and indirect. All other miscellaneous assets.	2,304 1,192 707 405	2,212 1,179 620 413	2,089 1,153 533 403	1,972 1,113 421 438	1,892 1,093 331 468	1,784 1,058 242 484	1,731 1,037 183 511	1,728 1,016 144 568	1,728 1,011 117 600	1,712 1,013 105 594	1,752 1,034 104 614	1,836 1,060 101 675
Total liabilities and capital accounts	92,082	109,306	116,983	127,794	139,227	152,618	162,845	178,203	172,167	169,256	167,248	176,007
Deposits—total Individuals, partnerships, and corporations—demand Individuals, partnerships, and corporations—time States and political subdivisions United States Government	82,987 82,987	100,153	107,622 107,622	118,100 118,100	129,128 129,128		151,859 151,859	166,474 73,876 45,285 5,786 24,770	159,990 76,693 48,423 6,619 13,515	156,753 81,276 50,284 6,895 3,164	154,191 79,551 51,775 7,520 1,423	162,713 85,302 52,438 7,788 1,534
Postal savings ¹ Interbank Certified and officers' checks, cash letters of credit, etc. Not classified.		100,155	101,622	118,100	125,126	142,077	191,000	14,072 2,615 65	12,320 2,353 62	12,667 2,396 66	11,690 2,149 78	13,045 2,601
Miscellaneous liabilities—total. Rediscounts and other borrowed money All other miscellaneous liabilities	665 15 650	639 13 626	657 28 629	733 49 684	824 87 737	926 124 802	913 70 843	1,203 225 978	1,125 88 1,037	1,158 45 1,113	1,287 63 1,224	1,298 75 1,223
Capital accounts—total Capital stock, notes, and debentures Surplus Undivided profits, including all other capital accounts	8,430 2,966 3,882 1,582	8,514 2,960 3,921 1,633	8,704 2,954 3,859 1,891	8,961 2,985 4,131 1,845	9,275 2,996 4,204 2,075	9,615 3,014 4,470 2,131	10,073 3,078 4,643 2,352	10,526 3,135 4,974 2,417	11,052 3,175 5,184 2,693	11,345 3,248 5,373 2,724	11,770 3,319 5,564 2,887	11,996 3,342 5,734 2,920
Number of banks included	14,827	14,731	14,666	14,632	14,608	14,597	14,601	14,621	14,633	14,655	14,755	14,755

Not available separately for noninsured banks from December 31, 1945, through June 30, 1947; included with U. S. Government deposits.

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Table 108. Assets and Liabilities of Operating Insured Banks, Call Dates, 1942-1947 (Amounts in millions of dollars)

	19	42	19	43	19	44	1945		1946		19	947
Asset, liability, or capital account item	June 30	Dec. 31	June 30	Dec. 31	June 30	Dec. 30	June 30	Dec. 31	June 29	Dec. 31	June 30	Dec. 31
Total assets	80,765	97,713	105,414	120,610	131,766	144,440	154,114	169,006	162,881	160,002	157,542	166,272
Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection	24,525	27,723	25,708	27,750	27,571	30,145	30,081	34,732	32,403	34,316	32,857	37,611
Securities—total. U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed Obligations of States and political subdivisions Other bonds, notes, and debentures. Corporate stocks.	33,835 26,623 3,606 3,171 435	48,611 41,573 3,629 2,986 423	59,581 52,806 3,524 2,859 392	69,130 62,537 3,429 2,794 370	78,606 71,856 3,513 2,880 357	88,166 81,405 3,520 2,879 362	95,975 88,790 3,761 3,085 339	103,832 96,093 3,944 3,462 333	98,964 90,660 4,049 3,927 328	90,110 81,521 4,347 3,931 311	86,459 77,371 4,873 3,900 315	85,836 76,125 5,176 4,218 317
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts (inc. rediscounts)	20,615	19,647	18,405	21,917	23,843	24,465	26,468	28,850	29,928	33,990	36,628	41,152
Miscellaneous assets—total. Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures. Other real estate—direct and indirect. All other miscellaneous assets.	1,790 1,085 417 288	1,732 1,075 378 279	1,720 1,055 339 326	1,813 1,071 361 381	1,746 1,050 292 404	1,664 1,016 214 434	1,590 993 162 435	1,592 974 126 492	1,586 970 106 510	1,586 972 96 518	1,598 984 93 521	1,673 1,007 91 575
Total liabilities and capital accounts	80,765	97,713	105,414	120,610	131,766	144,440	154,114	169,006	162,881	160,002	157,542	166,272
Deposits—total. Individuals, partnerships, and corporations—demand Individuals, partnerships, and corporations—time States and political subdivisions. United States Government. Postal savings. Interbank.	73,027	89,869 89,869	97,321 97,821	111,650 111,650		,	143,953 143,953	158,174 72,613 39,644 5,597 23,844 5	151,628 75,414 42,468 6,363 13,047 12,008	148,458 79,911 44,174 6,635 3,049 5 12,321	145,597 78,100 45,509 7,270 1,357 5 11,243	154,096 83,747 46,154 7,523 1,435 5 12,670
Certified and officers' checks, cash letters of credit, etc. Miscellaneous liabilities—total. Rediscounts and other borrowed money. All other miscellaneous liabilities.	603 11 592	587 10 577	606 24 582	698 45 653	782 84 698	896 122 774	863 65 798	1,125 216 909	2,323 1,062 84 978	2,363 1,083 39 1,044	2,113 1,167 60 1,107	2,562 1,188 61 1,127
Capital accounts—total. Capital stock, notes, and debentures. Surplus. Undivided profits, including all other capital accounts.	7,135 2,865 2,885 1,385	7,257 2,855 2,957 1,445	7,487 2,847 3,095 1,545	8,262 2,880 3,722 1,660	8,569 2,899 3,856 1,814	8,882 2,917 4,102 1,863	9,298 2,983 4,262 2,053	9,707 3,037 4,576 2,094	10,191 3,075 4,769 2,347	10,461 3,147 4,940 2,374	10,778 3,176 5,090 2,512	10,988 3,199 5,255 2,534
Number of banks included	13,456	13,403	13,363	13,458	13,461	13,460	13,474	13,494	13,526	13,550	13,582	13,597

Table 109. Assets and Liabilities of Operating Commercial Banks, Call Dates, 1942-1947 (Amounts in millions of dollars)

	19	42	19	43	1944		1945		1946		19	947
Asset, liability, or capital account item	June 30	Dec. 31	June 30	Dec. 31	June 30	Dec. 30	June 30	Dec. 31	June 29	Dec. 31	June 30	Dec. 31
Total assets	80,395	97,369	104,555	114,734	125,386	137,830	146,894	161,182	154,113	150,552	147,887	156,293
Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection	24,914	28,140	26,050	27,766	27,736	30,327	30,262	34,975	32,462	34,366	32,878	37,673
Securities—total. U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed Obligations of States and political subdivisions. Other bonds, notes, and debentures. Corporate stocks. Not classified.	$3,557 \\ 2,937$	48,299 41,484 3,583 2,723 442 67	59,161 52,628 3,509 2,561 405 58	66,204 60,058 3,344 2,381 381 40	75,010 68,716 3,464 2,433 369 28	84,284 77,953 3,500 2,432 374 25	91,355 84,581 3,776 2,635 352 11	98,489 91,149 3,974 3,004 352 10	92,834 84,965 4,083 3,427 347 12	83,371 75,253 4,411 3,369 329 9	79,547 70,976 4,976 3,232 350 13	78,687 69,645 5,297 3,391 354
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts (inc. rediscounts)	20,304	19,249	17,705	19,171	21,071	21,708	23,777	26,193	27,271	31,283	33,893	38,284
Miscellaneous assets—total Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures. Other real estate—direct and indirect All other miscellaneous assets.	1,737 1,076 348 313	1,681 1,066 311 304	1,639 1,041 267 331	1,593 1,011 215 367	1,569 988 180 401	1,511 956 145 410	1,500 937 122 441	1,525 921 107 497	1,546 918 98 530	1,532 921 91 520	1,569 942 90 537	1,649 967 87 595
Total liabilities and capital accounts	80,395	97,369	104,555	114,734	125,386	137,830	146,894	161,182	154,113	150,552	147,887	156,293
Deposits—total Individuals, partnerships, and corporations—demand Individuals, partnerships, and corporations—time. States and political subdivisions. United States Government. Postal savings'. Interbank. Certified and officers' checks, cash letters of credit, etc. Not classified.	72,589 39,836 15,150 4,437 1,867 22 10,278 776 223	89,479 47,840 16,007 4,491 8,454 13 11,309 1,229 136	96,476 54,180 17,227 4,783 8,070 9 10,887 1,142 178	106,350 59,203 18,923 4,848 10,426 7 11,000 1,679 264	116,655 58,215 20,933 4,933 19,585 6 11,201 1,561 221	128,702 65,132 23,815 5,061 20,829 12,229 1,367 264	137,434 66,628 26,922 5,400 24,542 5 12,597 1,263 77	151,089 73,867 29,917 5,784 24,767 5 14,071 2,613 65	143,709 76,682 32,161 6,617 13,512 5 12,320 2,349 63	139,883 81,265 33,432 6,893 3,161 5 12,666 2,395 66	136,749 79,540 34,351 7,518 1,420 5 11,690 2,147 78	144,950 85,291 34,694 7,786 1,531 5 13,044 2,599
Miscellaneous liabilities—total	623 15 608	604 13 591	617 28 589	697 49 648	778 86 692	891 124 767	865 69 796	1,160 219 941	1,067 87 980	1,108 45 1,063	1,209 63 1,146	1,236 74 1,162
Capital accounts—total. Capital stock, notes, and debentures. Surplus. Undivided profits, including all other capital accounts.	7,183 2,959 2,827 1,397	7,286 2,954 2,885 1,447	7,462 2,948 2,969 1,545	7,687 2,980 3,172 1,535	7,953 2,991 3,272 1,690	8,237 3,009 3,486 1,742	8,595 3,073 3,615 1,907	8,933 3,130 3,873 1,930	9,337 3,170 4,025 2,142	9,561 3,243 4,155 2,163	9,929 3,315 4,315 2,299	10,107 3,337 4,450 2,320
Number of banks included	14,280	14,185	14,121	14,087	14,064	14,054	14,059	14,079	14,092	14,114	14,222	14,222

¹ Not available separately for noninsured banks from June 30, 1942, through June 30, 1947; included with U. S. Government deposits. Digitized for FRASER

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Table 110. Assets and Liabilities of Operating Insured Commercial Banks, Call Dates, 1942-1947 (Amounts in millions of dollars)

Asset, liability, or capital account item	19	42	19	43 、	1944		1945		1946		19	47
Asset, hability, or capital account item	June 30	Dec. 31	June 30	Dec. 31	June 30	Dec. 30	June 30	Dec. 31	June 29	Dec. 31	June 30	Dec. 31
Total assets	78,709	95,459	102,405	112,246	122,647	134,613	143,456	157,582	150,743	147,365	144,373	152,773
Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection	24,382	27,593	25,538	27,191	27,190	29,746	29,659	34,303	31,853	33,704	32,199	36,936
Securities—total. U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed Obligations of States and political subdivisions Other bonds, notes, and debentures. Corporate stocks.	32,726 25,936 3,494 2,865 431	47,344 40,712 3,533 2,680 419	57,890 51,542 3,441 2,520 387	64,678 58,693 3,288 2,342 355	73,228 67,104 3,394 2,388 342	82,053 75,896 3,424 2,386 347	89,001 82,422 3,686 2,567 326	96,066 88,933 3,875 2,938 320	90,642 82,998 3,975 3,354 315	81,469 73,575 4,301 3,295 298	77,454 69,155 4,828 3,169 302	76,712 67,960 5,131 3,319 302
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts (inc. rediscounts)	19,923	18,907	17,392	18,844	20,732	21,355	23,379	25,769	26,796	30,740	33,258	37,592
Miscellaneous assets—total. Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures. Other real estate—direct and indirect. All other miscellaneous assets.	1,678 1,060 340 278	1,615 1,048 301 266	1,585 1,022 257 306	1,533 994 207 332	1,497 972 172 353	1,459 940 139 380	1,417 919 115 383	1,444 903 100 441	1,452 900 92 460	1,452 902 85 465	1,462 914 83 465	1,533 937 80 516
Total liabilities and capital accounts	78,709	95,459	102,405	112,246	122,647	134,613	143,456	157,582	150,743	147,365	144,373	152,773
Deposits—total Individuals, partnerships, and corporations—demand Individuals, partnerships, and corporations—time States and political subdivisions. United States Government. Postal savings Interbank. Certified and officers' checks, cash letters of credit, etc.	71,162 39,266 14,889 4,337 1,806 22 10,076 766	87,820 47,128 15,706 4,394 8,215 13 11,145 1,219	94,582 53,423 16,897 4,675 7,765 9 10,681 1,132	104,116 58,346 18,572 4,749 10,068 7 10,705 1,669	114,180 57,364 20,544 4,812 18,865 6 11,038 1,551	125,752 64,149 23,363 4,944 19,862 5 12,074 1,355	134,282 65,508 26,363 5,182 23,583 5 12,401 1,240	147,811 72,606 29,295 5,595 23,841 5 13,884 2,585	140,649 75,405 31,505 6,361 13,046 5 12,007 2,320	137,030 79,903 32,761 6,633 3,047 5 12,320 2,361	133,696 78,091 33,623 7,268 1,355 5 11,243 2,111	141,889 83,738 33,963 7,521 1,433 5 12,670 2,559
Miscellaneous liabilities—total Rediscounts and other borrowed money All other miscellaneous liabilities	594 11 583	583 10 573	594 25 569	676 45 631	757 84 673	871 121 750	833 65 768	1,099 215 884	1,025 83 942	1,047 39 1,008	1,117 60 1,057	1,148 61 1,087
Capital accounts—total Capital stock, notes, and debentures Surplus Undivided profits, including all other capital accounts	6,953 2,859 2,741 1,353	7,056 2,849 2,801 1,406	7,229 2,841 2,887 1,501	7,454 2,875 3,090 1,489	7,710 2,895 3,190 1,625	7,990 2,912 3,402 1,676	8,341 2,978 3,529 1,834	8,672 3,032 3,785 1,855	9,069 3,070 3,933 2,066	9,288 3,142 4,060 2,086	9,560 3,171 4,183 2,206	9,736 3,194 4,317 2,225
Number of banks included	13,403	13,347	13,302	13,274	13,269	13,268	13,282	13,302	13,335	13,359	13,391	13,403

Back figures—See the following Annual Reports: 1946, p. 128; 1945, p. 116.

Table 111. Assets and Liabilities of All Operating Banks in the United States and Possessions, December 31, 1947

Banks grouped by district and state

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

				Assets					Liabilities	and capital	accounts	
District and State	Number	G-11	U.S. Govern-		T 31.	Miscel-	Total		Deposits		Miscel-	Total
District and State	of banks	Cash and due from banks	ment obligations	Other securities	Loans, dis- counts, and overdrafts	laneous assets	2000	Business and personal ¹	Govern- ment ²	Inter- bank³	laneous liabilities	capital accounts
United States and possessions	14,755	38,559	81,623	10,760	43,229	1,836	176,007	140,341	9,322	13,050	1,298	11,996
United States	14,702	38,387	81,185	10,723	43,000	1,778	175,073	139,693	9,119	13,038	1,277	11,946
Possessions	53	172	438	37	229	58	934	648	203	12	21	50
FDIC District												
District 1 District 24 District 3 District 4 District 5 District 6 District 7 District 7 District 9 District 10 District 11 District 125	877 1,219 1,673 1,066 988 1,510 1,495 1,545 1,114 1,615 1,105 548	1,931 10,132 4,173 2,183 1,604 2,599 2,513 3,596 1,150 1,750 1,750 1,750 4,072	7,179 25,066 9,036 4,063 2,409 3,526 5,865 7,342 2,562 2,841 3,333 8,401	1,041 2,754 1,826 462 389 496 698 951 276 356 476 1,035	3,575 13,339 4,529 2,105 1,389 2,393 2,445 3,191 951 1,202 2,261 5,849	162 649 232 100 55 65 84 95 29 33 92 240	13,888 51,940 19,796 8,913 5,846 9,079 11,605 15,175 4,968 6,183 9,017 19,597	11,740 40,552 16,314 7,070 4,457 6,641 9,805 11,818 3,921 4,764 6,679 16,580	372 1,528 861 624 588 615 715 958 381 564 816 1,300	420 4,920 935 600 450 1,282 420 1,477 394 510 1,034 608	107 642 101 49 26 31 37 82 15 17 37	1,249 4,298 1,585 570 325 510 628 840 257 328 451 955
State Alabama Arizona Arkansas California Colorado	222 11 228 202 146	376 92 263 2,793 342	527 162 357 5,835 556	108 21 63 713 50	320 153 152 4,4 67 241	13 6 5 162 6	1,344 434 840 13,970 1,195	1,045 360 672 11,905 990	139 49 64 826 51	78 4 58 427 9 0	6 3 1 133 4	76 18 45 679 60
Connecticut. Delaware. District of Columbia. Florida. Georgia.	188 41 19 185 375	436 106 289 477 512	1,606 247 506 892 669	274 88 41 102 69	667 132 243 336 565	39 6 18 19 17	3,022 579 1,097 1,826 1,832	2,624 470 962 1,385 1,389	73 42 14 209 136	41 4 48 126 189	16 3 6 6 12	268 60 67 100 106
Idaho. Illinois Indiana Iowa. Kansas	48 883 492 662 610	103 3,031 759 565 444	252 6,063 1,658 1,279 802	10 782 167 169 106	97 2,686 629 505 338	3 83 22 12 8	465 12,645 3,235 2,530 1,698	388 9,765 2,653 2,053 1,291	51 750 273 208 229	1,337 128 140 88	1 79 9 3 3	19 714 172 126 87

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Kentucky	388	473	734	72	420	9	1,708	1,326	107	165	7	103
Louisiana	160	525	697	145	350	20	1,737	1,237	198	212	10	80
Maine	96	103	409	65	179	6	762	654	25	9	4	70
Maryland	175	420	1,187	112	402	26	2,147	1,759	104	116	8	160
Massachusetts	378	1,138	4,140	503	2,156	93	8,030	6,670	217	350	70	723
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana	447 680 206 597 112	1,124 767 239 1,294 150	2,578 1,505 321 1,683 327	332 193 110 226 22	1,185 732 168 1,230 83	39 21 6 31 3	5,258 3,218 844 4,464 585	4,491 2,492 638 3,146 470	297 196 104 283 61	169 336 57 772 29	22 12 2 15	279 182 43 248 24
Nebraska	418	381	686	76	248	7	1,398	1,092	66	167	3	70
Nevada	8	30	86	9	49	2	176	144	22	1	1	8
New Hampshire	108	67	282	71	175	4	599	514	16	7	2	60
New Jersey	367	843	2,759	521	1,096	70	5,289	4,545	306	44	24	370
New Mexico	47	92	115	11	80	2	300	234	42	10	1	13
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma	792	9,133	21,929	2,130	12,020	550	45,762	35,373	1,076	4,864	596	3,853
	226	554	816	136	482	19	2,007	1,438	222	227	15	105
	152	114	415	31	51	2	613	492	77	16	1	27
	671	1,723	3,502	502	1,870	67	7,664	6,417	456	306	33	452
	386	508	679	113	327	11	1,638	1,186	195	153	6	98
Oregon. Pennsylvania. Rhode Island. South Carolina. South Dakota.	71	342	686	107	319	20	1,474	1,248	109	39	7	71
	1,002	2,450	5,534	1,324	2,659	165	12,132	9,897	405	629	68	1,133
	29	144	624	97	228	16	1,109	959	32	12	12	94
	150	212	322	46	143	5	728	596	74	22	2	34
	170	119	315	30	85	3	552	467	47	13	1	24
Tennessee	297	569	752	135	591	20	2,067	1,497	161	287	8	114
	887	2,146	2,859	299	1,678	64	6,546	4,848	527	808	23	340
	60	147	245	18	180	3	593	464	50	45	2	32
	78	43	118	31	170	4	366	319	9	1	3	34
	314	468	770	83	604	22	1,947	1,523	130	150	12	132
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	125	535	990	156	599	15	2,295	1,947	143	86	8	111
	182	240	462	44	231	10	987	792	80	37	6	72
	556	630	1,629	199	631	23	3,112	2,661	145	123	6	177
	55	76	118	11	48	1	254	205	23	12	1	13
Possession Alaska American Samoa Guam Hawaii Panama Canal Zone Puerto Rico Virgin Islands	19 1 1 9 4 17 2	21 1 4 93 3 49 1	28 1 25 251 2 129 2	20	15 121 190 1	1 6 27 23	67 2 31 491 33 306 4	56 1 16 398 13 161	5 1 13 60 20 103 1	3	1 1 19	5 1 29 15

Demand and time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations, certified and officers' checks, cash letters of credit, etc. Deposits of the United States Government; and deposits of States and political subdivisions.

Interbank deposits; and postal savings deposits.

Includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Includes Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal Zone.

Back figures-See the following Annual Reports: 1946, pp. 130-131; 1945, pp. 118-119.

Examiners' Evaluation of Insured Commercial Banks

- Table 112. Examiners' appraisal of assets, liabilities, and capital of insured commercial banks examined in 1939-1947
- Table 113. Examiners' appraisal of assets, liabilities, and capital of insured commercial banks examined in 1947

 Banks grouped according to amount of deposits
- Table 114. Examiners' appraisal of assets, liabilities, and capital of insured commercial banks examined in 1947

 Banks grouped by district and State

EVALUATION COMMERCIAL BANKS

The tables in this section present a summary of the evaluation of bank assets and liabilities made by examiners of the Federal supervisory agencies. Since bank examinations are made at various dates during the year, these tables differ from those in the previous sections, which are based on reports submitted by the banks for specified dates. These tables have been prepared from reports of examination available during the year and do not cover precisely the banks examined in that year. The figures for 1947, include 12,719 insured commercial banks operating at the close of the year and 28 banks which ceased operations or were taken over by other banks during the year. Figures for 683 insured banks operating at the close of the year were not included in the tabulations: 8 because they were not engaged in deposit banking, and 675 because reports of examination were, for various reasons, not available for tabulation. For 481 banks the figures are derived from reports of examination made in the last three months of 1946.

Evaluation of Assets

Book value of assets is the net value, after deduction of valuation and premium allowances, at which the assets are carried on the books of the banks at the time of examination.

Assets not on the books represent the determinable sound value of assets which are not included in the bank's statement of assets or are carried at nominal values.

Examiners' deductions from total assets represent the difference between the appraised value and book value of assets shown on the books.

Examiners' deductions (net) from total assets in Table 114 is the difference between examiners' deductions and the determinable sound values of assets not shown on the books.

Appraised value of total assets represents the value of all assets as determined by examiners and is segregated into two groups: (1) not criticized, which represents the appraised value of assets regarded as suitable for bank investment; and (2) substandard, which represents the appraised value of assets believed by the examiners to involve a substantial degree of risk, or to be otherwise undesirable for bank investment. For a description of the procedure followed in examiners' evaluation of assets, see the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1938, pages 61-78. Appraised value of other securities and of loans and discounts does not include assets not shown on the books which are included in the appraised value of fixed and miscellaneous assets.

Evaluation of Liabilities and Capital

Adjusted liabilities include all liabilities shown on the books and such others as have been determined by the examiners.

Book value of capital accounts refers to the net worth or equity of the stockholders (including holders of capital notes and debentures) shown on the books at the time of examination.

Adjusted capital accounts equal book value of total capital accounts plus the value of assets not shown on the books, less examiners' deductions from total assets, and less liabilities not shown on the books. The term "adjusted capital accounts" corresponds to the term "net sound capital" used in the Annual Reports of the Corporation for the vears 1939-1943.

Table 112. Examiners' Appraisal of Assets, Liabilities, and Capital of Insured Commercial Banks Examined in 1939-1947

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Asset, liability, or capital account item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Total assets—book value. Assets not on the books. Examiners' deductions. Appraised value. Not criticized. Substandard.	58,254,425	65,184,983	71,697,320	80,449,956	102,021,738	118,843,675	138,032,336	147,828,793	144,531,287
	38,996	36,777	19,851	20,089	26,346	20,897	20,283	16,017	15,156
	340,697	255,876	174,037	145,741	97,144	54,193	29,354	25,095	35,596
	57,952,724	64,965,884	71,543,134	80,324,304	101,950,940	118,810,379	138,023,265	147,819,715	144,510,847
	54,982,653	62,413,390	69,512,512	78,610,078	100,690,843	117,984,985	137,404,382	147,293,671	143,814,520
	2,970,071	2,552,494	2,030,622	1,714,226	1,260,097	825,394	618,883	526,044	696,327
Cash and due from banks	18,643,164	23,308,292	24,107,119	24,618,882	25,342,868	26,036,187	29,215,660	(1)	31,790,001
U. S. Government obligations—book value Appraised value ³ .	(2) (2)	(2) (2)	(2) (2)	26,799,729 26,807,855	50,067,210 50,073,639	65,089,147 65,096,303	78,783,904 78,794,810	(1) (1)	69,134,182 (4)
Other securities—book value.	21,315,369	22,758,101	25,759,640	6,682,798	6,055,350	5,805,695	6,215,580	(1)	7,890,527
Appraised value.	21,234,173	22,698,345	25,722,984	6,651,951	6,040,897	5,800,937	6,213,954	(1)	7,888,268
Not criticized.	20,027,268	21,659,491	24,970,412	6,034,558	5,578,743	5,499,037	5,954,653	(1)	7,657,623
Substandard.	1,206,905	1,038,854	752,572	617,393	462,154	301,900	259,301	(1)	230,645
Loans and discounts—book value	16,055,860	17,037,342	19,544,145	20,136,352	18,290,697	19,562,561	21,436,642	(1)	33,100,496
Appraised value.	15,898,191	16,924,352	19,467,422	20,071,927	18,251,118	19,539,481	21,424,482	(1)	33,075,357
Not criticized.	14,669,527	15,870,628	18,618,309	19,303,969	17,710,001	19,180,144	21,161,567	(1)	32,653,390
Substandard	1,228,664	1,053,724	849,113	767,958	541,117	359,337	262,915	(1)	421,967
Fixed and miscellaneous assets— book value	2,2 40,032	2,081,248	2,286,416	2,212,195	2,265,613	2,350,085	2,380,550	(1)	2,616,081
Appraised value	2,177,196	2,034,895	2,245,609	2,173,689	2,242,418	2,337,471	2,374,359	(1)	2,623,039
Not criticized.	1,642,694	1,574,979	1,816,672	1,844,814	1,985,592	2,173,314	2,277,692	(1)	2,579,324
Substandard.	534,502	459,916	428,937	328,875	256,826	164,157	96,667	(1)	43,715
Total liabilities—book value. Total deposits. Other liabilities—book value. Liabilities not on the books. Adjusted total liabilities.	51,781,865	58,627,148	65,012,512	73,529,826	94,882,516	111,242,503	129,849,891	139,081,529	135,120,704
	50,976,656	57,919,547	64,218,740	72,755,007	94,087,113	110,177,295	128,263,849	137,221,546	133,169,657
	805,209	707,601	793,772	774,819	795,403	1,065,208	1,586,042	1,859,983	1,951,047
	10,436	12,927	6,084	7,362	4,491	7,563	3,731	4,719	2,635
	51,792,301	58,640,075	65,018,596	73,537,188	94,887,007	111,250,066	129,853,622	139,086,248	135,123,339
Total capital accounts—book value	6,472,560	6,557,835	6,684,808	6,920,130	7,139,222	7,601,172	8,182,445	8,747,264	9,410,583
	38,996	36,777	19,851	20,089	26,346	20,897	20,283	16,017	15,156
	340,697	255,876	174,037	145,741	97,144	54,193	29,354	25,095	35,596
	10,436	12,927	6,084	7,862	4,491	7,563	3,731	4,719	2,635
	6,160,423	6,325,809	6,524,538	6,787,116	7,063,933	7,560,313	8,169,643	8,733,467	9,387,508

MINERS'
EVALUATION
OF INSURED
D COMMERCIA
AL BANK

Adjusted capital accounts per \$100 of— Book capital	\$95.18	\$96.46	\$97.60	\$98.08	\$98.95	\$99.46	\$99.84	\$99.84	\$99.75
	10.63	9.74	9.12	8.45	6.93	6.36	5.92	5.91	6.50
Substandard assets per \$100 of— Appraised value of total assets	5.12	3.93	2.84	2.13	1.24	.69	.45	.36	.48
	48.21	40.35	31.1 2	25.26	17.84	10.92	7.58	6.02	7.42
Substandard loans and discounts per \$100 of— Appraised value of loans and discounts	7.73	6.23	4.36	3.83	2.96	1.84	1.23	(1)	1.28
Number of banks	13,505	13,437	13,308	13,303	13,207	12,983	12,473	12,493	12,747

Not available separately.
 Prior to 1942 U. S. Government obligations not available separately; included under other securities.
 Appraised value is in excess of book value due to the excess of redemption value of U. S. savings bonds not shown on the books over examiners' deductions of unamortized premiums on U. S. Government obligations purchased above par.
 Appraised value not available. Redemption value of U. S. savings bonds not shown on the books included under fixed and miscellaneous assets, while examiners' deductions of unamortized premium on U. S. Government obligations purchased above par included under other securities.

Table 113. Examiners' Appraisal of Assets, Liabilities, and Capital of Insured Commercial Banks Examined in 1947

BANKS GROUPED ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS

		Banks with deposits of—										
Asset, liability, or capital account item	All banks	\$500,000 or less	\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000	\$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000	\$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000	\$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000	More than \$100,000,000			
		(Amounts in thousands of dollars)										
Total assets—book value Assets not on the books Examiners' deductions Appraised value Not criticized Substandard	144,531,287	301,523	1,373,760	4,973,266	13,838,763	12, 723,028	25,318,089	10,921,384	75,081,474			
	15,156	169	879	2,429	3,754	2,088	3,200	872	1,765			
	35,596	292	970	2,006	5,725	4,385	7,662	2,433	12,123			
	144,510,847	301,400	1,373,669	4,973,689	13,836,792	12,720,731	25,313,627	10,919,823	75,071,116			
	143,814,520	297,895	1,362,118	4,943,682	13,758,798	12,650,548	25,181,976	10,871,794	74,747,709			
	696,327	3,505	11,551	30,007	77,994	70,183	131,651	48,029	323,407			
Cash and due from banks	31,790,001	91,778	351,874	1,172,365	3,008,652	2,605,785	5,256,136	2,526,128	16,777,283			
U. S. Government obligations-book value	69,134,182	127,260	658,295	2,498,091	7,002,089	6,458,068	12,841,448	5,320,601	34,228,330			
Other securities—book value	7,890,527	10,369	64,039	270,242	928,272	942,430	1,645,779	561,251	3,468,145			
Appraised value.	7,888,268	10,334	63,976	270,050	927,518	942,070	1,645,290	561,111	3,467,919			
Not criticized.	7,657,623	9,670	62,024	262,767	902,424	917,629	1,601,503	543,107	3,358,499			
Substandard.	230,645	664	1,952	7,283	25,094	24,441	43,787	18,004	109,420			
Loans and discounts—book value	33,100,496	69,740	289,169	996,063	2,787,404	2,596,371	5,261,328	2,358,490	18,741,931			
Appraised value.	33,075,357	69,543	288,340	994,482	2,783,133	2,592,851	5,255,102	2,356,443	18,735,463			
Not criticized.	32,653,390	66,783	279,004	972,458	2,734,017	2,550,955	5,178,833	2,329,240	18,542,100			
Substandard	421,967	2,760	9,336	22,024	49,116	41,896	76,269	27,203	193,363			
Fixed and miscellaneous assets—book value	2,616,081	2,376	10,383	36,505	112,346	120,374	313,398	154,914	1,865,785			
Appraised value	2,623,039	2,485	11,184	38,701	115,400	121,957	315,651	155,540	1,862,121			
Not criticized	2,579,324	2,404	10,921	38,001	111,616	118,111	304,056	152,718	1,841,497			
Substandard	43,715	81	263	700	3,784	3,846	11,595	2,822	20,624			
Total liabilities—book value. Total deposits. Other liabilities—book value. Liabilities not on the books. Adjusted total liabilities.	135,120,704	273,687	1,274,814	4,652,509	12,983,992	11,947,343	23,764,718	10,271,678	69,951,963			
	133,169,657	272,530	1,270,608	4,640,799	12,944,071	11,896,238	23,615,220	10,189,050	68,341,141			
	1,951,047	1,157	4,206	11,710	39,921	51,105	149,498	82,628	1,610,822			
	2,635	47	112	223	442	410	322	1,053	26			
	135,123,339	278,734	1,274,926	4,652,732	12,984,434	11,947,753	23,765,040	10,272,731	69,951,989			

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Total capital accounts—book value	15,156 35,596 2,635	27,836 169 292 47 27,666	98,946 879 970 112 98,743	320,757 2,429 2,006 223 320,957	854,771 3,754 5,725 442 852,358	775,685 2,088 4,385 410 772,978	1,553,371 3,200 7,662 322 1,548,587	649,706 872 2,433 1,053 647,092	5,129,511 1,765 12,123 26 5,119,127
Adjusted capital accounts per \$100 of— Book capital	\$99.75 6.50	\$99.39 9.18	\$99.79 7.19	\$100.06 6.45	\$99.72 6.16	\$99.65 6.08	\$99.69 6.12	\$99.60 5.93	\$99.80 6.82
Substandard assets per \$100 of— Appraised value of total assets	.48 7.42	1.16 12.67	.84 11.70	.60 9.35	.56 9.15	.55 9.08	.52 8.50	.44 7.42	.43 6.32
Substandard loans and discounts per \$100 of Appraised value of loans and discounts	1.28	3.97	3.24	2.21	1.76	1.62	1.45	1.15	1.03
Number of banks	12,747	655	1,611	3,160	4,114	1,707	1,192	144	164

Back figures—See the following Annual Reports: 1946, pp. 134-135, and earlier reports.

Table 114. Examiners' Appraisal of Assets, Liabilities, and Capital of Insured Commercial Banks Examined in 1947

Banks Grouped by Federal Deposit Insurance corporation district and state

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

		Total assets						Total liabilities		Total capital accounts		Substandard assets per \$100 of—	
FDIC District and State	Number of	Book value	Examiners'	Appraised value							capital accounts per \$100 of appraised	Appraised	Adjusted
	banks		deductions (net)1	Total	Not criticized	Sub- standard	Book Adjusted value	Adjusted value	Book value	Adjusted value	value of total assets	value of total assets	capital accounts
United States and possessions	12,747	144,531,287	20,440	144,510,847	143,814,520	696,327	135,120,704	135,123,339	9,410,583	9,387,508	\$ 6.50	\$.48	\$7.42
United States	12,742	144,489,443	20,428	144,469,015	143,772,888	696,127	135,080,922	135,083,556	9,408,521	9,385,459	6.50	.48	7.42
Possessions	5	41,844	12	41,832	41,632	200	39,782	39,783	2,062	2,049	4.90	.48	9.76
FDIC District District 1 District 2 District 3 District 3 District 4 District 5 District 6 District 7 District 7 District 8 District 9 District 10 District 10 District 11 District 123	463 1,016 1,616 983 791 1,398 1,311 1,342 1,010 1,370 987 460	7,202,990 38,765,621 17,325,020 7,707,68 5,292,096 8,346,744 10,390,738 13,622,416 4,247,518 5,660,459 8,127,340 17,842,661	1,179 8,653 3,144 861 542 938 116 124 577 613 1,332 3,515	7,201,811 38,756,968 17,321,876 7,706,823 5,291,554 8,345,806 10,390,622 13,622,292 4,248,095 5,659,846 8,126,008 17,839,146	7,169,328 38,498,810 17,240,677 7,675,969 5,253,453 8,310,858 10,356,120 13,582,414 4,235,011 5,637,265 8,103,560 17,751,055	32,483 258,158 81,199 30,854 38,101 34,948 34,502 39,878 13,084 22,581 22,448 88,091	6,639,220 35,723,165 15,888,093 7,236,954 4,997,359 7,878,284 9,834,632 12,862,318 4,028,111 5,361,226 7,705,320 16,966,022	6,639,225 35,724,544 15,888,205 7,237,089 4,997,444 7,878,505 9,834,716 12,862,373 4,028,157 5,361,658 7,705,358 16,966,065	563,770 3,042,456 1,436,927 470,780 294,737 468,460 556,106 760,098 219,407 299,233 422,020 876,639	562,586 3,032,424 1,433,671 469,734 294,110 555,906 759,919 219,938 298,188 420,650 873,081	7.81 7.82 8.28 6.10 5.56 5.60 5.35 5.38 5.18 5.18 4.89	.45 .67 .47 .40 .72 .42 .33 .29 .31 .40 .28 .49	5.77 8.51 5.66 6.57 12.95 7.48 6.21 5.25 5.95 7.57 5.34 10.09
State Alabama Arizona Arkansas California Colorado	200 10 215 176 138	1,225,568 418,402 786,498 13,346,945 1,109,750	97 134 111 1,826 361	1,225,665 418,268 786,387 13,345,119 1,110,111	1,221,481 414,754 784,490 13,277,352 1,105,600	4,184 3,514 1,897 67,767 4,511	1,155,169 402,273 742,940 12,683,837 1,052,356	1,155,182 402,274 742,955 12,683,859 1,052,401	70,399 16,129 43,558 663,108 57,394	70,483 15,994 43,432 661,260 57,710	5.75 3.82 5.52 4.96 5.20	.34 .84 .24 .51 .41	5.94 21.97 4.37 10.25 7.82
Connecticut Delaware Dist. of Columbia Florida Georgia	92 36 19 161 256	1,259,340 471,999 1,112,319 1,725,211 1,619,842	430 124 199 529 9 1	1,258,910 471,875 1,112,120 1,724,682 1,619,933	1,252,666 465,910 1,108,172 1,708,366 1,609,676	6,244 5,965 3,948 16,316 10,257	1,161,982 426,519 1,046,504 1,634,180 1,525,594	1,161,988 426,534 1,046,504 1,634,187 1,525,644	97,358 45,480 65,815 91,031 94,248	96,927 45,341 65,616 90,495 94,289	7.70 9.61 5.90 5.25 5.82	.50 1.26 .35 .95 .63	6.44 13.16 6.02 18.03 10.88

IdahoIllinoisIndianaIowaKansas	33 844 453 498 448	394,769 11,541,034 2,833,610 2,081,382 1,429,009	27 610 63 486 214	394,742 11,540,424 2,833,547 2,081,868 1,428,795	394,601 11,510,679 2,820,273 2,071,735 1,423,378	141 29,745 13,274 10,133 5,417	379,235 10,885,379 2,677,705 1,976,939 1,356,904	379,235 10,885,413 2,677,733 1,976,960 1,357,035	15,534 655,655 155,905 104,443 72,105	15,507 655,011 155,814 104,908 71,760	3.93 5.68 5.50 5.04 5.02	.04 .26 .47 .49	.91 4.54 8.52 9.66 7.55
KentuckyLouisianaMaineMarylandMassachusetts	362	1,531,757	48	1,531,709	1,525,546	6,163	1,433,721	1,433,750	98,036	97,959	6.40	.40	6.29
	150	1,609,833	18	1,609,815	1,605,331	4,484	1,531,802	1,531,811	78,031	78,004	4.85	.28	5.75
	54	450,163	208	449,955	446,405	3,550	414,582	414,583	35,581	35,372	7.86	.79	10.04
	164	1,535,654	32	1,535,622	1,531,296	4,326	1,439,213	1,439,254	96,441	96,368	6.28	.28	4.49
	177	4,324,383	96	4,324,479	4,312,266	12,213	3,989,198	3,989,200	335,185	335,279	7.75	.28	3.64
Michigan	380	4,773,426	309	4,773,117	4,761,378	11,739	4,528,976	4,529,015	244,450	244,102	5.11	.25	4.81
Minnesota	604	2,729,383	40 3	2,729,786	2,720,534	9,252	2,572,568	2,572,590	156,815	157,196	5.76	.34	5.89
Mississippi	174	721,475	201	721,274	713,930	7,344	682,416	682,431	39,059	38,843	5.39	1.02	18.91
Missouri	532	4,121,421	251	4,121,170	4,107,478	13,692	3,902,013	3,902,049	219,408	219,121	5.32	.33	6.25
Montana	110	556,385	39	556,424	554,634	1,790	533,622	533,627	22,763	22,797	4.10	.32	7.85
Nebraska	357	1,326,832	175	1,327,007	1,324,438	2,569	1,263,480	1,263,576	$\begin{array}{c} 63,352 \\ 7,505 \\ 21,712 \\ 296,425 \\ 12,518 \end{array}$	63,431	4.78	.19	4.05
Nevada	8	171,686	52	171,634	170,829	805	164,181	164,181		7,453	4.34	.47	10.80
New Hampshire	57	228,781	191	228,590	226,433	2,157	207,069	207,069		21,521	9.41	.94	10.02
New Jersey	334	4,553,514	1,151	4,552,363	4,494,308	58,055	4,257,089	4,257,314		295,049	6.48	1.28	19.68
New Mexico	45	277,143	299	276,844	274,854	1,990	264,625	264,629		12,215	4.41	.72	16.29
New York	645	33,735,725	7,378	33,728,347	33,534,301	194,046	31,035,493	31,036,632	2,700,232	2,691,715	7.98	.58	7.21
North Carolina	214	1,677,308	9	1,677,299	1,670,185	7,114	1,585,841	1,585,869	91,467	91,430	5.45	.42	7.78
North Dakota	134	473,354	64	473,418	472,726	692	455,135	455,145	18,219	18,273	3.86	.15	3.79
Ohio	636	7,027,065	1,041	7,026,024	7,005,397	20,627	6,600,484	6,600,499	426,581	425,525	6.06	.29	4.85
Oklahoma	372	1,568,205	813	1,567,392	1,558,576	8,816	1,474,085	1,474,233	94,120	93,159	5.94	.56	9.46
Oregon	980 13 112 162	1,348,740 10,297,955 672,696 618,191 488,396	272 2,103 51 88 71	1,348,468 10,295,852 672,645 618,279 488,467	1,345,067 10,235,280 670,224 616,713 487,117	3,401 60,572 2,421 1,566 1,350	1,283,581 9,287,609 624,359 590,716 466,786	1,283,583 9,287,706 624,359 590,733 466,795	65,159 1,010,346 48,337 27,475 21,610	64,885 1,008,146 48,286 27,546 21,672	4.81 9.79 7.18 4.46 4.44	.25 .59 .36 .25	5.24 6.01 5.01 5.69 6.23
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia	289	1,907,068	528	1,906,540	1,893,344	13,196	1,799,610	1,799,751	107,458	106,789	5.60	.69	12.36
	782	5,821,962	881	5,821,081	5,808,621	12,460	5,506,620	5,506,644	315,342	314,437	5.40	.21	3.96
	57	556,780	40	556,740	555,612	1,128	526,711	526,714	30,069	30,026	5.39	.20	3.76
	70	267,627	395	267,232	261,334	5,898	242,030	242,031	25,597	25,201	9.43	2.21	23.40
	301	1,839,191	559	1,838,632	1,828,339	10,293	1,715,401	1,715,426	123,790	123,206	6.70	.56	8.35
Washington	118	1,986,280	1,286	1,984,994	1,970,253	14,741	1,892,759	1,892,774	93,521	92,220	4.65	.74	15.98
West Virginia	173	925,021	150	924,871	921,264	3,607	859,279	859,303	65,742	65,568	7.09	.39	5.50
Wisconsin	478	2,783,702	256	2,783,958	2,774,469	9,489	2,627,951	2,627,968	155,751	155,990	5.60	.34	6.08
Wyoming	55	226,663	122	226,541	225,273	1,268	214,401	214,413	12,262	12,128	5.35	.56	10.46

Examiners' deductions (net) is net of assets not on the books. Figures in italics represent excess of appraised value of assets over book value.
 Includes 1 national bank in the Virgin Islands, not a member of the Federal Reserve System.
 Includes 3 national banks in Alaska and 1 State bank in Hawaii, not members of the Federal Reserve System.

EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND DIVIDENDS OF INSURED BANKS

- Table 115. Earnings, expenses, and dividends of insured commercial banks, 1934, 1941-1947
- Table 116. Ratios of earnings, expenses, and dividends of insured commercial banks, 1934, 1941-1947
- Table 117. Earnings, expenses, and dividends of insured commercial banks, 1947

 By class of bank
- Table 118. Ratios of earnings, expenses, and dividends of insured commercial banks, 1947

 By class of bank
- Table 119. Earnings, expenses, and dividends of insured commercial banks operating throughout 1947

 Banks grouped according to amount of deposits
- Table 120. Ratios of earnings, expenses, and dividends of insured commercial banks operating throughout 1947

 Banks grouped according to amount of deposits
- Table 121. Amounts and ratios of earnings, expenses, and dividends of insured commercial banks, 1947

 By State
- Table 122. Earnings, expenses, and dividends of insured mutual savings banks, 1934, 1941-1947
- Table 123. Ratios of earnings, expenses, and dividends of insured mutual savings banks, 1934, 1941-1947

Reports of earnings, expenses, and dividends are submitted to the Federal supervisory agencies on either a cash or an accrual basis.

Earnings data are included for all insured banks operating at the end of the respective years, unless indicated otherwise. In addition, appropriate adjustments have been made for banks in operation during part of the year but not at the end of the year.

Averages of assets and liabilities shown in Tables 115-118 and 121-123 are based upon figures at the beginning, middle, and end of each year, as reported by banks operating on those dates. Consequently, the asset and liability averages are not strictly comparable with the earnings data, but the differences are not large enough to affect the totals significantly. Some further incomparability is also introduced into the data by class of bank by shifts between those classes during the year.

Assets and liabilities shown in Table 119, and utilized for computation of ratios shown in Table 120, are for the identical banks to which the earnings data pertain. For national banks and State banks members of the Federal Reserve System, assets and liabilities are as of December 31, 1947, and for other banks, are averages of beginning, middle, and end of the year.

Sources of data:

National banks, and State banks not members of the Federal Reserve System in the District of Columbia: Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

State banks members of the Federal Reserve System: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Other insured banks: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Table 115. EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND DIVIDENDS OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1934, 1941-1947
(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Earnings or expense item	1934	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Current operating earnings—total	1,518,449	1,729,901	1,790,692	1,959,481	2,214,905	2,482,278	2,862,875	3,097,670
United States Government obligationsOther securities.	550,092	509,175	610,298	861,412	1,090,253	1,132,977 167,198	1,218,517 176,620	1,079,535 179,408
Interest and discount on loans	690,601	847, 8 32	$804,717 \\ 12.084$	692,305 13,513	680,708 17,320	707,738 18,860	936,554 14,564	1,263,788 18,386
Service charges on deposit accounts	34,609	139,698	84,309	95,332	107,375	109,789	124,696	147,761
and exchange charges Trust department Other current operating earnings	41,139 78,190 123,818	(1) 283,196	55,148 100,652 123,484	67,533 104,710 124,676	78,485 112,486 128,278	90,617 120,317 134,782	97,995 140,340 153,589	97,264 144,734 166,794
Current operating expenses—total. Salaries—officers. Salaries and wages—employees. Fees paid to directors and members of executive, discount,	² 1,114,167 402,038	$ \begin{cases} 21,215,766 \\ 211,311 \\ 302,627 \end{cases} $	1,222,157 219,388 333,171	1,256,025 225,142 356,958	1,356,680 240,354 386,346	1,522,778 266,018 424,881	1,762,634 309,220 521,709	1,981,787 344,845 602,266
Interest on time and savings deposits. Interest and discount on borrowed money	302,603 7,324	13,151 190,256 374	$\begin{array}{c} 11,541 \\ 174,674 \\ 336 \end{array}$	11,775 163,900 502	12,907 186,773 1,112	$\begin{array}{c} 14,610 \\ 233,321 \\ 2,448 \end{array}$	16,936 268,624 2,364	18,954 298,274 2,656
Taxes other than on net income	274,043	2103,371	97,085	99,915	97,307	98,683	96,314	103,516
fixtures Other current operating expenses	³ 47,747 280,412	³64,414 330,262	39,917 346,045	40,008 357,825	41,845 390,036	40,329 442,488	40,850 506,617	42,276 569,000
Net current operating earnings	2404,282	² 514,135	568,535	703,456	858,225	959,500	1,100,241	1,115,883
Recoveries and profits—total. Recoveries on securities. Profits on securities sold or redeemed Recoveries on loans. All other	292,027 ^{457,994} ^{4148,345} ^{52,874} ^{32,814}	324,453 73,589 145,189 70,947 34,728	222,775 55,947 66,457 68,546 31,825	353,015 91,891 103,143 85,664 72,317	361,726 92,778 129,834 84,224 54,890	509,329 122,364 266,764 67,014 53,187	408,608 59,515 208,700 74,499 65,894	262,042 45,360 100,189 67,687 48,806
Losses and charge-offs—total. On securities. On loans. All other	1,033,278 391,547 552,857 88,874	333,966 161,073 103,868 69,025	271,118 120,614 80,647 69,857	290,645 116,383 75,223 99,039	265,881 110,439 70,090 85,352	264,122 132,870 55,901 75,351	283,175 132,254 71,253 79,668	294,286 118,498 120,370 55,418

Net profits before income taxes	2-336,969	2504,622	520,192	765,826	954,070	1,204,707	1,225,674	1,083,639
Taxes on net income—total	63,000 (1) (1)	⁶ 50,000 (1) (1)	79,541 (¹)	127,865 114,316 13,549	202,821 187,032 15,789	298,795 277,538 21,257	323,328 301,048 22,280	302,242 283,046 19,196
Net profits after taxes	-339,969	454,622	440,651	637,961	751,249	905,912	902,346	781,397
Dividends and interest on capital—total	187,769	253,396	227,608	233,490	253,193	274,438	298,983	315,215
Dividends declared on preferred stock and interest paid on capital notes and debentures	17,796 169,973	17,563 235,833	14,523 213,085	14,324 219,166	13,645 239,548	11,769 262,669	8,345 290,638	5,981 309,234
Net additions to capital from profits	-527,738	201,226	213,043	404,471	498,056	631,474	603,363	466,182
Assets—total Cash and due from banks U. S. Government obligations. Other securities Loans and discounts All other assets.	44,941,293 10,272,448 11,075,592 6,259,203 14,901,832 2,432,218	73,510,130 25,693,758 19,160,565 6,997,406 19,857,387 1,801,014	83,666,451 25,922,701 29,231,826 6,802,771 20,030,625 1,678,528	103,370,189 26,774,094 50,315,698 6,321,794 18,380,838 1,577,765	123,168,863 28,042,727 67,231,161 6,088,482 20,310,112 1,496,381	145,217,438 31,236,090 82,417,236 6,623,089 23,500,772 1,440,251	151,896,770 33,286,775 81,835,381 7,556,923 27,768,296 1,449,395	148,170,261 34,279,792 70,229,835 8,315,081 33,863,334 1,482,219
Liabilities and capital—total Total deposits. Demand deposits. Time and savings deposits. Borrowings and other liabilities. Total capital accounts	44,941,293 37,424,125 24,823,179 12,600,946 1,319,221 6,197,947	73,51 0,130 66,168,797 50,327,462 15,841,335 578,370 6,762,963	83,666,451 76,134,514 60,245,967 15,888,547 580,544 6,951,393	103,370,189 95,506,221 77,878,606 17,627,615 617,535 7,246,433	123,168,863 114,682,390 93,267,114 21,415,276 768,280 7,718,193	145,217,438 135,948,387 108,968,917 26,979,470 934,381 8,334,670	151,896,770 141,829,678 109,890,600 31,939,078 1,057,079 9,010,013	148,170,261 137,537,907 108,159,254 84,378,653 1,104,386 9,527,968
Number of active officers, December 31	(1) (1)	57,067 211,115	54,925 216,473	55,309 225,647	56,494 229,377	59,119 245,275	62,697 271,395	65,740 284,072
Number of banks, December 317	14,137	13,427	13,347	13,274	13,268	13,302	13,359	13,403

1 Not available.

4 Estimated; profits on securities sold were not reported separately from recoveries on securities by banks not submitting reports to the FDIC.

5 Estimated; based upon Bureau of Internal Revenue figures of income taxes paid by national banks for 1934, and paid by all banks and trust companies for 1941. Banks

Note: Minus (-) indicates net loss.

Back figures-See the Annual Report for 1941, pp. 158-159.

Differs from reported figures as a result of the estimate made of taxes on net income. See footnote 5.
 In 1934; and for banks not submitting reports to FDIC in 1941, consists of regular and extraordinary depreciation allowances on banking house, furniture and fixtures.
 In 1941 for banks submitting reports to FDIC, consists of regular depreciation allowances on banking house, furniture and fixtures plus other expenses of occupancy and maintenance of banking quarters.

submitting reports to the FDIC have reported income taxes separately since 1986.

Asset and liability items are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year.

In 1934 excludes 1 and in 1941, 3 trust companies not engaged in deposit banking, which submit reports to FDIC.

Table 116. RATIOS OF EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND DIVIDENDS OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1934, 1941-1947

Earnings or expense item	1934	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Amounts per \$100 of current operating earnings:	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
Interest and dividends on:	420000	V	V		•	45.04	42.56	34.85
United States Government obligations	36.23	29.43	34.08	43.96	49.22	45.64 6.74	6.17	5.79
Income on loans	45.48	49.01	45.61	36.02	31.52	29.27	33.22	41.39
Service charges on deposit accounts	2.28	8.08	4.71	4.87	4.85	4.42	4.36	4.77
Other service charges, commissions, fees, and collection and exchange charges	2.71	0.00	3.08	3.45	3.54	3.65	3.42	3.14
Other current operating earnings	13.30	13.48	12.52	11.70	10.87	10.28	10.27	10.06
Current operating expenses—total	173.38	170.28	68.25	64.10	61.25	61.35	61.57	63.98
Salaries, wages, and fees	26.48	30.47	31.50	30.31	28.88	28.42	29.62	31.19
Interest on time and savings deposits	19.93	11.00	9.76	8.36 5.10	8.43 4.39	9.40 3.98	9.38 3.36	9.68 3.34
Taxes other than on net income	14.88	15.98	5.42	5.10	4.59	3.30	3.00	
fixtures	23.14	23.72	2.23	2.04	1.89	1.62	1.43	1.30
Other current operating expenses	18.95	19.11	19.34	18.29	17.66	17.93	17.78	18.46
Net current operating earnings	126.62	129.72	31.75	35.90	38.75	38.65	38.43	36.02
Amounts per \$100 of total assets ³								
urrent operating earnings—total	3.38	2.35	2.14	1.90	1.80	1.71	1.88 1.16	2.09 1.34
Current operating expenses—total	12.48 1.90	11.65 1.70	1.46	1.22	1.10 .70	1.05	.72	.75
Recoveries and profits—total	.65	.44	.26	.34	.29	.35	.27	.1
losses and charge-offs—total	2.30	.45	.32	.28	.22	.18	.18	.2
Net profits before income taxes	175 76	1.69	.62	.74	.77	.83	.81 .59	.73
Net pronts after income taxes	76	.62	.00	.02	.01			
Amounts per \$100 of total capital accounts ³					44.40	44 -4	12.21	11.7
Vet current operating earnings	16.52 4.71	17.60 4.80	8.18 3.20	9.71 4.87	11.12 4.69	11.51 6.11	4.53	2.7
cosses and charge-offs—total	16.67	4.93	3.90	4.01	3.45	3.16	3.14	3.0
let profits before income taxes	1-5.44	17.47	7.48	10.57	12.36	14.46	13.60	11.3 3.1
Taxes on net income	4.05 -5.49	4.75 6.72	1.14 6.34	1.75 8.82	2.63 9.73	3.59 10.87	3.59 10.01	3.1 8.2
Vet profits after income taxes	$\frac{-5.49}{3.03}$	3.75	3.28	3.23	3.28	3.29	3.32	3.3
Net additions to capital from profits	-8.52	2.97	3.06	5.59	6.45	7.58	6.69	4.8

Special ratios ³ Income on loans per \$100 of loans Income on securities per \$100 of securities. Service charges per \$100 of demand deposits. Interest paid per \$100 of time and savings deposits.	4.63 3.17 .14 2.40	$ \begin{array}{c} 4.27 \\ 1.95 \\ 1.20 \end{array} $	4.08 1.69 .14 1.10	3.85 1.52 .12 .93	3.44 1.49 .12 .87	3.09 1.46 .10 .87	3.43 1.56 .11 .84	3.79 1.60 .14 .87
Assets and liabilities per \$100 of total assets ³ Assets—total Cash and due from banks U.S. Government obligations. Other securities Loans and discounts All other assets.	100.00 22.86 24.64 13.93 33.16 5.41	100.00 34.95 26.07 9.52 27.01 2.45	100.00 30.98 34.94 8.13 23.94 2.01	100.00 25.91 48.70 6.11 17.75 1.53	100.00 22.77 54.59 4.94 16.49 1.21	100.00 21.51 56.76 4.56 16.18 .99	160.00 21.91 53.88 4.98 18.28	100.00 23.14 47.40 5.61 22.85 1.00
Liabilities and capital—total Total deposits. Demand deposits Time and savings deposits Borrowings and other liabilities Total capital accounts	100.00 83.27 55.23 28.04 2.94 13.79	100.00 90.01 68.46 21.55 .79 9.20	100.00 91.00 72.01 18.99 .69 8.31	100.00 92.39 75.39 17.00 .60 7.01	100.00 93.11 75.72 17.39 .62 6.27	100.00 93.62 75.04 18.58 .64 5.74	100.00 93.37 72.34 21.03 .70 5.93	100.00 92.82 69.62 23.20 .75 6.43
Number of banks, December 316	14,137	13,427	13,347	13,274	13,268	13,302	13,359	13,403

¹ Differs from reported figures as a result of the estimate made of taxes on net income. See footnote 4.
² In 1934; and for banks not submitting reports to FDIC in 1941, consists of regular and extraordinary depreciation allowances on banking house, furniture and fixtures.

In 1941 for banks submitting reports to FDIC, consists of regular depreciation allowances on banking house, furniture and fixtures plus other expenses of occupancy and maintenance of banking quarters.

³ Asset and liability items are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year.

⁴ Estimated; based upon Bureau of Internal Revenue figures of income taxes paid by national banks for 1934, and paid by all banks and trust companies for 1941. Banks submitting reports to the FDIC have reported income taxes separately since 1936.

⁵ Not available.

⁶ In 1934 excludes 1 and in 1941, 3 trust companies not engaged in deposit banking, which submit reports to FDIC. Note: Minus (-) indicates net loss.

Table 117. Earnings, Expenses, and Dividends of Insured Commercial Banks, 1947 by class of bank

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

		Members F.	R. System	Not	Operating	Operating	
Earnings or expense item	Total	National	State	members F. R. System	throughout the year	less than full year ¹	
Current operating earnings—total	3,097,670	1,719,288	858,933	519,449	3,082,187	15,483	
United States Government obligations Other securities Interest and discount on loans Service charges and other fees on bank's loans Service charges and other fees on bank's loans	1,079,535 179,408 1,263,788 18,386 147,761	617,990 104,951 704,508 9,933 83,013	302,585 44,183 324,241 4,921 36,241	158,960 30,274 235,039 3,532 28,507	1,075,365 178,576 1,259,432 18,339 147,109	4,170 832 4,356 47 652	
Other service charges, commissions, fees, and collection and exchange charges. Trust department. Other current operating earnings.	97,264 144,734 166,794	42,805 55,052 101,036	22,990 80,880 42,892	31,469 8,802 22,866	96,807 141,171 165,388	$\begin{array}{c} 4 & 7 \\ 3,563 \\ 1,406 \end{array}$	
Current operating expenses—total	1,981,787 344,845 602,266	1,076,831 177,694 331,849	572,836 91,720 195,638	332,120 75,431 74,779	1,970,193 342,688 599,039	11,594 2,157 3,227	
Interest on time and savings deposits Interest and discount on borrowed money Taxes other than on net income Recurring depreciation on banking house, furniture and fixtures. Other current operating expenses	18,954 298,274 2,656 103,516 42,276 569,000	9,168 162,208 1,354 58,942 24,043 311,573	4,561 73,584 1,107 28,992 10,793 166,441	5,225 62,482 195 15,582 7,440 90,986	18,872 296,961 2,652 102,928 42,024 565,029	82 1,313 4 588 252 3,971	
Net current operating earnings	1,115,883	642,457	286,097	187,329	1,111,994	3,889	
Recoveries and profits—total. Recoveries on securities. Profits on securities sold or redeemed Recoveries on loans. All other	262,042 45,360 100,189 67,687 48,806	160,555 25,569 61,409 43,595 29,982	71,494 14,789 28,225 15,484 12,996	29,993 5,002 10,555 8,608 5,828	259,688 44,3 8 99,355 67,530 48,465	2,354 1,022 834 157 341	

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Losses and charge-offs—total. On securities. On loans. All other	294,286 118,498 120,370 55,418	168,505 69,748 73,234 25,523	82,672 31,568 29,419 21,685	43,109 17,182 17,717 8,210	292,603 117,582 120,123 54,948	1,683 966 247 470
Net profits before income taxes	1,083,639	634,507	274,919	174,213	1,079,079	4,560
Taxes on net income—total	302,242 283,046 19,196	182,409 172,266 10,143	74,109 67,215 6,894	45,724 43,565 2,159	300,896 281,755 19,141	1,346 1,291 55
Net profits after taxes	781,397	452,098	200,810	128,489	778,183	3,214
Dividends and interest on capital—total	315,215	183,123	97,819	34,273	314,260	955
Dividends declared on preferred stock and interest paid on capital notes and debentures	5,981 309,234	1,369 181,754	2,935 94,884	1,677 32,596	5,909 308,351	72 883
Net additions to capital from profits	466,182	268,975	102,991	94,216	463,923	2,259
Average assets and liabilities ² Assets—total Cash and due from banks U. S. Government obligations Other securities Loans and discounts All other assets	148,170,261 34,279,792 70,229,835 8,315,081 33,863,334 1,482,219	85,297,787 20,459,070 39,867,710 4,972,624 19,154,603 843,780	42,717,345 9,914,101 20,172,397 1,984,828 10,169,087 476,932	20,155,129 3,906,621 10,189,728 1,357,629 4,539,644 161,507		
Liabilities and capital—total Total deposits. Demand deposits. Time and savings deposits. Borrowings and other liabilities Total capital accounts	148,170,261 137,537,907 103,159,254 34,378,653 1,104,386 9,527,968	85,297,787 79,314,689 60,373,574 18,941,115 702,234 5,280,864	42,717,345 39,380,169 80,481,881 8,948,188 328,145 3,009,031	20,155,129 18,843,049 12,353,699 6,489,350 74,007 1,238,073		
Number of active officers, December 3	65,740 284, 072	31,549 155,218	13,401 85,772	20,790 43,082	65,326 282,658	414 1,414
Number of banks, December 31	13,403	5,005	1,915	6,483	13,290	113

Includes banks operating less than full year and trust companies not engaged in deposit banking.
 Asset and liability items are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year.

Back figures - See Table 115, p. 132. See also the Annual Report for 1946, pp. 144-145, and earlier reports.

Table 118. Ratios of Earnings, Expenses, and Dividends of Insured Commercial Banks, 1947

BY CLASS OF BANK

		Members F. I	R. System	Not members	
Earnings or expense item	Total	National	State	F. R. System	
Amounts per \$100 of current operating earnings Current operating earnings—total	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	
United States Government obligations Other securities Income on loans Service charges on deposit accounts Other service charges, commissions, fees and collection and exchange charges Other current operating earnings	34.85	35.94	35.23	30.60	
	5.79	6.10	5.14	5.83	
	41.39	41.56	38.32	45.92	
	4.77	4.83	4.22	5.49	
	3.14	2.49	2.68	6.06	
	10.06	9.08	14.41	6.10	
Current operating expenses—total Salaries, wages, and fees Interest on time and savings deposits Taxes other than on net income Recurring depreciation on banking house, furniture and fixtures Other current operating expenses.	63.98	62.63	66.69	63.92	
	31.19	30.17	33.98	29.92	
	9.63	9.43	8.57	12.02	
	3.34	3.43	3.37	3.00	
	1.36	1.40	1.26	1.43	
	18.46	18.20	19.51	17.55	
Net current operating earnings	36.02	37.37	33.31	36.08	
Amounts per \$100 of total assets¹ Current operating earnings—total. Current operating expenses—total Net current operating earnings. Recoveries and profits—total. Losses and charge-offs—total Net profits before income taxes. Net profits after income taxes.	2.09	2.01	2.01	2.58	
	1.34	11.26	1.34	1.65	
	.75	.75	.67	.93	
	.18	.19	.17	.14	
	.20	.20	.20	.21	
	.73	.74	.64	.86	
Amounts per \$100 of total capital accounts¹ Net current operating earnings. Recoveries and profits—total Losses and charge-offs—total Net profits before income taxes. Taxes on net income. Net profits after income taxes. Cash dividends declared Net additions to capital from profits.	11.71	12.17	9.51	15.13	
	2.75	3.04	2.38	2.42	
	3.09	3.19	2.75	3.48	
	11.37	12.02	9.14	14.07	
	3.17	3.46	2.47	3.69	
	8.20	8.56	6.67	10.38	
	3.31	3.47	3.25	2.77	
	4.89	5.09	3.42	7.61	

Special ratios¹ Income on loans per \$100 of loans Income on securities per \$100 of securities. Service charges per \$100 of demand deposits. Interest paid per \$100 of time and savings deposits.	1 60	3.73 1.61 .14 .86	3.24 1.57 .12 .82	5.26 1.64 .23 .96
Assets and liabilities per \$100 of total assets¹ Assets—total Cash and due from banks U. S. Government obligations Other securities Loans and discounts All other assets	100.00 23.14 47.40 5.61 22.85 1.00	100.00 23.99 46.73 5.83 22.46 .99	100.00 23.20 47.22 4.65 23.81 1.12	100.00 19.38 50.56 6.74 22.52 .80
Liabilities and capital—total Total deposits. Demand deposits Time and savings deposits. Borrowings and other liabilities Total capital accounts	92.82 69.62	100.00 92.99 70.78 22.21 .82 6.19	100.00 92.19 71.24 20.95 .77 7.04	100.00 93.49 61.29 \$2.20 .37 6.14
Number of banks, December 31	13,403	5,005	1,915	6,483

¹ Asset and liability items are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year. Back figures—See Table 116, p. 134. See also the Annual Report for 1946, pp. 146-147, and earlier reports.

Table 119. Earnings, Expenses, and Dividends of Insured Commercial Banks Operating Throughout 1947

Banks grouped according to amount of deposits

					Banks with	deposits of—	.2		
Earnings or expense item	All banks ¹	\$500,000 or less	\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000	\$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000	to	\$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000	More than \$100,000,000
				(Amount	s in thousand	s of dollars)			
Current operating earnings—total	3,082,187	5,722	35,735	123,144	347,639	314,405	594,110	223,732	1,437,700
Interest and dividends on: United States Government obligations. Other securities Interest and discount on loans. Service charges and other fees on bank's loans. Service charges on deposit accounts. Other service charges, commissions, fees and collection and exchange charges. Trust department. Other current operating earnings.	1,075,365 178,576 1,259,432 18,339 147,109 96,807 141,171 165,388 1,970,193	1,182 170 3,204 113 293 598 2 160	10,813 1,497 17,905 200 1,954 3,165 12 689	39,310 6,349 57,724 538 6,966 9,171 136 2,950	117,453 21,205 157,583 1,486 20,542 18,221 1,484 9,715	107,590 20,380 138,867 1,327 20,202 11,539 3,627 10,873	208,268 36,357 241,459 2,705 37,448 17,308 19,935 30,630 393,022	75,895 10,366 87,849 1,431 11,074 5,183 13,345 18,589	515,354 82,252 554,841 10,589 48,630 31,622 102,630 91,782
Current operating expenses—total	342,688 599,039	3,670 1,499 416	22,152 8,108 2,824	23,855 11,300	55,680 40,539	41,610 46,706	66,401 111,240	152,123 23,010 49,845	122,525 336,169
discount, and other committees. Interest on time and savings deposits. Interest and discount on borrowed money. Taxes other than on net income. Recurring depreciation on banking house, furniture	18,872 296,961 2,652 102,928	78 311 7 216	493 2,930 24 1,049	1,725 12,611 56 3,768	4,554 40,507 159 11,629	3,281 39,447 160 10,531	4,246 69,807 316 20,499	1,097 20,173 259 8,152	3,398 111,175 1,671 47,084
and fixtures	42,024 565,029	75 1,068	490 6,234	1,792 19,998	5,556 55,733	5,173 53,053	9,949 110,564	3,866 45,721	15,123 272,658
Net current operating earnings	1,111,994	2,052	13,583	48,039	133,282	114,444	201,088	71,609	527,897
Recoveries and profits—total. Recoveries on securities Profits on securities sold or redeemed Recoveries on loans. All other.	259,688 44,338 99,355 67,530 48,465	235 20 47 108 60	1,754 178 423 788 365	6,065 1,009 1,736 2,040 1,280	19,377 3,319 6,736 5,601 3,721	20,544 3,870 7,929 5,056 3,689	46,083 8,705 17,249 11,584 8,545	16,787 2,394 7,220 3,747 3,426	148,843 24,843 58,015 38,606 27,379
Losses and charge-offs—total. On securities. On loans. All other.	292,603 117,532 120,123 54,948	393 63 248 82	2,397 806 1,215 376	8,047 3,224 3,599 1,224	25,486 11,245 9,958 4,283	25,328 11,650 9,000 4,678	51,201 23,880 17,132 10,189	21,659 8,819 7,234 5,606	158,092 57,845 71,737 28,510

Net profits before income taxes	1,079,079	1,894	12,940	46,057	127,173	109,660	195,970	66,737	518,648
Taxes on net income—total	300,896 281,755 19,141	358 334 24	2,226 2,078 148	8,626 8,098 528	30,040 28,651 1,389	34,419 33,130 1,289	62,652 60,021 2,631	21,540 20,581 959	141,035 128,862 12,173
Net profits after taxes	778,183	1,536	10,714	37,431	97,133	75,241	133,318	45,197	377,613
Dividends and interest on capital—total Dividends declared on preferred stock and interest	314,260	427	2,651	9,305	25,418	22,269	44,480	17,732	191,978
paid on capital notes and debentures	5,909 308,351	14 413	2,568	237 9,068	670 24,748	809 21,4 60	1,473 43,007	890 16,842	1,733 190,245
Net additions to capital from profits	463,923	1,109	8,063	28,126	71,715	52,972	88,838	27,465	185,635
Average assets and liabilities ³ Assets—total Cash and due from banks U. S. Government obligations. Other securities Loans and discounts All other assets.	151,702,937 36,640,980 67,874,940 8,626,284 37,036,038 1,524,695	185,129 57,193 75,239 6,331 45,136 1,230	1,377,214 354,920 661,778 64,933 288,749 6,834	5,032,793 1,193,181 2,502,320 280,986 1,030,737 25,569	14,713,916 3,264,398 7,250,847 999,145 3,108,235 91,291	13,453,575 2,851,953 6,503,576 1,053,997 2,942,247 101,802	26,697,208 5,992,694 12,807,795 1,822,574 5,798,537 275,608	10,681,947 2,685,799 4,797,963 543,184 2,519,602 135,399	79,561,155 20,240,842 33,275,422 3,855,134 21,302,795 886,962
Total deposits	151,702,937 140,906,026 106,254,983 \$4,651,043 1,143,690 9,653,221	185,129 166,272 136,996 29,276 695 18,162	1,377,214 1,274,916 984,902 290,014 2,938 99,360	5,032,793 4,703,048 3,410,740 1,292,308 9,355 320,390	14,713,916 13,778,672 9,441,079 4,387,598 33,042 902,202	13,453,575 12,600,027 8,084,448 4,515,579 43,826 809,722	26,697,208 24,965,107 16,539,321 8,425,786 118,094 1,614,007	10,681,947 9,992,301 7,447,916 2,544,385 65,301 624,345	79,561,155 73,425,683 60,209,581 13,216,102 870,439 5,265,033
Number of active officers, December 31	65,326 282,658	823 470	3,639 2,674	8,684 8,845	15,516 26,004	9,004 26,011	10,641 56,673	3,088 24,166	13,931 137,815
Number of banks, December 31	13,290	453	1,711	3,286	4,437	1,817	1,264	144	178

Back figures-See the Annual Report for 1946, pp. 148-149, and earlier reports.

¹ This group of banks is the same as the group shown in Table 117 under the heading "Operating throughout the year."

² Deposits are as of December 31, 1947.

³ Asset and liability items are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year for banks submitting reports to FDIC and are as of December 31, 1947, for banks not submitting reports to FDIC.

Table 120. Ratios of Earnings, Expenses, and Dividends of Insured Commercial Banks Operating Throughout 1947

Banks grouped according to amount of deposits

					Banks with	deposits of	.2		
Earnings or expense item	All banks ¹	\$500,000 or less	\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000	\$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000	to	\$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000	More than \$100,000,000
Amounts per \$100 of current operating earnings									
Current operating earnings—total Interest and dividends on:	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
United States Government obligations Other securities Income on loans Service charges on deposit accounts Other service charges, commissions, fees and collection	34.89 5.79 41.46 4.77	20.66 2.97 57.97 5.12	28.86 4.19 50.66 5.47	31.92 5.15 47.31 5.66	33.79 6.10 45.74 5.91	34.22 6.48 44.59 6.43	35.06 6.12 41.10 6.30	33.92 4.63 39.91 4.95	35.85 5.72 39.33 3.38
other service charges, commissions, fees and confection and exchange charges. Other current operating earnings	$\frac{3.14}{9.95}$	10.45 2.83	8.86 1.96	7.45 2.51	5.24 3.22	3.67 4.61	2.91 8.51	$\frac{2.32}{14.27}$	$\frac{2.20}{13.52}$
Current operating expenses—total. Salaries, wages, and fees. Interest on time and savings deposits. Taxes other than on net income. Recurring depreciation on banking house, furniture	63.92 31.17 9.63 3.34	64.14 34.83 5.44 3.77	61.99 31.97 8.20 2.94	60.99 29.95 10.24 3.06	61.66 28.99 11.65 3.34	63.60 29.13 12.55 3.35	66.15 30.62 11.75 3.45	67.99 33.05 9.02 3.64	63.28 32.14 7.73 3.28
and fixturesOther current operating expenses	1.36 18.42	1.31 18.79	1.37 17.51	$1.46 \\ 16.28$	1.60 16.08	$1.65 \\ 16.92$	1.67 18.66	$1.73 \\ 20.55$	$\frac{1.05}{19.08}$
Net current operating earnings	36.08	35.86	38.01	39.01	38.34	36.40	33.85	32.01	36.72
Amounts per \$100 of total assets³ Current operating earnings—total Current operating expenses—total Net current operating earnings. Recoveries and profits—total Losses and charge-offs—total Net profits before income taxes Net profits after income taxes	2.03 1.30 .73 .17 .19 .71	3.09 1.98 1.11 .12 .21 1.02 .83	2.59 1.61 .98 .13 .17 .94	2.45 1.49 .96 .12 .16 .92 .74	2.36 1.46 .90 .13 .17 .86	2.34 1.49 .85 .15 .19 .81	2.22 1.47 .75 .17 .19 .73	2.09 1.42 .67 .15 .20 .62 .42	1.80 1.14 .66 .19 .20 .65
Amounts per \$100 of total capital accounts Net current operating earnings. Recoveries and profits—total Losses and charge-offs—total Net profits before income taxes Taxes on net income. Net profits after income taxes Cash dividends declared Net additions to capital from profits	11.52 2.69 3.03 11.18 3.12 8.06 3.25 4.81	11.30 1.29 2.16 10.43 1.97 8.46 2.35 6.11	13.67 1.76 2.41 13.02 2.24 10.78 2.67 8.11	14.99 1.89 2.51 14.37 2.69 11.68 2.90 8.78	14.77 2.15 2.82 14.10 3.33 10.77 2.82 7.95	14.13 2.54 3.13 13.54 4.25 9.29 2.75 6.54	12.46 2.85 3.17 12.14 3.88 8.26 2.76 5.50	11.47 2.69 3.47 10.69 3.45 7.24 2.84 4.40	10.02 2.83 3.00 9.85 2.68 7.17 3.65 3.52

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Special ratios ³ Income on loans per \$100 of loans Income on securities per \$100 of securities Service charges per \$100 of demand deposits. Interest paid per \$100 of time and savings deposits.	3.45	7.35	6.27	5.65	5.12	4.76	4.21	3.54	2.65
	1.64	1.66	1.63	1.64	1.68	1.69	1.67	1.62	1.61
	.14	.21	.20	.20	.22	.25	.23	.15	.08
	.86	1.06	1.01	.98	.93	.87	.83	.79	.84
Assets and liabilities per \$100 of total assets ³ Assets—total. Cash and due from banks. U. S. Government obligations. Other securities Loans and discounts All other assets.	100.00 24.15 44.74 5.69 24.41 1.01	100.00 30.89 40.64 3.42 24.38 .67	100.00 25.77 48.05 4.71 20.97 .50	100.00 23.71 49.72 5.58 20.48 .51	100.00 22.19 49.28 6.79 21.12 .62	100.00 21.20 48.34 7.83 21.87	100.00 22.45 47.97 6.83 21.72 1.03	100.00 25.14 44.508 23.59 1.27	100.00 25.44 41.82 4.85 26.78 1.11
Liabilities and capital—total Total deposits. Demand deposits Time and savings deposits. Borrowings and other liabilities. Total capital accounts	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	92.88	89.81	92.57	93.45	93.64	93.65	93.51	93.54	92.29
	70.04	74.00	71.51	67.77	64.16	60.09	61.95	69.72	75.68
	22.84	15.81	21.06	25.68	29.48	\$3.56	31.56	23.82	16.61
	.75	.38	.21	.18	23	.33	.44	.61	1.09
	6.37	9.81	7.22	6.37	6.13	6.02	6.05	5.85	6.62
Number of banks, December 31	13,290	453	1,711	3,286	4,437	1,817	1,264	144	178

Back figures—See Table 116, p. 134. See also the Annual Report for 1946, pp. 150-151, and earlier reports.

¹ This group of banks is the same as the group shown in Table 117 under the heading "Operating throughout the year." These ratios differ slightly from the ratios for all insured commercial banks shown in Tables 116 and 118.

² Deposits are as of December 31, 1947.

³ Asset and liability items are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year for banks submitting reports to FDIC and are as of December 31, 1947, for banks not submitting reports to FDIC.

Table 121. Amounts and Ratios of Earnings, Expenses, and Dividends of Insured Commercial Banks, by State, 1947 (Amounts, except ratios, in thousands of dollars)

Earnings or expense item	U. S. and possessions	Possessions	United States	Alabama	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	1
Current operating earnings—total Interest and dividends on:	3,097,670	1,099	3,096,571	29,404	11,106	18,075	329,278	22,464	31,967	10,107	
United States Government obligations. Other securities Interest and discount on loans. Service charges and other fees on bank's loans Service charges on deposit accounts	147,761	300 40 447 10 36	1,079,235 179,368 1,263,341 18,376 147,725	7,533 1,940 14,384 108 1,613	2,354 289 6,356 161 804	5,046 1,404 7,328 56 1,250	89,188 15,612 171,031 3,412 17,133	7,141 898 9,946 96 2,105	10,344 1,264 12,863 64 2,008	3,345 765 3,821 27 186	į
Other service charges, commissions, fees, and collection and exchange charges. Trust department Other current operating earnings	97,264	230 36	97,034 144,734 166,758	1,926 647 1,253	293 242 607	2,154 136 701	6,412 11,166 15,324	623 805 850	515 2,892 2,017	141 1,568 254	
Current operating expenses—total	1,981,787 344,845 602,266	701 133 216	1,981,086 344,712 602,050	17,158 3,714 4,696	7,735 1,220 2,796	10,527 2,805 2,471	214,501 28,855 71,914	13,392 2,765 4,082	21,920 4,303 6,410	5,855 1,375 1,569	1
committees. Interest on time and savings deposits. Interest and discount on borrowed money. Taxes other than on net income.	18,954 298,274 2,656 103,516	7 153 13	18,947 298,121 2,656 103,503	188 2,361 22 347	12 780 1 206	222 787 2 492	621 52,275 64 7,761	174 1,581 6 397	249 3,432 51 912	133 615 10 184	1
Recurring depreciation on banking house, furniture and fixtures. Other current operating expenses	42,276 569,000	15 164	42,261 568,836	393 5,437	155 2,565	246 3,502	3,777 49,234	254 4,133	677 5,886	149 1,820	
Net current operating earnings	1,115,883	398	1,115,485	12,246	3,371	7,548	114,777	9,072	10,047	4,252	;
Recoveries and profits—total. Recoveries on securities. Profits on securities sold or redeemed. Recoveries on loans. All other	262,042 45,360 100,189 67,687 48,806	17 2 4 8 3	262,025 45,358 100,185 67,679 48,803	1,083 22 375 437 249	421 53 201 71 96	750 116 283 199 152	32,472 2,819 12,229 15,287 2,137	1,693 357 276 735 325	2,187 246 861 690 390	601 148 317 106 30	
Losses and charge-offs—total. On securities. On loans All other	294,286 118,498 120,370 55,418	32 1 24 7	294,254 118,497 120,346 55,411	1,741 301 861 579	976 146 717 113	1,319 619 429 271	38,532 8,718 26,076 3,738	1,845 649 900 296	2,052 660 598 794	341 148 106 87	
Net profits before income taxes	1,083,639	383	1,083,256	11,588	2,816	6,979	108,717	8,920	10,182	4,512	
Taxes on net income—total	302,242 283,046 19,196	97 97	302,145 282,949 19,196	3.445 2,947 498	931 804 127	1,808 1,808	35,985 32,764 3,221	2,844 2,466 378	3,312 2,970 342	1,461 1,461	
Net profits after taxes	781,397	286	781,111	8,143	1,885	5,171	72,732	6,076	6,870	3,051	
Dividends and interest on capital—total Dividends on preferred stock and interest on	315,215	54	315,161	2,455	679	1,468	33,105	1,569	2,742	1,637	
capital notes and debentures	5,981 309,234	3 51	5,978 309,183	2,445	658 658	1,442	399 32,706	10 1,559	2,720	1,635	
Net additions to capital from profits	466,182	232	465,950	5,688	1,206	3,703	39,627	4,507	4,128	1,414	
		ı ———									

AVERAGE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ¹ Assets—total Cash and due from banks U. S. Government obligations. Other securities Loans and discounts. All other assets.	148,170,261 34,279,792 70,229,835 8,315,081 33,863,334 1,482,219	39,931 9,790 19,369 2,556 8,009 207	148,130,330 34,270,002 70,210,466 8,312,525 33,855,325 1,482,012	1,286,136 389,415 544,166 102,962 287,297 12,296	415,253 85,965 180,302 16,599 127,991 4,396	807,943 243,924 359,071 60,099 140,773 4,076	13,615,846 2,644,662 6,199,481 737,468 3,880,885 153,350	1,127,656 320,446 546,124 45,689 209,859 5,538	1,333,234 299,546 659,366 70,600 285,531 18,191	486,014 97,933 249,728 31,515 102,187 4,651
Liabilities and capital—total Total deposits. Demand deposits. Time and savings deposits. Borrowings and other liabilities. Total capital accounts	103.159.254	39,931 37,853 19,198 18,655 50 2,028	148,130,330 137,500,054 103,140,056 84,859,998 1,104,336 9,525,940	1,286,136 1,207,682 954,101 253,581 5,477 72,977	415,253 397,213 308,290 93,923 2,437 15,603	807,943 763,607 667,306 96,301 1,131 43,205	13,615,846 12,849,390 7,372,312 5,477,078 113,826 652,630	1,127,656 1,067,580 843,736 223,844 3,263 56,813	1,333,234 1,225,230 865,576 859,654 7,714 100,290	486,014 436,576 368,092 68,484 2,801 46,637
Number of active officers, December 31 Number of other employees, December 31	65,740 284,072	21 93	65,719 283,979	828 2,517	201 1,355	739 1,514	5,036 28,228	606 2,148	641 3,103	231 868
Number of banks, December 31	13,403	5	13,398	219	10	215	189	138	98	38
RATIOS Amounts per \$100 of current operating										
earnings Current operating earnings—total	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
Interest and dividends on:										ı
United States Government obligations Other securities	34.85 5.79 41.39 17.97	27.30 3.64 41.58 27.48	34.85 5.79 41.39 17.97	25.62 6.60 49.28 18.50	21.20 2.60 58.68 17.52	27.92 7.77 40.85 23.46	27.08 4.74 52.98 15.20	31.79 4.00 44.70 19.51	32.36 3.95 40.44 23.25	33.10 7.57 38.07 21.26
Other securities	5.79 41.39	3.64 41.58	5.79 41.39	6.60 49.28	2.60 58.68	7.77 40.85	4.74 52.98	4.00 44.70	$\frac{3.95}{40.44}$	$7.57 \\ 38.07$
Other securities Income on loans All other current operating earnings Current operating expenses—total Salaries, wages, and fees Interest on time and savings deposits Taxes other than on net income.	5.79 41.39 17.97 63.98 31.19 9.63 8.34	3.64 41.58 27.48 63.78 32.39 13.92 1.18	5.79 41.39 17.97 63.98 31.19 9.63 3.34	6.60 49.28 18.50 58.35 29.24 8.03 1.18	2.60 58.68 17.52 69.65 36.27 7.02 1.86	7.77 40.85 23.46 58.24 30.42 4.35 2.72	4.74 52.98 15.20 65.14 30.79 15.87 2.36	4.00 44.70 19.51 59.62 31.25 7.04 1.77	3.95 40.44 23.25 68.57 34.29 10.74 2.85	7.57 38.07 21.26 57.93 30.45 6.08 1.82
Other securities Income on loans All other current operating earnings Current operating expenses—total. Salaries, wages, and fees. Interest on time and savings deposits. Taxes other than on net income. All other current operating expenses. Amounts per \$100 of total assets! Current operating earnings—total. Current operating expenses—total.	5.79 41.39 17.97 63.98 81.19 9.63 3.34 19.82 2.09 1.34 .75	3.64 41.58 27.48 63.78 32.39 13.92 1.18 16.29	5.79 41.39 17.97 63.98 31.19 9.63 3.34 19.82	6.60 49.28 18.50 58.35 29.24 8.03 1.18 19.90	2.60 58.68 17.52 69.65 36.27 7.02 1.86 24.50	7.77 40.85 23.46 58.24 30.42 4.35 2.72 20.75	4.74 52.98 15.20 65.14 30.79 15.87 2.36 16.12	4.00 44.70 19.51 59.62 31.25 7.04 1.77 19.56	3.95 40.44 23.25 68.57 34.29 10.74 2.85 20.69	7.57 38.07 21.26 57.93 30.45 6.08 1.82 19.58
Other securities Income on loans All other current operating earnings Current operating expenses—total. Salaries, wages, and fees Interest on time and savings deposits. Taxes other than on net income. All other current operating expenses. Amounts per \$100 of total assets! Current operating expenses—total. Current operating expenses—total. Net current operating earnings. Amounts per \$100 of total capital accounts! Net profits after income taxes.	5.79 41.39 17.97 63.98 31.19 9.63 3.34 19.82 2.09 1.34 .75 8.20 3.31	3.64 41.58 27.48 63.78 32.39 13.92 1.18 16.29 2.75 1.75 1.00	5.79 41.39 17.97 63.98 31.19 9.63 3.34 19.82 2.09 1.34 .75	6.60 49.28 18.50 58.35 29.24 8.03 1.18 19.90 2.29 1.34 95	2.60 58.68 17.52 69.65 36.27 7.02 1.86 24.50 2.67 1.86 .81	7.77 40.85 23.46 58.24 30.42 4.35 2.72 20.75 2.24 1.30 .94	4.74 52.98 15.20 65.14 30.79 15.87 2.36 16.12 2.42 1.58 .84	4.00 44.70 19.51 59.62 31.25 7.04 1.77 19.56 1.99 1.19 80	3.95 40.44 23.25 68.57 34.29 10.74 2.85 20.69 2.40 1.65 .75	7.57 38.07 21.26 57.93 30.45 6.08 1.82 19.58 2.08 1.21 .87

¹ Asset and liability items are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year. Back figures—See the Annual Report for 1946, pp. 152-161.

Table 121. Amounts and Ratios of Earnings, Expenses, and Dividends of Insured Commercial Banks, by State, 1947—Continued (Amounts, except ratios, in thousands of dollars)

Earnings or expense item	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana
Current operating earnings—total	21,758	38,204	43,704	9,841	218,115	63,342	47,387	28,280	32,988	33,359
Interest and dividends on: United States Government obligations	8,311	13,783	10,449	4,119	92,032	25,766	18,190	10.192	11,105	10.147
Other securities	852	2,400	1,766	174	14,745	2,968	2,172	1,172	1,610	3,118
Interest and discount on loans	7,744	12,485 78	21,511 404	4,091 18	71,226 1.904	24,167 326	19,521 82	12,325 93	15,675 178	13,238 64
Service charges and other fees on bank's loans Service charges on deposit accounts	1,660	3,491	2,086	766	10,235	3,345	3,543	2,000	1,253	2,084
Other service charges, commissions, fees, and				*	·		·	· ·	·	
collection and exchange charges	626	2,185	4,204	254	3,943	2,285	1,970	929	579	2,278
Trust department	1,350 1,185	869 2,913	1,370 1,914	71 348	13,241 10,789	1,382 3,103	$\frac{481}{1,428}$	$\frac{197}{1,372}$	1,316 1,272	336 2,094
Other current operating earnings	1,100	2,310	1,314		10,103	3,103	1,440	1,012	1,414	2,034
Current operating expenses-total	15,121	24,492	27,882	5,904	140,072	41,365	28,899	16,832	18,713	21,410
Salaries—officers	2,390	4,476	5,509 6,771	1,287	23,647	7,835 10,123	7,633	5,006	4,559 4,726	3,986 5,548
Salaries and wages—employees Fees paid to directors and members of	5,421	6,889	6,771	1,690	41,801	10,128	6,339	3,788	4,720	9,346
committees	196	207	347	40	997	513	305	259	282	294
Interest on time and savings deposits	1,546	2,742	3,091	852	22,470	7,422	4,819	1,189	1,724	2,597
Interest and discount on borrowed money	1,169	$\frac{32}{941}$	2,296	8 155	7,744	3,892	998	$\frac{12}{804}$	$\frac{47}{1,449}$	1,950
Taxes other than on net income		941	2,290	199	1,144	3,094	990	004	1,449	1,950
furniture and fixtures	426	897	634	162	2,215	916	585	427	389	502
Other current operating expenses	3,966	8,308	9,174	1,710	41,110	10,658	8,212	5,347	5,537	6,529
Net current operating earnings	6,637	13,712	15,822	3,937	78,043	21,977	18,488	11,448	14,275	11,949
Recoveries and profits—total	1,250	2.313	2,277	221	24,111	4,816	1.969	1.566	2,353	1,599
Recoveries on securities	82	281	181	<u>4</u> 5	7,157	875	337	141	339	278
Profits on securities sold or redeemed	480	1,529	1,065 581	71 69	7,346 3,980	1,855 638	744 534	347 494	997 584	630 365
Recoveries on loans	528 160	181 322	450	36	5,628	1,448	354	584	433	326
An other										
Losses and charge-offs-total	1,027	2,558	2,559	635	24,010	6,330	3,623	2,366	2,694	2,978 1,151
On securities	347 285	1,673 554	557 1,486	363 142	14,511 6,363	2,914 1,993	1,722 1,142	$1,149 \\ 806$	1,223 938	1,151 $1,243$
All other	395	331	516	130	3,136	1,423	759	411	533	584
Net profits before income taxes	6,860	13,467	15,540	3,523	78,144	20,463	16,834	10,648	13,934	10,570
Taxes on net income—total	1,849	4.182	4,404	938	17,983	6.139	4,725	2,696	3,594	2,843
Federal	1,849	4,182	4,404	926	17,983	6,139	4,725	2,696	3,594	2,843
State				12						
		0.205	44.426	2.505	(0.1/1	14 224	12 100		10 240	7 727
Net profits after taxes	5,011	9,285	11,136	2,585	60,161	14,324	12,109	7,952	10,340	7,727
Dividends and interest on capital—total	2,197	2,238	4,115	652	20,028	3,943	3,398	2,268	3,230	2,134
Dividends on preferred stock and interest on capital notes and debentures		7	11	2	22	145	63	15	48	44
Cash dividends declared on common stock	2.197	2,231	4.104	650	20,006	3,798	3,335	2,253	3,182	2,090
for FRASER						·				
Net additions to capital from profits	2,814	7,047	7,021	1,933	40,133	10,381	8,711	5,684	7,110	5,593

AVERAGE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ¹ Assets—total Cash and due from banks U. S. Government obligations Other securities Loans and discounts All other assets	1,091,912 275,138 545,651 42,490 210,669 17,964	1,805,865 464,965 920,720 97,910 303,340 18,930	1,763,106 482,528 695,604 65,283 502,639 17,052	435,038 94,513 247,928 8,622 81,491 2,484	11,936,658 2,810,784 5,940,342 708,028 2,407,211 70,293	3,023,666 692,855 1,611,289 152,346 546,490 20,686	2,320,642 527,139 1,197,850 143,599 440,414 11,640	1,445,440 380,080 712,318 84,187 261,981 6,874	1,581,364 397,248 741,773 67,087 366,607 8,649	1,647,888 476,961 698,464 140,152 313,098 19,213
Liabilities and capital—total Total deposits. Demand deposits Time and savings deposits. Borrowings and other liabilities Total capital accounts	1,091,912 1,020,272 795,541 224,781 6,166 65,474	1,805,865 1,705,733 1,363,110 342,623 5,677 94,455	1,763,106 1,651,622 1,389,246 312,376 12,141 99,343	435,038 416,842 <i>\$25,685</i> <i>91,157</i> 1,028 17,168	11,936,658 11,222,628 8,488,375 2,734,253 52,414 661,616	3,023,666 2,853,395 2,028,346 825,049 7,632 162,639	2,320,642 2,201,687 1,692,710 508,977 2,532 116,423	1,445,440 1,371,013 1,228,908 142,105 2,384 72,043	1,581,364 1,478,463 1,264,591 213,872 5,485 97,416	1,647,888 1,561,007 1,283,637 277,370 9,287 77,594
Number of active officers, December 31 Number of other employees, December 31	324 2,545	915 3,669	1,225 3,677	259 965	4,015 19,070	2,005 5,697	1,955 3,941	1,447 2,303	1,285 3,022	778 2,908
Number of banks, December 31	19	180	311	47	867	473	602	452	362	159
RATIOS Amounts per \$100 of current operating earnings										
Current operating earnings—total Interest and dividends on:	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
United States Government obligations Other securities Income on loans All other current operating earnings	38.20 3.91 35.73 22.16	36.08 6.28 32.88 24.76	23.91 4.04 50.14 21.91	41.86 1.77 41.75 14.62	42.19 6.76 33.53 17.52	40.68 4.68 38.67 15.97	38.39 4.58 41.37 15.66	36.04 4.14 43.91 15.91	33.66 4.88 48.06 13.40	30.42 9.35 39.87 20.36
Current operating expenses—total Salaries, wages, and fees	69.50									
Interest on time and savings deposits Taxes other than on net income All other current operating expenses	36.80 7.11 5.37	64.11 30.29 7.18 2.46 24.18	63.80 28.89 7.07 5.26 22.58	59.99 30.66 8.66 1.57 19.10	64.22 30.47 10.30 3.55 19.90	65.30 29.16 11.72 6.14 18.28	60.99 30.13 10.17 2.11 18.58	59.52 32.01 4.21 2.84 20.46	56.73 29.00 5.23 4.39 18.11	64.18 29.46 7.79 5.84 21.09
Interest on time and savings deposits Taxes other than on net income	36.80 7.11 5.37	$30.29 \\ 7.18 \\ 2.46$	28.89 7.07 5.26	30.66 8.66 1.57	30.47 10.30 3.55	$ \begin{array}{r} 29.16 \\ 11.72 \\ 6.14 \end{array} $	30.13 10.17 2.11	$32.01 \\ 4.21 \\ 2.84$	29.00 5.23 4.39	29.46 7.79 5.84
Interest on time and savings deposits. Taxes other than on net income. All other current operating expenses. Amounts per \$100 of total assets! Current operating earnings—total. Current operating expenses—total.	36.80 7.11 5.37 20.22 1.99 1.38 .61	30.29 7.18 2.46 24.18 2.12 1.36	28.89 7.07 5.26 22.58 2.48 1.58	30.66 8.66 1.57 19.10 2.26 1.36	30.47 10.30 3.55 19.90 1.83 1.18	29.16 11.72 6.14 18.28 2.10 1.37	30.13 10.17 2.11 18.58 2.04 1.24	32.01 4.21 2.84 20.46 1.96 1.17	29.00 5.23 4.39 18.11 2.08 1.18	29.46 7.79 5.84 21.09
Interest on time and savings deposits. Taxes other than on net income. All other current operating expenses. Amounts per \$100 of total assets! Current operating expenses—total. Current operating expenses—total. Net current operating earnings. Amounts per \$100 of total capital accounts! Net profits after income taxes	7.65 3.36 7.11 5.37 20.22 1.99 1.38 .61	30.29 7.18 2.46 24.18 2.12 1.36 .76	28.89 7.07 5.26 22.58 2.48 1.58 .90	30.66 8.66 1.57 19.10 2.26 1.36 .90	30.47 10.30 3.55 19.90 1.83 1.18 .65	29.16 11.72 6.14 18.28 2.10 1.37 .73	30.13 10.17 2.11 18.58 2.04 1.24 .80	32.01 4.21 2.84 20.46 1.96 1.17 .79	29.00 5.23 4.39 18.11 2.08 1.18 .90	29.46 7.79 5.84 21.09 2.02 1.30 .72

 $^{^1}$ Asset and liability items are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year. Back figures—See the Annual Report for 1946, pp. 152-161.

Table 121. Amounts and Ratios of Earnings, Expenses, and Dividends of Insured Commercial Banks, by State, 1947—Continued (Amounts, except ratios, in thousands of dollars)

Earnings or expense item	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire
Current operating earnings—total	11,893	31,481	95,110	103,878	63,758	19,806	80,149	11,229	24,609	4,434	6,432
Interest and dividends on: United States Government obligations Other securities Interest and discount on loans Service charges and other fees on bank's loans	4,144 687 5,451 18	13,412 1,232 12,659 104	33,178 3,527 35,807 612	39,986 5,147 44,832 756	22,956 2,711 23,689 217	4,802 2,407 7,871 27	25,314 4,435 39,135 272	4,707 367 4,070 42	9,649 1,034 9,585 29	1,377 161 2,280 36	1,901 407 3,025
Service charges on deposit accounts. Other service charges, commissions, fees, and collection and exchange charges. Trust department. Other current operating earnings.	701 224 313 355	1,331 670 916 1,157	5,020 2,095 7,382 7,489	5,204 3,184 1,387 3,382	3,082 6,789 1,731 2,583	1,029 2,995 73 602	3,372 2,047 2,430 3,144	844 620 49 530	1,673 1,085 255 1,299	154 88 121 217	544 123 115 306
Current operating expenses—total. Salaries—officers. Salaries and wages—employees	8,070 1,324 1,934	21,121 3,248 5,772	62,780 10,155 20,374	70,414 10,100 20,840	41,980 9,344 10,443	12,376 3,031 2,754	49,639 9,887 14,474	6,929 1,572 1,591	14,895 4,035 3,459	2,746 454 764	4,298 828 953
Fees paid to directors and members of committees Interest on time and savings deposits Interest and discount on borrowed money. Taxes other than on net income.	$\begin{array}{c} 125 \\ 2,041 \\ 9 \\ 403 \end{array}$	347 3,977 60 1,436	565 7,231 72 2,274	600 16,840 60 3,402	541 8,320 86 859	174 1,140 3 1,034	480 5,212 107 3,081	51 674 813	192 1,066 47 778	9 656 183	75 899 10 186
Recurring depreciation on banking house, furniture and fixtures. Other current operating expenses.	135 2,099	348 5,933	1,542 20,567	1,312 17,260	630 11,757	222 4, 018	905 15,493	2,084	263 5,055	58 622	127 1,220
Net current operating earnings	3,823	10,360	32,330	33,464	21,778	7,430	30,510	4,300	9,714	1,688	2,134
Recoveries and profits—total	1,047 219 496 188 144	2,072 487 864 375 346	8,318 1,282 3,592 2,318 1,126	4,917 918 2,782 770 447	3,487 900 849 874 864	1,012 246 206 321 239	6,763 1,566 1,963 1,984 1,250	796 226 85 414 71	1,293 273 332 386 302	39 4 10 5 20	645 177 278 115 75
Losses and charge-offs—total On securities. On loans. All other	1,155 479 342 334	1,916 1,256 393 267	11,566 3,607 4,828 3,131	5,502 1,969 2,387 1,146	4,979 2,318 1,253 1,408	2,374 1,307 740 327	7,557 3,561 2,436 1,560	1,908 1,056 611 241	2,026 987 816 223	138 33 70 35	552 342 176 34
Net profits before income taxes	3,715	10,516	29,082	32,879	20,286	6,068	29,716	3,188	8,981	1,589	2,227
Taxes on net income—total	1,130 1,130	3,355 3,355	8,498 6,711 1,787	7,786 7,786	6,027 4,949 1,078	1,324 1,824	7,389 7,306 83	1,011 969 42	2,016 2,016	440 44 0	675 675
Net profits after taxes	2,585	7,161	20,584	25,093	14,259	4,744	22,327	2,177	6,965	1,149	1,552
Dividends and interest on capital—total	984	3,302	12,033	7,813	4,889	1,332	7,952	885	1,978	149	508
Dividends on preferred stock and interest on capital notes and debentures	88 896	3,261	92 11,941	256 7,557	46 4,843	101 1,231	91 7,861	881 881	1,972	149	6 502
Net additions to capital from profits	1,601	3,859	8,551	17,280	9,370	3,412	14,375	1,292	4,987	1,000	1,044

AVERAGE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ¹ Assets—total. Cash and due from banks. U. S. Government obligations. Other securities. Loans and discounts. All other assets.	458,847 82,284 229,460 25,839 117,295 3,969	1,573,127 345,791 833,602 52,309 324,740 16,685	4,311,118 953,005 2,037,632 138,169 1,118,681 63,631	4,919,654 984,857 2,566,628 299,644 1,033,065 35,460	2,880,923 674,541 1,432,050 150,095 604,592 19,645	792,553 212,653 315,981 105,816 152,462 5,641	4,225,290 1,154,909 1,755,123 198,930 1,087,066 29,262	551,095 139,869 315,448 18,064 74,639 3,075	1,306,456 358,045 662,518 68,933 210,255 6,705	172,176 31,458 87,254 8,769 42,967 1,728	230,643 50,924 97,389 15,456 64,911 1,963
Liabilities and capital—total Total deposits. Demand deposits. Time and savings deposits. Borrowings and other liabilities. Total capital accounts.	458,847 420,250 229,840 190,410 2,385 36,212	1,573,127 1,469,471 1,027,919 441,552 5,891 97,765	4,311,118 3,913,903 3,109,066 804,837 51,722 345,493	4,919,654 4,646,410 2,574,470 2,071,940 19,345 253,899	2,88 0,923 2,706,386 1,872,890 833,496 12,247 162,290	792,553 749,289 617,290 131,999 1,583 41,681	4,225,290 3,985,641 3,341,196 644,445 14,417 225,232	551,095 527,517 433,304 94,213 917 22,661	1,306,456 1,237,571 1,100,852 136,719 5,546 63,339	172,176 163,253 108,927 54,326 1,617 7,306	230,643 207,914 139,836 68,078 1,156 21,573
Number of active officers, December 31 Number of other employees, December 31	299 1,110	711 3,276	1,448 9,882	1,788 9,877	2,347 5,715	754 1,656	2,258 7,985	379 940	1,097 2,087	89 384	197 554
Number of banks, December 31	54	164	179	419	651	202	566	112	360		57
RATIOS Amounts per \$100 of current operating earnings											
Current operating earnings—total Interest and dividends on:	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
United States Government obligations Other securities	$\frac{34.84}{5.78}$	42.60 3.92	34.88	38.49 4.95	36.00 4.25	24.25 12.14	31.58 5.53	$\frac{41.92}{3.27}$	39.21 4.20	31.06	29.55
Income on loans	45.99 13.39	40.54 12.94	$3.71 \\ 38.29 \\ 23.12$	43.89 12.67	37.49 22.26	39.88 23.73	49.17 13.72	36.62 18.19	39.07 17.52	3.63 52.23 13.08	$\begin{array}{c} 6.33 \\ 47.20 \\ 16.92 \end{array}$
Income on loans	45.99	40.54	38.29	43.89	37.49	39.88	49.17	36.62	39.07	52.23	47.20
Income on loans. All other current operating earnings. Current operating expenses—total. Salaries, wages, and fees. Interest on time and savings deposits. Taxes other than on net income.	45.99 13.39 67.86 28.45 17.16 3.39	40.54 12.94 67.09 29.76 12.63 4.56	38.29 23.12 66.00 32.69 7.60 2.39	43.89 12.67 67.79 30.36 16.21 3.27	37.49 22.26 65.84 31.88 13.05 1.35	39.88 23.73 62.49 30.09 5.76 5.22	49.17 13.72 61.93 30.99 6.50 3.85	36.62 18.19 61.70 28.62 6.00 7.24	39.07 17.52 60.52 31.23 4.33 3.16	52.23 13.08 61.93 27.67 14.79 4.13	47.20 16.92 66.82 28.85 13.98 2.89
Income on loans. All other current operating earnings. Current operating expenses—total	45.99 13.39 67.86 28.45 17.16 3.39 18.86	40.54 12.94 67.09 29.76 12.63 4.56 20.14	38.29 23.12 66.00 32.69 7.60 2.39 23.32 2.21 1.46	43.89 12.67 67.79 30.36 16.21 3.27 17.95	37.49 22.26 65.84 31.88 13.05 1.35 19.56	39.88 23.73 62.49 30.09 5.76 5.22 21.42 2.50 1.56	49.17 13.72 61.93 30.99 6.50 3.85 20.59	36.62 18.19 61.70 28.62 6.00 7.24 19.84 2.04 1.26	39.07 17.52 60.52 31.23 4.33 3.16 21.80	52.23 13.08 61.93 27.67 14.79 4.13 15.34 2.57 1.59	47.20 16.92 66.82 28.85 13.98 2.89 21.10
Income on loans. All other current operating earnings. Current operating expenses—total	45.99 13.39 67.86 28.45 17.16 3.39 18.86 2.59 1.76 .83	40.54 12.94 67.09 29.76 12.63 4.56 20.14 2.00 1.34 .66	38.29 23.12 66.00 32.69 7.60 2.39 23.32 2.21 1.46 .75	43.89 12.67 67.79 30.36 16.21 3.27 17.95 2.11 1.43 .68	87.49 22.26 65.84 31.88 13.05 19.56 2.21 1.46 .75	39.88 23.73 62.49 30.09 5.76 5.22 21.42 2.50 1.56 .94	49.17 13.72 61.93 30.99 6.50 3.85 20.59 1.90 1.18 .72	36.62 18.19 61.70 28.62 6.00 7.24 19.84 2.04 1.26 .78	39.07 17.52 60.52 31.23 4.33 3.16 21.80 1.88 1.14 .74	52.23 13.08 61.93 27.67 14.79 4.13 15.34 2.57 1.59 .98	47.20 16.92 66.82 28.85 13.98 2.89 21.10 2.79 1.86 .93

¹ Asset and liability items are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year. *Back figures*—See the Annual Report for 1946, pp. 152-161.

Table 121. Amounts and Ratios of Earnings, Expenses, and Dividends of Insured Commercial Banks, by State, 1947—Continued (Amounts, except ratios, in thousands of dollars)

Earnings or expense item	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	Car
Current operating earnings—total	106,124	7,169	608,382	41,519	10,180	151,287	35,228	30,251	247,178	15,033	1
Interest and dividends on: United States Government obligations Other securities Interest and discount on loans Service charges and other fees on bank's loans Service charges on deposit accounts	43,383 8,505 37,267 189 5,742	1,611 249 4,379 9 401	230,207 32,742 208,288 4,967 20,170	12,406 2,410 17,870 419 2,237	4,382 297 2,362 57 553	55,018 9,085 61,131 686 7,412	9,613 1,962 17,681 161 2,442	11,933 1,864 12,389 64 1,621	90,392 25,344 86,130 694 7,306	6,786 561 5,191 16 568	
Other service charges, commissions, fees, and collection and exchange charges Trust department. Other current operating earnings	1,629 4,535 4,874	220 38 262	13,141 51,694 47,173	3,764 1,262 1,151	2,128 35 366	3,216 6,526 8,203	1,113 273 1,983	789 579 1,012	4,015 18,839 14,458	172 610 1,129	
Current operating expenses—total Salaries—officers Salaries and wages—employees.	75,372 11,466 20,263	4,263 949 1,279	386,285 58,027 152,629	25,214 5,439 6,341	6,010 1,599 1,186	103,462 14,545 26,012	2 0,060 5,478 5,406	18,497 3,171 6,399	155,766 25,217 44,860	10,161 1,293 2,537	
Fees paid to directors and members of committees. Interest on time and savings deposits. Interest and discount on borrowed money. Taxes other than on net income.	1,117 16,304 97 4,454	35 348 1 243	2,757 27,809 1,073 14,219	230 3,258 54 997	89 988 194	$\begin{array}{c} 933 \\ 20,748 \\ 110 \\ 12,962 \end{array}$	190 950 11 509	$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 3,288 \\ 7 \\ 459 \end{array}$	2,256 26,235 214 8,470	88 2,566 21 705	
Recurring depreciation on banking house, furniture and fixtures	$\frac{2,407}{19,264}$	76 1,332	$\substack{6,419\\123,352}$	628 8,267	119 1,835	2,238 25,914	635 6,881	470 4,633	4,026 44,488	243 2,708	
Net current operating earnings	30,752	2,906	222,097	16,305	4,170	47,825	15,168	11,754	91,412	4,872	
Recoveries and profits—total Recoveries on securities Profits on securities sold or redeemed Recoveries on loans. All other	13,826 2,845 4,731 3,488 2,762	569 97 20 226 226	63,369 7,247 27,026 16,289 12,807	1,688 56 792 313 527	309 26 48 90 145	10,059 1,382 4,132 1,600 2,945	1,999 140 740 551 568	1,961 90 1,563 132 176	31,875 10,526 10,485 5,002 5,862	1,015 219 287 305 204	
Losses and charge-offs—total On securities On loans All other	10,797 5,721 3,139 1,937	668 177 380 111	59,617 18,754 28,011 12,852	2, 754 1,097 758 899	659 253 134 272	12,206 4,773 4,526 2,907	2,271 564 1,133 574	2,256 1,628 479 149	34,250 19,006 8,160 7,084	1,655 345 476 834	
Net profits before income taxes	33,781	2,807	225,849	15,239	3,820	45,678	14,896	11,459	89,037	4,232	ĺ
Taxes on net income—total FederalState	9,049 9,049	674 673 1	61,028 51,962 9,066	4,586 4,4 51 13 5	1, 005 954 51	12,872 12,872	4,225 3,641 584	3,496 2,604 892	25,669 25,669	1,588 1,392 196	
Net profits after taxes	24,732	2,133	164,821	10,653	2,815	32,806	10,671	7,963	63,368	2,644	
Dividends and interest on capital—total Dividends on preferred stock and interest on	7,558	403	92,374	2,820	692	11,476	3,585	1,298	30,264	1,527	1
capital notes and debentures. Cash dividends declared on common stock.	1,605 5,953	3 400	1,408 90,966	25 2,795	687	547 10,929	3,584	1,295	170 30,094	1,527	
for FRASER Net additions to capital from profits Ser silouisied org/	17,174	1,730	72,447	7,833	2,123	21,330	7,086	6,665	33,104	1,117	

AVERAGE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ¹ Assets—total Cash and due from banks U. S. Government obligations. Other securities. Loans and discounts All other assets.	4,648,797 784,964 2,529,994 379,516 891,648 62,675	283,625 82,946 112,249 11,314 75,533 1,583	33,655,133 7,737,971 15,766,024 1,532,940 8,214,570 403,628	1,885,848 486,899 828,512 118,345 433,380 18,712	485,136 91,313 325,037 20,395 46,005 2,386	7,198,463 1,552,771 3,490,815 465,561 1,624,592 64,724	1,564,407 486,603 668,934 103,552 295,169 10,149	1,390,085 311,473 686,276 92,853 283,041 16,442	10,661,305 2,233,593 5,067,713 965,776 2,247,299 146,924	687,159 117,590 406,798 15,705 135,531 11,535	674,723 188,855 319,457 39,690 122,342 4,379
Liabilities and capital—total Total deposits. Demand deposits. Time and savings deposits. Borrowings and other liabilities. Total capital accounts	2 220 019	271,347	33,655,133 30,418,990 26,590,247 3,828,743 535,980 2,700,163	1,885,848 1,7775 1,426,096 345,699 15,594 98,459	485,136 465,278 364,937 100,341 845 19,013	7,198,463 6,737,989 4,207,926 2,530,063 32,170 428,304	1,564,407 1,467,421 1,354,050 113,371 4,301 92,685	1,390,085 1,318,380 928,631 389,749 5,930 65,775	10,661,305 9,575,406 6,613,272 2,962,134 60,633 1,025,266	687,159 631,899 408,966 222,933 6,577 48,683	674,723 642,185 556,098 86,087 1,726 30,812
Number of active officers, December 31 Number of other employees, December 31	2,010 9,826	209 688	6,518 60,440	1,123 3,423	460 790	2,925 12,886	1,405 3,143	665 3,075	4,695 22,398	208 1,539	471 1,222
Number of banks, December 31	339	47	651	223	146	654	375	68	978	14	127
RATIOS Amounts per \$100 of current operating earnings Current operating earnings—total Interest and dividends on:	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
United States Government obligations	40.88	22.47	37.84	29.88	43.04	36.37	27.29	39.45	36.57	45.14	31.05
Other securities. Income on loans. All other current operating earnings.	8.01 35.30 15.81	3.47 61.21 12.85	5.38 35.05 21.73	5.80 44.05 20.27	2.92 23.76 30.28	6.00 40.86 16.77	5.57 50.65 16.49	6.16 41.16 13.23	10.25 35.13 18.05	$\begin{bmatrix} 3.73 \\ 34.64 \\ 16.49 \end{bmatrix}$	5.58 39.95 23.42
Income on loans	35.30 15.81 71.02 30.95	61.21	35.05	5.80 44.05	23.76	40.86	50.65	$6.16 \\ 41.16$	10.25 35.13	$3.73 \\ 34.64$	$\frac{5.58}{39.95}$
Income on loans. All other current operating earnings Current operating expenses—total Salaries, wages, and fees. Interest on time and savings deposits Taxes other than on net income	35.30 15.81 71.02 30.95 15.36 4.20	59.46 31.57 4.85 3.39	35.05 21.73 63.49 35.08 4.57 2.34	5.80 44.05 20.27 60.73 28.93 7.85 2.40	23.76 30.28 59.04 28.23 9.71 1.91	40.86 16.77 68.39 27.43 13.71 8.57	50.65 16.49 56.94 31.43 2.70 1.44	6.16 41.16 13.23 61.15 31.87 10.87 1.52	10.25 35.13 18.05 63.02 29.27 10.61 3.43	3.73 34.64 16.49 67.59 26.06 17.07 4.69	5.58 39.95 23.42 58.32 31.28 5.65 .97
Income on loans. All other current operating earnings. Current operating expenses—total. Salaries, wages, and fees. Interest on time and savings deposits. Taxes other than on net income. All other current operating expenses. Amounts per \$100 of total assets! Current operating earnings—total. Current operating expenses—total.	35.30 15.81 71.02 30.95 15.36 4.20 20.51 2.28 1.62 .66	61.21 12.85 59.46 31.57 4.85 3.39 19.65	35.05 21.73 63.49 35.08 4.57 2.34 21.50	5.80 44.05 20.27 60.73 28.93 7.85 2.40 21.55	23.76 30.28 59.04 28.23 9.71 1.91 19.19	40.86 16.77 68.39 27.43 13.71 8.57 18.68	50.65 16.49 56.94 31.43 2.70 1.44 21.37	6.16 41.16 13.23 61.15 31.87 10.87 1.52 16.89	10.25 35.13 18.05 63.02 29.27 10.61 3.43 19.71	3.78 34.64 16.49 67.59 26.06 17.07 4.69 19.77	5.58 39.95 23.42 58.32 31.28 5.65 .97 20.42

 $^{^1}$ Asset and liability items are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year. Back figures—See the Annual Report for 1946, pp. 152-161.

Table 121. Amounts and Ratios of Earnings, Expenses, and Dividends of Insured Commercial Banks, by State, 1947—Continued (Amounts, except ratios, in thousands of dollars)

		(IIIIOuiii	o, except turior	,			,				
Earnings or expense item	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming	761
Current operating earnings—total	11,460	44,812	126,156	14,053	8,499	47,530	47,147	22,856	60,730	5,183	
Interest and dividends on: United States Government obligations	3,737	12.382	33,350	3,680	1,953	13,645	13,932	7,969	26,615	1,536	
Other securities	471	3,262	5,575	371	606	1,975	3,136	1,021	3,708	199	
Interest and discount on loans	4,116 31	22,528 176	66,447 492	$7,666 \\ 127$	5,083 35	25,049 358	23,050 188	10,838 139	21,860 310	2,480 5	-
Service charges and other fees on bank's loans Service charges on deposit accounts	872	1,515	6,756	713	367	2,216	2,878	909	2,943	397	E
Other service charges, commissions, fees, and		·	-				'		1.004	905	ij
collection and exchange charges	1,690	2,261 892	4,150 1,788	660 343	117 100	1,063 1,632	1,576 972	464 558	1,924 833	205 62	H
Trust departmentOther current operating earnings	49 494	1,796	7,598	493	238	1,592	1,415	958	2,537	299	Ð
Other current operating earnings											
Current operating expenses—total	6,761	26,1 04 4,976	76,894 17,817	8,253 1,538	5, 797 842	29,000 5,737	30,556 5,609	13,244 2,590	41,254 8,269	3,155 815	צַ
Salaries—officers	2,031 1,401	6,716	20,577	2,296	1.111	7,087	10,090	3,231	9,235	789	Ŧ
Fees paid to directors and members of	· ·	,		-	, i	,	'				S
committees	123	229	829 3.936	145	$\frac{121}{2.146}$	422 5,653	134 5,157	$\frac{191}{2,700}$	639 10,386	60 336	Si
Interest on time and savings deposits	874	3,787 24	30	1,542 18	2,146	28	13	34	21	2	- 7
Interest and discount on borrowed money Taxes other than on net income	154	1,945	7,633	201	145	1,655	617	532	954	177	Z
Recurring depreciation on banking house,	100	757	2.074	178	118	919	748	397	925	80	S
furniture and fixtures	$\frac{132}{2,044}$	757 7,670	23,998	2,335	1,304	7,499	8.188	3,569	10,825	896	JR
Other current operating expenses							i		10.454	2 020	Æ
Net current operating earnings	4,699	18,708	49,262	5,800	2,702	18,530	16,591	9,612	19,476	2,028	NC
Recoveries and profits—total	288	2,655	7,483	678	914	2,614 372	2, 404 224	1,2 0 3 114	4,259 610	261 10	E
Recoveries on securities	39 37	340 1,211	782 2.107	12 486	194 357	966	949	427	2,612	48	CO
Profits on securities sold or redeemed Recoveries on loans	133	587	2,838	132	281	944	367	363	611	141	×
All other	79	517	1,756	48	82	332	864	299	426	62	PO
	536	4,552	10,235	938	745	2,599	5,462	1,275	4,402	360	æ
Losses and charge-offs—total	267	2,530	2,927	476	368	1,001	1,799	603	1,884	93	A
On loans	133	1,351	5,404	296	294	1,131 467	2,996 667	458 214	2,022 496	201 66	OI
All other	136	671	1,904	166	83	467	901		490		Ž
Net profits before income taxes	4,451	16,811	46,510	5,540	2,871	18,545	13,533	9,540	19,333	1,929	
Taxes on net income—total	1,110	4,783	13,323	1,718	770	5,054	2,673	2,852	4,897	504	
Federal	1,033	4,692	13,323	1,575	673	5,054	2,673	2,852	4,800 97	504	
State	77	91		143	97	• • • • • • • • • •					
Net profits after taxes	3,341	12,028	33,187	3,822	2,101	13,491	10,860	6,688	14,436	1,425	
Dividends and interest on capital—total	729	3,653	12,360	1,213	581	4,239	2,977	1,885	4,474	398	
Dividends on preferred stock and interest on capital notes and debentures	7	68	59	10	152	90	23	28	168	24	
Cash dividends declared on common stock.	722	3,585	12,301	1,203	429	4,149	2,954	1,857	4,306	374	
Net additions to capital from profits	2,612	8,375	20,827	2,609	1,520	9,252	7,883	4,803	9,962	1,027	
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AVERAGE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ¹ Assets—total Cash and due from banks U. S. Government obligations Other securities Loans and discounts All other assets	506,670 115,756 286,012 25,266 76,753 2,883	1,973,637 525,876 789,334 134,406 504,498 19,523	5,991,477 1,942,040 2,262,173 255,238 1,475,168 56,858	572,057 134,355 257,268 17,074 159,908 3,452	268,188 37,421 94,823 25,683 107,658 2,603	1,898,345 437,726 814,003 80,584 544,058 21,974	2,036,423 491,147 873,931 138,899 518,599 13,847	936,245 214,779 470,513 41,602 199,792 9,559	3,029,762 604,641 1,664,979 181,649 555,679 22,814	237,302 68,845 112,359 9,817 44,966 1,315
Liabilities and capital—total Total deposits. Demand deposits Time and savings deposits Borrowings and other liabilities Total capital accounts	506,670 483,265 402,481 80,834 961 22,444	1,973,637 1,858,538 1,441,520 417,018 7,967 107,132	5,991,477 5,655,446 5,189,794 515,652 18,188 317,843	572,057 539,944 874,469 165,475 1,896 30,217	268,188 241,200 91,423 149,777 1,550 25,438	1,898,345 1,760,311 1,189,577 570,734 10,569 127,465	2,036,423 1,933,828 1,371,578 562,250 7,526 95,069	936,245 862,119 602,462 259,657 6,814 67,312	3,029,762 2,854,892 1,596,593 1,258,299 5,793 169,077	237,302 224,250 178,840 45,410 458 12,594
Number of active officers, December 31 Number of other employees, December 31	592 920	1,223 3,819	3,779 10,893	288 1,172	238 620	1,334 4,149	981 4,649	606 1,805	1,929 5,085	203 441
Number of banks, December 31	170	289	828	60	69	314	120	177	543	55
RATIOS Amounts per \$100 of current operating earnings										
Current operating earnings—total Interest and dividends on:	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100,00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
United States Government obligations Other securities Income on loans All other current operating earnings	32.61 4.11 36.19 27.09	27.63 7.28 50.67 14.42	26.44 4.42 53.06 16.08	26.19 2.64 55.45 15.72	22.98 7.13 60.22 9.67	28.71 4.16 53.45 13.68	29.55 6.65 49.29 14.51	34.87 4.47 48.02 12.64	43.82 6.11 36.51 13.56	$29.64 \\ 3.84 \\ 47.94 \\ 18.58$
Current operating expenses—total. Salaries, wages, and fees. Interest on time and savings deposits. Taxes other than on net income. All other current operating expenses.	59.00 31.02 7.63 1.34 19.01	58.25 26.60 8.45 4.34 18.86	60.95 31.09 3.12 6.05 20.69	58.73 28.32 10.97 1.43 18.01	68.21 24.40 25.25 1.71 16.85	61.01 27.87 11.89 3.48 17.77	64.81 33.58 10.94 1.31 18.98	57.95 26.31 11.81 2.33 17.50	67.93 29.88 17.10 1.57 19.38	60.87 32.10 6.48 3.42 18.87
Amounts per \$100 of total assets! Current operating earnings—total Current operating expenses—total Net current operating earnings	2.26 1.33 .93	2.27 1.32 .95	2.10 1.28 .82	2.45 1.44 1.01	3.17 2.16 1.01	2.50 1.53 .97	2.32 1.50 .82	2.44 1.41 1.03	2.00 1.36 .64	2.18 1.33 .85
Amounts per \$100 of total capital accounts! Net profits after income taxes	14.89	11.23	10.44	12.65	8.26	10.58 3.33	11.42 3.13	9.94	8.54	11.31 3.16
Cash dividends declared	3.25	3.41	3.89	4.01	2.28	0.00	3.13	2.80	2.65	3.10

¹ Asset and liability items are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year. *Back figures*—See the Annual Report for 1946, pp. 152-161.

Table 122. Earnings, Expenses, and Dividends of Insured Mutual Savings Banks, 1934, 1941-1947 (Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Earnings, expense, asset or liability item	1934	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Current operating earnings—total Interest, discount, and other income on real estate loans. Interest, discount, and income on other loans.	47,819 24,602 457	69,547 26,554 1,195	76,287 31,212 1,119	273,479 137,950 1,241	295,709 140,002 1,260	322,795 141,001 1,627	350,951 142,538 1,893	375,592 151,174 2,114
Interest on U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	18,866	12,955 18,068	17,134 16.923	76,510 24,607	97,856 29,694	135,627 24,652	171,139 22,609	184,900 24,386
Interest and dividends on other securities. Collection and exchange charges, commissions, and fees Other current operating earnings	3,850	123 10,652	154 9,745	321 32,850	538 26,359	1,033 18,855	1,301 11,471	1,329 11,689
Current operating expenses—total. Salaries—officers. Salaries and wages—employees. Directors', trustees', and managers' fees! Taxes other than on net income.	11,943 3,166 208 22,866	23,344 2,205 5,080 316 5,432	24,520 2,715 5,915 389 5,104	87,847 9,467 19,792 1,704 17,015	86,575 10,093 20,658 1,903 14,838	77,705 10,567 22,179 855 8,410	85,523 11,967 26,938 1,045 7,243	93,613 13,271 31,247 1,142 6,891
Recurring depreciation on banking house, furniture and fixtures. Other current operating expenses.	94 5,609	668 9,643	743 9,654	3,046 36,823	3,359 35,724	2,649 33,045	2,574 35,756	2,550 38,512
Net current operating earnings	35,876	46,203	51,767	185,632	209,134	245,090	265,428	281,979
Dividends (interest) paid on deposits	26,701	29,684	33,209	117,985	132,430	143,350	160,134	181,225
Net operating earnings after dividends on deposits	9,175	16,519	18,558	67,647	76,704	101,740	105,294	100,754
Profits and recoveries on assets—total Recoveries on securities ⁴ Profits on securities sold or exchanged Recoveries on loans ⁴ All other profits and recoveries ⁵	5,481 833 1,355 702 2,591	23,014 8,432 13,996 462 5,124	19,092 5,164 7,112 653 6,163	129,160 40,402 31,376 11,094 46,288	101,473 31,423 30,677 14,763 24,610	181,982 47,560 79,389 4,055 50,978	186,720 34,920 89,554 2,097 60,149	99,548 32,443 27,770 1,266 38,069
Losses and charge-offs—total. On securities ⁶ On loans ⁶ All other ⁷	11,097 5,300 2,567 3,230	34,848 16,470 6,030 12,348	33,486 10,379 9,211 13,896	168,891 32,818 74,327 61,746	113,691 17,625 68,179 27,887	135,783 36,635 28,825 70,323	142,499 72,320 3,375 66,804	111,998 58,587 4,472 48,939

Net profits before income taxes	3,559	4,685	4,164	27,916	64,486	147,939	149,515	88,304
Taxes on net income	(8)	97	33	345	122	2,034	5,759	5,992
Net profits after income taxes	3,559	4,588	4,131	27,571	64,364	145,905	143,756	82,312
Interest paid on capital notes and debentures	91,550	344	318	294	482	271	264	248
Net profits after interest and dividends	2,009	4,244	3,813	27,277	63,882	145,634	143,492	82,064
Average assets and liabilities ¹⁰ Assets—total Cash and due from banks U. S. Government obligations Other securities Real estate loans Other loans and discounts All other assets	1,177,936 65,643 140,129 320,949 552,188 13,129 85,898	1,973,635 184,743 581,795 445,939 604,701 35,151 121,306	2,089,328 141,377 725,595 416,107 661,599 30,078 114,572	7,945,687 494,112 3,322,146 663,101 3,104,849 28,145 333,334	9,164,873 449,751 4,723,004 628,821 3,085,567 30,372 247,358	10,636,400 416,762 6,345,344 605,362 3,056,494 36,934 175,504	12,066,095 530,271 7,588,938 653,589 3,112,879 41,588 138,830	13,128,837 649,906 8,127,449 814,360 3,352,063 48,173 136,886
Liabilities and capital—total Total deposits. Demand deposits. Time and savings deposits. Borrowings and other liabilities. Total surplus and capital accounts.	1,177,936 1,042,388 1,042,388 8,399 127,149	1,973,635 1,803,002 1,803,002 7,248 163,385	2,089,328 1,900,429 1,900,429 6,656 182,243	7,945,687 7,134,660 7,134,660 22,331 788,696	9,164,873 8,280,998 8,280,998 23,974 859,901	10,636,400 9,648,308 9,648,308 27,085 961,007	12,066,095 10,923,361 { 13,198 10,910,163 32,934 1,109,800	13,128,837 11,869,717 13,565 11,856,152 42,064 1,217,056
Number of active officers, December 31 Number of other employees, December 31	(11) (11)	317 2,823	363 2,884	1,209 9,581	1,276 9,719	1,337 10,852	$1,410 \ 11,414$	1,494 11,599
Number of banks, December 31 ¹²	68	52	56	184	192	192	191	194

¹ Includes professional fees from 1941 through 1944.

² Includes income taxes.

In 1934, and for banks not submitting reports to FDIC in 1941, consists of regular and extraordinary depreciation allowances on banking house, furniture and fixtures.

In 1934, and in 1941-1944; and for banks not submitting reports to FDIC in 1945-1947, includes reductions in valuation allowances.

In 1945-1947 for banks submitting reports to FDIC, includes all reductions in valuation allowances.

In 1934, and in 1941-1944; and for banks not submitting reports to FDIC in 1945-1947, includes additions to valuation allowances.

In 1945-1947 for banks submitting reports to FDIC, includes all additions to valuation allowances.

Not available; see footnote 2.

Also includes interest on borrowed money.

Asset and liability items are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year.

¹² For 1941-1947, includes three mutual savings banks, members of the Federal Reserve System.

Back figures-See the Annual Report for 1941, p. 173.

Table 123. RATIOS OF EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND DIVIDENDS OF INSURED MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS, 1934, 1941-1947

Earnings or expense item	1934	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Amounts per \$100 of current operating earnings: Current operating earnings—total. Income on real estate loans. Income on other loans Interest on U. S. Government obligations Interest and dividends on other securities. Collection and exchange charges, commissions, and fees. Other current operating earnings	\$100.00 51.45 .96 39.45 .09 8.05	\$100.00 38.18 1.72 18.63 25.98 17 15.32	\$100.00 40.91 1.47 22.46 22.18 .20 12.78	\$100.00 50.44 .46 2 .97 9.00 .12 12.01	\$100.00 47.34 .43 33.09 10.04 .18 8.92	\$100.00 43.68 .50 42.02 7.64 .32 5.84	\$100.00 40.62 .54 48.76 6.44 .37 3.27	\$100.00 40.25 .56 49.23 6.49 .36 3.11
Current operating expenses—total	24.98 7.06 25.99	33.57 10.93 7.81	32.14 11.82 6.69	32.12 11.32 6.22 1.11	29.28 11.04 5.02	24.07 10.41 2.60	24.37 11.38 2.06	24.92 12.16 1.83
Other current operating expenses	11.73 475.02	66.43	67.86	67.88	70.72	75.93	75.63	75.08
Dividends (interest) paid on deposits	55.84	42.68	43.53	43.14	44.78	44.41	45.63	48.25
Net operating earnings after dividends on deposits	19.18	23.75	24.33	24.74	25.94	31.52	30.00	26.83
Amounts per \$100 of total assets ⁵ Current operating earnings—total Current operating expenses—total Net current operating earnings Dividends (interest) paid on deposits Net operating earnings after dividends on deposits Recoveries and profits—total Losses and charge-offs—total Net profits before income taxes Net additions to surplus and capital accounts	4.06 1.01 43.05 2.27 .78 .46 .94 4.30	3.52 1.18 2.34 1.50 .84 1.17 1.77 .24	3.65 1.17 2.48 1.59 .89 .91 1.60 .20	3.44 1.10 2.34 1.49 .85 1.63 2.13 .35	3.23 .95 2.28 1.44 .84 1.11 1.24 .71	3.03 .73 2.30 1.35 .95 1.71 1.27 1.39	2.91 .71 2.20 1.33 .87 1.55 1.18 1.24	2.86 .71 2.15 1.38 .77 .76 .86 .67

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Special ratios ⁵ Income on real estate loans per \$100 of real estate loans Income on other loans per \$100 of other loans Interest on U. S. Government obligations per \$100 of U. S. Government obligations. Income on other securities per \$100 of other securities Dividends paid on deposits per \$100 of time and savings deposits. Net additions to surplus and capital accounts per \$100 of total surplus and capital accounts.	3.48 4.09 2.56	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 4.39\\ 3.40\\ 2.23\\ 4.05\\ 1.65\\ 2.60\\ \end{array}\right.$	4.72 3.72 2.36 4.07 1.75	4.44 4.41 2.30 3.71 1.65	4.54 4.15 2.07 4.72 1.60	4.61 4.41 2.14 4.07 1.49	4.58 4.55 2.26 3.46 1.47	4.51 4.39 2.28 2.99 1.53 6.74
Assets and liabilities per \$100 of total assets ⁵ Assets—total Cash and due from banks U.S. Government obligations. Other securities Loans and discounts All other assets.	100.00 5.57 11.90 27.25 47.99 7.29	100.00 9.36 29.48 22.59 32.42 6.15	100.00 6.77 34.73 19.91 33.11 5.48	100.00 6.22 41.80 8.35 39.43 4.20	100.00 4.91 51.53 6.86 34.00 2.70	100.00 3.92 59.66 5.69 29.08 1.65	100.00 4.40 62.89 5.42 26.14 1.15	100.00 4.95 61.91 6.20 25.90 1.04
Liabilities and capital—total. Total deposits. Demand deposits. Time and savings deposits. Borrowings and other liabilities. Total capital accounts.	88.49	100.00 91.35 91.35 .37 8.28	100.00 90.96 90.96 .32 8.72	100.00 89.79 89.79 .28 9.93	100.00 90.36 90.36 .26 9.38	100.00 90.71 90.71 .25 9.04	100.00 90.53 .11 90.42 .27 9.20	100.00 90.41 .10 90.31 .32 9.27
Number of banks, December 31	68	52	56	184	192	192	191	194

Includes professional fees from 1941 through 1944.
Includes income taxes.
In 1934, and for banks not submitting reports to FDIC in 1941, consists of regular and extraordinary depreciation allowances on banking house, furniture and fixtures.
See footnote 2.
Asset and liability items are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year.

Deposit Insurance Disbursements

- Table 124. Disbursements by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to protect depositors; number and deposits of insured banks placed in receivership or merged with the financial aid of the Corporation, 1934-1947
 - Banks grouped by class of bank, year of disbursement, amount of deposits, and State
- Table 125. Assets and liabilities of insured banks placed in receivership and of insured banks merged with the financial aid of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 1934-1947
 - As shown by books of bank at date of closing
- Table 126. Name, location, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation disbursement, and assets and liabilities of insured banks merged with the financial aid of the Corporation during 1947
- Table 127. Disbursements to protect depositors, recoveries, and losses by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in connection with insured banks placed in receivership or merged with the financial aid of the Corporation, 1934-1947

 As shown by books of FDIC, December 31, 1947

Disbursements by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to protect depositors are made whenever insured banks because of financial difficulties are placed in receivership or are merged with the aid of the Corporation. In receiverships the disbursement is the amount paid by the Corporation on insured deposits. In mergers the Corporation's disbursement is the amount loaned to merging banks, or the price paid for assets purchased from them.

The table "Depositors and deposits of insured banks placed in receivership," by years, which appeared in previous reports, has been omitted since there has been no receivership for three years. Total figures may be found in Table 2. For definitions of the terms used in that table, and the detailed figures as shown by the books of the Corporation for December 31, 1946, see the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1946, pages 167 and 171.

Deposits of insured banks placed in receivership as given in Table 124 are taken from the books of FDIC at the end of the year and will differ

from the deposits in Table 125 which are taken from books of the bank at date of closing. This is because the former include deposits discovered or reclassified after the date of a bank's closing.

Details of the mergers during 1947 are given in Table 126. The disbursements by the Corporation were made to purchase assets from the selling bank which were not acceptable to the purchasing bank.

Noninsured bank failures:

One noninsured bank failed in 1947. The Brooklet Banking Company, Brooklet, Georgia, with deposits of \$167,000, closed October 7, 1947. For suspensions of noninsured banks in previous years, see the Annual Reports of the Corporation, 1943, page 102, and 1946, page 167.

Sources of data:

Books of bank at date of closing; and books of FDIC, December 31, 1947.

Table 124. DISBURSEMENTS BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION TO PROTECT DEPOSITORS; NUMBER AND DEPOSITS OF INSURED BANKS PLACED IN RECEIVERSHIP OR MERGED WITH THE FINANCIAL AID OF THE CORPORATION, 1934-1947

BANKS GROUPED BY CLASS OF BANK, YEAR OF DISBURSEMENT, AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, AND STATE

		ursements by I nousands of do		N	umber of ban	ks	Deposits (in thousands of dollars)			
Classification	Total	Receiver- ships ¹	Mergers ¹	Total	Receiver- ships	Mergers	Total	Receiver- ships ¹	Mergers ²	
All banks	264,184	87,039	177,145	404	245	159	512,223	109,603	402,620	
Class of bank										
National banks	46,879 99,475 117,830	14,808 20,934 51,297	32,071 78,541 66,533	68 20 316	21 6 218	47 14 98	100,165 179,093 232,965	19,474 26,550 63,579	80,691 152,548 169,386	
Calendar year					•			·		
1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	941 8,890 14,833 19,202 30,512	941 6,025 8,056 12,045 9,092	2,865 6,777 7,157 21,420	9 25 69 75 74	9 24 42 50 50	1 27 25 24	1,968 13,320 27,528 33,345 59,724	1,968 9,091 11,241 14,960 10,296	4,229 16,287 18,388 49,428	
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	67,804 74,435 23,888 11,021 7,250	26,196 4,895 12,278 1,612 5,500	41,608 69,540 11,610 9,409 1,750	60 43 15 20	32 19 8 6	28 24 7 14	157,790 142,389 29,721 19,011 12,535	32,751 5,657 14,730 1,816 6,637	125,039 136,732 14,991 17,195 5,898	
1944	1.515	399	1,116	2	,	,	1,915	456	,	
1945. 1946. 1947.	1,877 292 1,724	539	1,116 1,877 292 1,724	1 1 5		1 1 5	5,695 316 6,966		1,459 5,695 316 6,96 6	
Banks with deposits of—									-	
\$100,000 or less	4,955 12,864 14,634	4,308 11,554 10,218	647 1,310 4,416	106 108 59	83 86 36	23 22 23	6,358 17,611 20,972	4,947 13,920 12,462	1,411 3,691 8,510	
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	25,132 27,314 42,631	13,901 8,961 12,421	11,231 18,353 30,210	51 38 25	24 9 5	27 29 20	38,323 54,769 77,568	17,590 11,748 16,279	20,738 43,021 61,289	
\$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000	22,091 114,563	25,676	22,091 88,887	9	2	9 6	57,486 239,136	32,657	57,486 206,479	

State Alabama Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut	237 841 861 7 1,242	94 841 7 1,242	143 861	2 5 1 1 2	1 5 1 2	1	529 1,168 1,078 8 1,526	101 1,168 8 1,526	1,078
Florida Georgia Illinois Indiana Iowa	300 863 3,779 4,335 1,462	203 846 1,242 3,092 385	97 17 2,537 1,243 1,077	2 8 15 18 6	1 7 6 15 3	1 1 9 3 3	491 1,027 8,158 9,710 5,516	217 998 1,637 3,932 498	274 29 6,521 5,778 5,018
Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maryland Massachusetts	975 4,614 668 3,132 1,571	482 3,329 668 735	493 1,285 2,397 1,571	9 22 3 5 2	5 18 3 2	4 4 3 2	1,233 7,951 1,652 4,569 3,019	539 3,954 1,652 828	3,741 3,019
Michigan. Minnesota. Mississippi Missouri. Montana.	5,840 640 257 4,920 213	139 640 257 4,335 186	5,201 585 27	7 5 3 45 4	3 5 3 34 3	11	12,404 818 334 7,001 298	160 818 334 5,116 215	12,244 1,885 83
Nebraska New Hampshire New Jersey New York North Carolina	469 118 79,326 67,732 1,448	25,103 10,835 1,156	118 54,223 56,897 292	4 1 37 25 6	11 3 2	1 26 22 4	538 296 184,523 138,826 2,291	30,928 13,286 1,421	296 153,595 125,540 870
North Dakota Ohio. Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania.	2,663 1,610 1,218 962 47,610	1,397 1,610 1,133 10,133	1,266 85 962 37,477	29 2 7 1 26	18 2 5 8	11 2 1 18	3,830 2,345 2,226 1,114 69,139	1,552 2,345 1,659 14,340	2,278 567 1,114 54,799
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Vermont	274 2,412 1,279 2,512 3,445	136 2,388 1,164 2,468 3,259	138 24 115 44 186	2 23 12 17 3	1 22 8 16 2	1 1 4 1	850 2,988 1,942 3,316 3,725	136 2,862 1,620 3,239 3,375	714 126 322 77 350
Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	5,056 935 1,458 7,198 202	511 1,458 5,096	4,545 935 2,102 202	8 1 3 31 1	3 3 20	5 1 11 1	10,746 1,538 2,006 9,503 1,991	2,006 5,966	10,117 1,538 3,537 1,991

Data from books of FDIC, December 31, 1947.
 Data from books of bank at date of closing.

Table 125. Assets and Liabilities of Insured Banks Placed in Receivership and of Insured Banks Merged with the Financial Aid of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 1934-1947

AS SHOWN BY BOOKS OF BANK AT DATE OF CLOSING

				Assets									
Year	Cash and due from banks	U. S. Gov- ernment obligations	Other securities	Loans, discounts, and overdrafts	Banking house, furniture & fixtures	Other real estate	Other assets	Total	Total deposits	Other liabilities	R. F. C. capital	Private capital stock	Other capital accounts
Total	\$110,914,367	\$78,610,555	\$73,881,642	\$233,212,733	\$22,284,615	\$59,544,600	\$13,444,999	\$591,893,511	\$509,994,485	\$11,468,774	\$25,130,464	\$37,684,961	\$7,614,827
RECEI Total	VERSHIPS ² \$22,620,382	\$10,154,078	\$15, 94 6,562	\$65,569,217	\$5,375,616	\$12,293,686	\$8,330,507	\$140,290,048	\$107,374,564	\$10,122,023	\$5,896,246	\$12,254,299	\$4,642,916
1934 1935 1936 1937	185,056 1,974,181 2,194,712 2,238,648	603,519 698,440 902,215 1,293,683	273,638 510,479 1,955,104 2,307,696	1,329,865 6,842,116 6,454,624 11,107,699	79,365 459,055 459,700 486,995	120,319 242,274 734,874 837,966	69,565 1,597,403 273,559 1,010,689	2,661,327 12,323,948 12,974,788 19,283,376	1,951,992 8,700,485 11,039,098 14,715,286	104,963 2,111,886 93,695 1,132,758	90,000 223,000 788,000 755,250	432,100 950,000 1,069,350 2,498,815	82,272 338,577 -15,355 181,267
1938 1939 1940 1941	1,610,297 3,329,557 1,018,215 6,462,157	451,570 1,052,424 452,574 3,493,431	2,215,638 4,855,519 1,519,677 1,810,346	6,574,061 21,839,422 3,314,762 5,398,218	412,911 1,845,901 694,900 91,311	2,125,022 7,221,558 435,526 106,615	530,408 3,781,385 523,899 449,458	13,919,907 43,925,766 7,959,553 17,811,536	10,124,255 32,557,805 5,599,438 14,627,158	1,213,354 4,695,820 455,788 298,526	1,052,900 2,249,996 422,750 195,500	1,059,200 2,775,001 1,045,533 1,582,000	470,198 1,647,144 436,044 1,108,352
1942 1943 1944	500,513 2,910,826 196,220	119,650 968,872 117,700	52,364 405,011 41,090	777,953 1,846,467 84,030	70,685 772,493 2,300	55,222 414,310	25,030 63,677 5,434	1,601,417 7,381,656 446,774	1,379,526 6,274,311 405,210	1,520 13,582 131	81,750 32,500 4,600	140,000 675,000 27,300	-1,379 386,263 9,533
MERGI Total	ERS \$88,293,985	\$68,456, 4 77	\$57,935,080	\$167,64 3,516	\$16,908,999	\$47,250,914	\$5,114,492	\$451,603, 4 63	\$402,619,921	\$1,346,751	\$19,234,218	\$25,430,662	\$2,971,911
1935 1936 1937	404,834 3,109,830 4,717,074	233,395 2,071,296 2,495,254	1,403,807 2,080,059 3,520,186	2,256,417 8,917,554 8,678,629	608,467 1,277,605 562,181	1,184,658 926,359	10,808 325,362 186,497	4,917,728 18,966,364 21,086,180	4,228,816 16,287,262 18,384,923	140 19,769 262,651	310,000 609,200	315,000 1,664,000 1,808,400	373,772 685,333 21,006
1938 1939 1940 1941	8,133,887 27,451,442 30,227,874 3,167,243	7,018,796 27,929,162 17,183,076 801,273	10,377,037 16,266,036 17,987,527 2,835,309	20,896,236 44,289,765 60,687,428 8,178,623	2,873,257 5,142,882 4,553,388 798,028	3,913,009 15,459,743 22,840,095 1,014,582	2,380,489 1,049,600 458,831 197,669	55,592,711 137,588,630 153,938,219 16,992,727	49,428,383 125,038,946 136,731,549 14,990,768	168,674 679,659 157,766 57,508	3,726,463 6,103,500 7,186,655 289,000	2,697,650 6,381,000 8,666,162 1,111,250	-428,459 -614,475 1,196,087 544,201
1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947	4,159,617 1,216,987 368,633 2,440,786 126,764 2,769,014	3,547,766 2,903,771 585,251 1,371,925 114,326 2,201,186	2,275,392 555,383 230,282 55,504 30,236 318,322	7,731,137 1,675,734 367,086 2,435,488 77,049 1,452,370	759,861 274,331 2,369 56,630	1,824,586 15,844 67,428 4,609	354,362 34,523 32,108 83,603 425 215	20,652,721 6,676,573 1,650,788 6,391,915 351,169 6,797,738	17,195,146 5,897,691 1,459,091 5,695,202 316,402 6,965,742		913,400 96,000	1,748,200 300,000 200,000 331,500 10,000 197,500	795,391 382,882 -8,303 365,213 24,767 -365,504

¹ Includes surplus, undivided profits, and reserve funds minus operating deficit, if any, as shown by books. Minus (-) indicates net operating deficit.

² No insured bank has been placed in receivership since 1944.

Table 126. NAME, LOCATION, FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION DISBURSEMENT, AND ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF INSURED BANKS MERGED WITH THE FINANCIAL AID OF THE CORPORATION DURING 1947

Case					ł	Disbursement ²							
numb		Name and	d location		Class of b	ank	accounts!	Date		Amount	Abs	orbing bank	·
155		rst National I aston, Wyomi		iston,	National		3,197	January 13,	1947	\$202,225	First National Evanston, V		inston,
156		rst National l ont, Illinois	Bank of Lemo	ont,	National		2,871	January 27, 1947 479,407		479,407	The Lemont National Bank, Lemont, Illinois		
157		ntral City Na ral City, Pen		. 1	National		2,081	July 14, 1947		93,190	Central City I Central City	National Ban y, Pennsylvai	k, č
158	Peoples Dona	Bank of Do	nalds, arolina	s	State commerc member F. R	ial, not . System	1,445	December 1, 1947		138,185	The Commercial Bank, Honea Path, South Carolina		lina
159	Lyons State Bank, State commercial, not Lyons, Wisconsin member F. R. System						1,024	December 8,	1947	811,047	Meinhardt Ba Burlington,		ţ
	' ' .			Assets			· ·			Liabilitie	ities and capital accounts		
Case num- ber	Cash and due from banks	U. S. Gov- ernment obligations	Other securities	Loans, discounts, and overdrafts	Banking house, furniture & fixtures	Other real estate	Other assets	Total	Total deposits	Other liabilities	R. F. C. capital	Private capital stock	Other capital accounts ³
Total	\$2,769,014	\$2,201,186	\$318,322	\$1,452,370	\$56,630	\$1	\$215	\$6,797,738	\$6,965,742			\$197,500	\$-365,504
155 156 157 158 159	422,088 1,221,356 457,006 573,143 95,421	977,208 189,000 986,978 28,000 20,000	36,128 155,635 121,534 1 5,024	337,483 99,027 108,571 156,799 750,490	1,000 18,650 3,600		. 195	1,692,739	1,991,044 1,748,524 1,709,000 713,459 803,715			50,000 50,000 50,000 12,500 35,000	-238,137 -132,311 -66,261 35,605 35,600

Number of accounts are as of date of examination prior to purchase of assets.
 Does not include preliminary and field liquidation expenses or advances for the protection of assets, incident to the transaction.
 Includes surplus, undivided profits, and reserve funds minus operating deficit, if any, as shown by books. Minus (-) indicates net operating deficit.

Table 127. Disbursements to Protect Depositors, Recoveries, and Losses by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in Connection with Insured Banks Placed in Receivership or Merged with the Financial Aid of the Corporation, 1934-1947

AS SHOWN BY BOOKS OF FDIC, DECEMBER 31, 1947

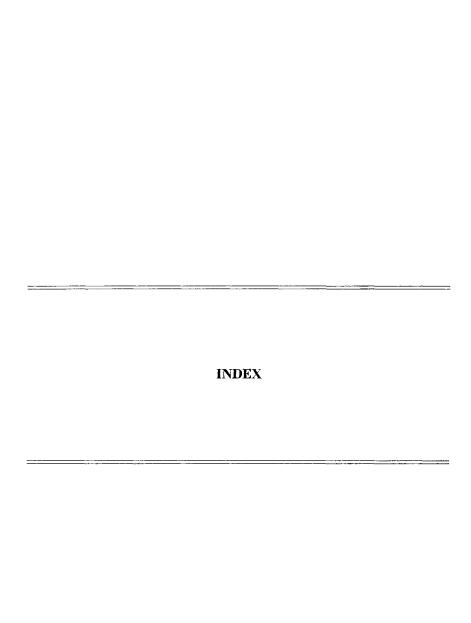
(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

		Banks placed in receivership or merged in—													
Type and status of case	Total	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
All banks placed in receiver- ship or merged Disbursements by FDIC Receiverships	264,184 87,039 177,145	941 941	8,890 6,025 2,865	14,833 8,056 6,777	19,202 12,045 7,157	30,512 9,092 21,420	67,804 26,196 41,608	74,435 4,895 69,540	23,888 12,278 11,610	11,021 1,612 9,409	7,250 5,500 1,750	1,515 399 1,116	1,877	292 292	1,724
Recoveries by FDIC	234,211 70,882 163,329	734 734	6,109 4,255 1,854	12,338 6,596 5,742	15,396 9,297 6,099	28,013 7,882 20,131	58,450 18,740 39,710	68,427 4,313 64,114	23,065 12,065 11,000	10,180 1,297 8,883	7,094 5,344 1,750	1,475 359 1,116	1,877	292	761 761
Estimate of losses by FDIC Receiverships Mergers	26,014 14,619 11,395	207 207	2,751 1,751 1,000	2,423 1,460 963	3,589 2,555 1,034	2,456 1,189 1,267	7,782 6,218 1,564	5,093 582 4,511	701 213 488	672 289 383	124 124	31 31			185 185
Terminated liquidations Disbursements by FDIC Receiverships Mergers	79,046 49,646 29,400	941 941	5,847 5,847	8,478 7,862 616	11,777 9,018 2,759	13,710 8,635 5,075	15,284 8,586 6,698	8,695 4,756 3,939	4,449 1,955 2,494	3,607 823 2,784	2,973 1,223 1,750	1,116 1,116	1,877 1,877	292 292	
Recoveries by FDIC	68,603 40,662 27,941	734 734	4,158 4,158	6,911 6,402 509	9,196 6,928 2,268	11,838 7,544 4,294	13,780 7,158 6,622	8,109 4,174 3,935	4,236 1,742 2,494	3,507 723 2,784	2,849 1,099 1,750	1,116 1,116	1,877 1,877	292	
Losses by FDIC	10,443 8,984 1,459	207 207	1,689 1,689	1,567 1,460 107	2,581 2,090 491	1,872 1,091 781	1,504 1,428 76	586 582 4	213 213	100 100 (¹)	124 124				

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Active liquidations Disbursements by FDIC Receiverships Mergers	37,393		178	6,355 194 6,161	7,425 3,027 4,398	16,802 457 16,345	52,520 17,610 34,910	65,740 139 65,601	19,439 10,323 9,116	7,414 789 6,625	4,277 4,277	399			
Recoveries by FDIC	30,220		97	5,427 194 5,233	6,200 2,369 3,831	16,175 338 15,837	44,670 11,582 33,088	60,318 139 60,179	18,829 10,323 8,506	6,673 574 6,099	4,245 4,245	359			
Estimate of losses by FDIC Receiverships Mergers	5,635		62	856 856	1,008 465 543	584 98 486	6,278 4,790 1,488	4,507 4,507	488 488	572 189 383		31		<i>.</i>	
Number of banks	404	9	25	69	75	74	60	43	15	20	5	2	1	1	5
Receiverships	245 159		24 1	42 27	50 25	50 24	32 28	19 24	8 7	6 14	4 1	1 1	1	1	5
Liquidation terminated Receiverships Mergers	219	II .	23 23	57 41 16	64 44 20	61 46 15	44 28 16	29 17 12	6 5 1	9 4 5	3 2 1	1 1	1	1 1	
Liquidation active	96 26 70		1	12 1 11	11 6 5	13 4 9	16 4 12	14 2 12	9 3 6	11 2 9	2 2	1 1			5 5

¹ Less than \$500.
Note: Estimates of losses for banks placed in receivership are based on total insured deposits, unpaid as well as paid. For amounts unpaid on insured deposits, see Table 2, page 14.
The disbursements in the receiverships as given in the table are the amounts paid on insured deposits by December 31, 1947. For estimated additional disbursements and estimated additional recoveries see Table 3, p. 16.



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