# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1943



#### LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, Washington, D. C., September 27, 1944.

SIR: 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,

LEO T. CROWLEY, Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

#### FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS LEO T. CROWLEY, Chairman PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH PRESTON DELANO. Comptroller of the Currency The Board of Directors is responsible for the performance of all duties and the exercise of all powers vested by law in the Corporation. BOARD OF REVIEW COMMITTEE ON LIQUIDATIONS, LOANS, AND PURCHASE OF ASSETS Considers recommendations submitted by the Division Considers recommendations from the Division of of Exemination relative to applications from banks for Examination relative to loans to or purchase of assets insurance, retirement of capital, establishment of branches, and other similar purposes. from banks and recommendations from the Division of Liquidation relative to liquidation activities. Y DIVISION OF LIQUIDATION DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND DIVISION OF EXAMINATION **LEGAL DIVISION** Pays depositors in closed insured banks. STATISTICS Handles legal matters in connection with the Handles applications from banks for memberliquidates national banks and closed State Provides economic counsel, conducts special ship, capital retirement, branches, mergers, activities and operations of the Corporation. banks for which the Corporation is appointed studies pertaining to deposit insurance and etc.; examines insured banks and determines receiver, exercises general supervision over banking, and compiles statistical data relating necessary supervisory actions. the liquidation of closed insured banks for to condition and operation of banks. which the Corporation is not receiver, and liquidates loans to or purchases of assets from insured banks to facilitate mergers. DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION FISCAL AND ACCOUNTING DIVISION AUDIT DIVISION EXECUTIVE DIVISION Establishes procedures for personnel matters Collects assessments from banks and other Makes final administrative audit of the books Supervises business management functions of including recruitment, appointment, placereceipts, makes disbursements, and maintains and accounts of the Corporation and prepares the Corporation handles public relations, mainment, classification and training; purchases the general accounting records of the Cordetailed and summary audit reports for Board tains minutes and other official records of the materials, supplies, equipment for Washington poration. of Directors. Board, and furnishes notice of matters acted and Field Offices; provides duplicating services on by the Board. and general maintenance services for the Corporation.

#### FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman	LEO T. CROWLEY
<b>D</b>	PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH
Directors	PRESTON DELANO
	Comptroller of the Currency

# OFFICIALS—SEPTEMBER 27, 1944 WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Secretary Executive Officer Henry W. Riley

Confidential Assistant to Chairman Beryl Roberts

Special Assistant to Director Albert G. Towers

Secretary to Director Madeline G. Von Eberhard

Special Assistant to Chairman J. Forbes Campbell

General Counsel Francis C. Brown

Acting Chief, Division of Examination Neil G. Greensides

Chief, Division of Research & Statistics Donald S. Thompson

Director of Personnel C. W. Satterlee

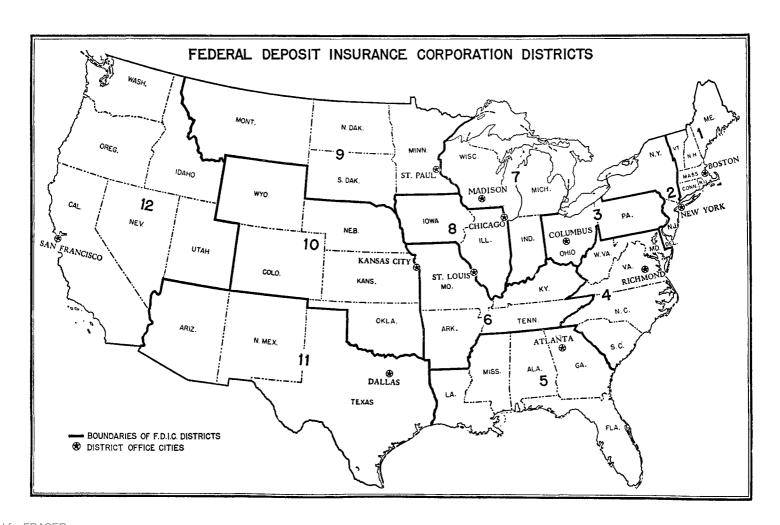
Chief, Service Division Frank C. Blowe

## CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

Chief, Division of Liquidation
Supervising Liquidator, Division of Liquidation Ralph E. Zimmerman
Chief, Claims Section, Division of LiquidationJames M. Gaffney
Supervising Accountant, Division of Liquidation H. R. Burling
CounselJames M. Kane
Fiscal Agent
Chief, Audit Division Mark A. Heck

# DISTRICT OFFICES

Dis'		Address	STATES IN DISTRICT
1.	Leo J. Carr, Acting	Room 765, No. 10 Post Office Square, Boston 9, Mass.	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut
2.	Howard S. Lahman, Acting	Room 1900, 14 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.	New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands
3.	L. F. Stroefer	City National Bank Building, 20 East Broad Street, Columbus 15, Ohio	Ohio, Pennsylvania
4.	L. W. Barlow	909 State Planters Bank & Trust Company Building, Richmond 19, Va.	Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina
5.	W. Clyde Roberts	625 First National Bank Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.	Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana
6.	Neil G. Greensides	1059 Arcade Building, St. Louis 1, Mo.	Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas
7.	R. L. Hopkins	715 Tenney Building, Madison 3, Wis.	Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin
8.	C. L. Pitman	741 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Chicago 4, Ill.	Illinois, Iowa
9.	R. O. Bishop	1200 Minnesota Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.	Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana
10.	G. F. Roetzel	901 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City 6, Missouri	Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming
11.	L. J. Davis	Federal Reserve Bank Building, Dallas 13, Tex.	Texas, New Mexico, Arizona
12.	W. P. Funsten	Suite 1120, 315 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 4, Calif.	daho, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii



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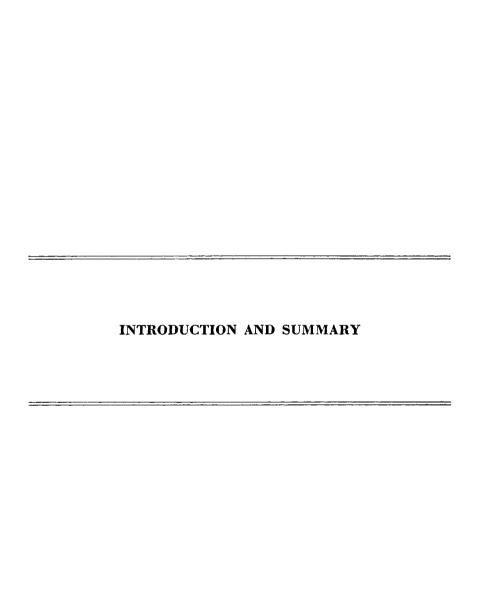
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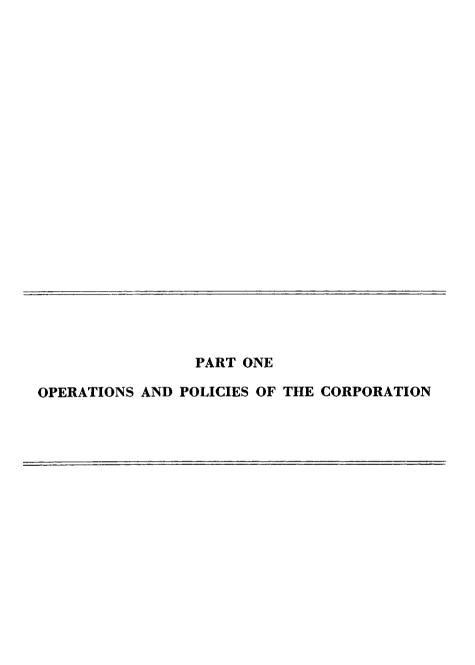


#### INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

December 31, 1943, marks the close of the first decade of operation of Federal insurance of bank deposits. During this time deposit insurance has been successful even beyond the anticipation of its staunchest advocates. Its immediate and widespread acceptance has meant the extension of insurance protection to more than 75 million accounts in more than 90 percent of the nation's banks, and, although deposits now total over \$100 billion, depositors in insured banks have lost less than \$3 million from bank failures during the past ten years.

The insurer of bank deposits, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, has been as successful in building its own financial structure as it has been in preventing losses to bank depositors. Starting with a capital of \$289 million, it has accumulated a surplus of \$414 million, and brought its combined capital and surplus to \$703 million. The amount of surplus accumulated has exceeded the amount of assessments paid by banks, income from investments having been more than adequate to cover all expenses and losses.

Not only has deposit insurance enjoyed ten years of sound development, but the banking system of the nation has become more stable and is today immeasurably stronger than it was at the beginning of 1934. The soundness of the banks' assets and the effectiveness of the deposit insurance system are elements of strength in the economic life of today. The public has demonstrated its confidence in the banks and in deposit insurance. So long as depositors and the public generally know that banking and supervisory policies will be courageous and farsighted they will continue to support and to have confidence in our present system. The operation and growth of banks during the past ten years of unusually favorable economic conditions may not, however, afford a reliable guide to their operation during future periods of economic strain. The banking system faces problems in the post-war period which will require the utmost foresight, courage, and skill on the part of bankers and public officials if the privately owned banking system and, indeed, our system of private business enterprise are to survive. Some of these problems are discussed in Part One of this report.



DEPOSIT INSURANCE, BANK SUPERVISION, AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Deposit insurance and economic developments. The successful operation of deposit insurance and the great improvement in banking conditions over the past ten years reflect the combined effect of such circumstances and policies as: rehabilitation of the capital of the banks following the Bank Holiday; improvement in the supervision provided by State and Federal banking agencies; improvement of bank management; modifications in the banking structure and in the character of risks undertaken by banks; growth in national income with a transition from a low to an extremely high level of economic activity; and faithful adherence to the principles of the deposit insurance law.

The rate of expansion in the national income and in the volume of production during the past decade has been extraordinarily high. Between 1934 and 1943, industrial output more than trebled, income payments nearly trebled, farm incomes more than trebled, factory payrolls more than quadrupled, and total deposits of insured banks trebled. Industrial profits and bank earnings have generally improved. The Corporation acted as a stabilizing factor during this period. Its activities and the fact of the existence of Federal insurance of deposits helped to check developments which might have had an adverse effect upon the banking system. Not only have bank failures been relatively few in number but the total volume of resources involved has been small. Earlier periods of recovery and expansion, however, have likewise been characterized by a small number of bank suspensions.

Insurance operations of the Corporation. The past ten years, even though they have been years of high income and generally favorable banking conditions, have not been entirely free from banking difficulties, and the Corporation not only has bent its efforts to the improvement of the condition of operating banks but also has protected depositors from losses in those insured banks which were in financial difficulties. For the most part these were banks which were not successfully rehabilitated following the banking crisis of the early 1930's.

The Corporation has disbursed \$258 million to protect depositors from loss in 395 insured banks which were closed or merged during the past ten years. Nearly 1,300,000 individual accounts in these banks have been fully protected from loss and less than 1,700 of the depositors had accounts eligible for insurance which were not fully protected. Total losses to these depositors will be about \$3 million out of a total of \$497 million of deposits in the 395 banks. The Corporation's losses are estimated at about \$45 million.

In addition to the protection of these depositors from loss, the promptness with which depositors' funds are made available, as well as the orderly liquidation of assets, are factors tending to maintain financial and economic stability in the community. Ninety-eight percent of the deposit balances in the banks in difficulty have been made available promptly to depositors, frequently without even one day's interruption of service. On the other hand, the liquidation of assets, to the extent that such liquidation has been under the control of the Corporation, has been undertaken with a view not only to protecting the interests of the Corporation and other creditors but also to protecting the economic fabric of the communities involved. These policies have provided the utmost possible protection to depositors and their business interests and have also resulted in higher recoveries on assets and lower losses to the Corporation than past experience would have indicated.

Losses and surplus of the Corporation. Because of the comparatively small number of bank failures and the relatively large recovery on the assets of closed banks, the losses of the Corporation and its administrative expenses have been less than the interest on its invested capital and surplus. The surplus of the Corporation, therefore, has been increased by more than the full amount of the insurance premiums collected from the banks. During the ten years, the total income of the Corporation has amounted to \$493 million, and its expenses and insurance losses to \$79 million, leaving \$414 million as additions to its surplus. Of the Corporation's ten-year income, \$389 million was from insurance assessments and \$103 million was from investment of its funds, principally in Government bonds. Administrative expenses of the Corporation have amounted to \$34 million, and deposit insurance losses and expenses to an estimated \$45 million.

On December 31, 1943, the capital and surplus of the Corporation stood at \$703 million, or nearly two and one-half times the amount of its capital when deposit insurance went into effect on January 1, 1934. However, the amount of deposits now protected by the Corporation is about three times the amount of deposits protected when insurance first went into effect. Although this increase in the resources of the Corporation has been accompanied by a marked improvement in the quality of the assets of the banks, the margin of protection provided by the owners of the banks—in the form of capital—has been reduced.

Condition of insured banks after ten years of deposit insurance. As a consequence of favorable trends which set in following the banking crisis of 1933 and the inauguration of deposit insurance, the banks generally entered the war in sound condition. Bankers were ready to meet any demands which might be made upon them in the prosecution of the war and have ably discharged these responsibilities.

At the close of 1943, deposits of commercial banks approximated \$106 billion and total assets amounted to about \$114 billion. Three-fourths of the assets consisted of the following: United States Government obligations, cash or cash items, and balances with other banks, including Federal Reserve banks. Less than one percent of the banks' assets were fixed assets. Of the remaining assets—loans and securities other than United States Government obligations—only 5 percent were found by Federal bank examiners to be of substandard grade in 1943. This was less than 2 percent of the total assets of the banks.

The growth in volume of assets and the changes in their composition affected the banks' earnings. Net earnings of all insured banks combined were higher in 1943 than in any other year of deposit insurance. The large city banks, particularly, reported substantial increases in earnings over the past two years, while many of the small country banks suffered some decline in earnings and profits from the levels prevailing immediately before the war. The increase in profits of the larger banks came chiefly from a growth in income from United States Government obligations. The decline in profits of the small country banks resulted from a reduction in income from loans which was not fully offset by increased income from expanded holdings of United States Government obligations and from other sources. The reduced income from loans accompanied a decline in volume of loans, reflecting in part repayment of debts by customers out of high wartime incomes, in part competition of other lending agencies, and in part restrictions on consumer loans imposed by Federal regulation.

The income prospects of a large number of the small country banks have also been affected adversely by a recent ruling of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System holding absorption of exchange charges by member banks of that system to be a payment of interest upon demand deposits. If sustained and enforced, this ruling will undoubtedly bring about the elimination of income from remittance exchange. For decades these exchange charges have constituted one of the important sources of income for many small banks. With the shrinkage in income from loans, income from remittance exchange charges has been of increasing importance to these banks, notwithstanding increased income from greatly expanded holdings of United States Government obligations and from service charges on deposit accounts, which most of these banks impose.

Appraisal of assets. Before the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was created the soundness of bank assets was frequently evaluated on the basis of liquidity, and many banks otherwise sound were judged to be insolvent because it would have been impossible

to liquidate all of their loans and securities at the time of appraisal without excessive loss even though no doubt existed as to the ability of obligors to meet the terms of their contracts. For many years now it has been the policy of the Corporation and of most bank supervisory agencies to appraise assets on the basis of the ability of the obligor to meet the terms of his obligations. This policy has lessened supervisory pressure for liquidation of bank assets, and if maintained will continue to do so during periods of crisis. The procedure has not been prescribed by law, and in general supervisory and examination policies are not so prescribed, but are left to the determination of the different agencies.

On major policies and especially on those whose inconsistency may damage the standing of an individual bank, it is desirable that continuity and consistency be established and their maintenance assured. One such supervisory policy is the evaluation of bank assets, particularly obligations of the United States Government. These securities now constitute more than 50 percent of the assets of the banks. Before the war is over the percentage will undoubtedly be much higher. It may therefore be desirable for Congress by affirmative legislation to require Federal bank supervisory agencies when they examine banks to evaluate interest-bearing obligations of the United States Government at the lower of book or amortized cost. The Federal Government should adjust its appraisal policies so as to avoid penalizing its own creditors because of fluctuations in market prices of its own obligations.

Inasmuch as the Federal Government is the currency-issuing authority in the land, it is difficult to justify the valuation in examinations of one group of obligations of the Federal Government at less than par or amortized cost, merely because the obligations are interest-bearing, when another group of obligations, which are noninterest-bearing—that is, the currency of the land—is always valued at par because the law so requires. The interest-bearing obligations vary in price chiefly because of fluctuations in the market rate of interest relative to the fixed yield on the obligations. Fluctuations in the rate of interest do not affect directly the ultimate soundness of the obligations of the United States Government but they do, of course, affect market prices. No question could arise with regard to the soundness of obligations of the United States Government which would not exist also with respect to our currency.

It is specifically to assist banks during the period of post-war adjustment that the Corporation recommends this legislative affirmation of existing bank supervisory policy regarding the evaluation of United States Government obligations. Such legislation, coupled with the availability to banks of the facilities of the Federal Reserve System and other Federal emergency lending agencies and of the resources of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will assure the utmost possible maintenance of the integrity of our banks. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has already (on December 8, 1941) affirmed that the "Federal Reserve Banks stand ready to advance funds on United States Government securities at par to all banks."

Supervisory activities of the Corporation. Up to the close of 1943, the Corporation had conducted a total of 83,666 examinations of banks. Of these examinations, 83,605 were of insured State banks regularly subject to examination by the Corporation and examined by no other Federal agency, or of banks applying for admission to deposit insurance as State banks not members of the Federal Reserve System. The 61 other examinations were of banks regularly subject to examination by the Comptroller of the Currency (national banks) or by the Federal Reserve banks (State member banks of that system). These banks either were in need of financial assistance to avoid suspension or were believed by the Corporation to be engaging in unsafe and unsound practices. These examinations were made with the consent of the Comptroller of the Currency in the case of national banks and of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in the case of State banks members of that system. They resulted in initiation of proceedings against a number of national banks and State banks members of the Federal Reserve System for engaging in unsafe and unsound practices, and in the merging with the assistance of the Corporation of other member banks in order to avoid suspension.

The ultimate sanction which may be used by the Corporation to check the development of unsafe and unsound practices is the termination of the insured status of banks which continue to engage in such practices. Up to the close of 1943, the Corporation had brought formal action to terminate the insured status of 129 banks charged with continuing to engage in unsafe and unsound practices. Of these banks, 20 corrected or eliminated the practices, and proceedings were discontinued, 99 suspended operations or were merged with other banks, and 4 were dismissed from insurance (2 subsequently suspended). Proceedings against 6 were still pending at the close of the year.

The Corporation has set forth in detail the nature of charges of unsafe and unsound practices preferred against every bank cited by the Corporation. In this manner a case record has been built up which serves as a basis to appraise the exercise of the Corporation's power to dismiss banks from insurance. This record, which is published in the Annual Reports of the Corporation, is available to bankers as a detailed statement of Corporation policy and procedure regarding

unsafe and unsound banking practices. The nature of the charges brought against banks during 1943 is discussed on page 17 of this report.

Supervision of banks was initiated to provide the public with reasonable assurance that bank obligations would be met. As the nature of bank obligations changed and deposits assumed greater importance, bank supervision became concerned more and more with the protection of depositors. Failure of supervision alone to provide the necessary protection led to the inauguration of Federal insurance of deposits. Deposit insurance as now constituted, however, cannot provide the expected protection for depositors unless it is accompanied by effective supervision. The primary concern of bank supervision must continue to be the protection of bank creditors. The Corporation, by assuming the risk of loss of most of the depositors, bears much of the ultimate financial cost resulting from lax supervision, poor management, and adverse banking developments.

Many existing Federal statutory definitions relating to bank supervision are vague. The procedures, standards, and objectives of bank supervision frequently are not set forth clearly either to the public or to the bankers. The operations and practices of banks of deposit are so fundamental to the public welfare that the public should have full knowledge not only of banking practices but also of bank supervisory practices. While action in individual cases must be kept confidential, Congress, bankers, and the public should be kept fully advised regarding general policies, objectives, standards, and procedures of bank supervision if public policy is to be faithfully adhered to and abuse of authority avoided.

Risk bearing and the financing of private enterprise. As more consideration is given to problems of post-war reconversion, doubts concerning the ability of banks and other private financial institutions to finance business enterprise find expression in an increasing number of proposals for direct Government financing or for guarantees by the Government or by governmental agencies of financing by private institutions.

In its Annual Report for 1942, the Corporation pointed out that one of the distinguishing characteristics of private enterprise was the assumption of risks by individuals or groups of individuals in the hope of obtaining profits. The Corporation also warned that if bankers wished to preserve their system of privately owned banks they would have to have enough capital to enable them to finance, with reasonable safety, business enterprise so as to make unnecessary either the creation of governmental financing agencies or the imposition of an undue burden of risk upon the Government.

Assumption by the Government of the risks inherent in credit extension by privately owned financial institutions to private business enterprise would reduce the chances of continuation of banking and business under private ownership and control. In order to avoid excessive loss the guarantor, an agency of the Federal Government, would have to set standards and review each individual loan transaction. In effect, the guarantor would determine who could and who could not have credit, as well as the channels through which such credit would be obtained. More and more, it would assume the functions of management. The standards and forces of the market place would play a less and less important role, paving the way for progressive substitution of governmental action as the final determinant in the granting of credit—the life blood of business.

Ample justification can be found for the use of Government guaranties in connection with war loans—the so-called V and VT loans. These loans finance war contracts and contract terminations and involve risks and costs that are peculiar to war which is strictly a governmental function. Justification does not exist for similar governmental intervention in the financing of private peacetime business. Adequate private resources now exist for the financing of business enterprise. Never before have the savings and cash resources of our people and our businesses been so large. Every opportunity should be given private enterprise to operate within the framework of a private financial system before the Federal Government, either directly or through its many agencies, steps in to render financial aid to and provide financial direction and control over business enterprise. If the private enterprise system is to survive, the financing of industry for peacetime pursuits should not be undertaken as a governmental function except in periods of emergency.

#### OPERATIONS OF THE CORPORATION IN 1943

Protection of bank depositors. The number of banks in which the Corporation made disbursements to protect depositors was smaller in 1943 than in any previous year of deposit insurance. Four banks suspended operations and one was merged with the financial aid of the Corporation. The deposits of the five banks totalled \$12 million and the disbursements of the Corporation amounted to more than \$7 million. The four banks which suspended had 15,352 depositors of which all but 161 were fully protected. The bank which merged had 10,455 accounts. None of the owners of these accounts suffered any loss. Further details are given in Table 1, together with figures for depositors' recoveries and losses in insured banks in financial difficulties throughout the entire 10 years of deposit insurance.

	Total 1934–1943	Banks closed or merged in 1943
Number of banks	395	5
Number of depositors	1,290,137	25,807
Depositors suffering no loss	4,770	25,646 161
Amount of deposits		\$12,481,000
Estimated recoveries by depositors.  Estimated losses by depositors filing claims <sup>1</sup> Estimated losses because of failure to file claims.	2.807.000	12,403,000 78,000

Table 1. Depositors' Recoveries and Losses in Insured Banks IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES, 1934-1943

The corporation has made bank deposits available as rapidly as possible after the suspension of insured banks. At the end of 1943 only 1 percent of the insured deposits in all of the banks which closed during the past 10 years remained unpaid, and most of these were in one bank which had closed late in 1943. A large part of the \$5.8 million unpaid at the end of the year, that part which was in uninsured deposits, may eventually prove to be a loss to depositors, although only \$0.4 million had been lost by depositors in the 136 banks whose receiverships had been terminated by December 31, 1943. Data on the payment of deposits are given in Table 2 and in Table 126, page 105.

Table 2.	PAYMENT	$\mathbf{OF}$	DEPOSITS	$\mathbf{OF}$	Insured	Banks	PLACED	IN
		Rec	CEIVERSHIP	, 19	34-1943			

	Total	Paid by Dec. 31, 1943 <sup>1</sup>	Unpaid on Dec. 31, 1943 <sup>2</sup>
Deposits—total  Insured Secured, preferred, and subject to offset Deposits in excess of \$5,000 not otherwise protected Restricted or otherwise uninsured Unclaimed³	\$109,079,000	\$103,310,000	\$5,769,000
	86,850,000	86,008,000	842,000
	11,067,000	10,966,000	101,000
	9,803,000	5,613,000	4,190,000
	933,000	706,000	227,000
	426,000	17,000	409,000

During 1943 the Corporation was successful in liquidating many of the assets which it had acquired in earlier years from banks which were in an unsound condition. The assets were taken over by the Corporation as the unsound banks were merged with solvent in-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 1,617 depositors will lose an estimated \$2,711,000 of their deposits in accounts which exceeded the limit of \$5,000 insurance and which were not otherwise protected; and 3,153 depositors will lose about \$96,000 in accounts which had been restricted or deferred prior to 1934 or were otherwise ineligible for insurance protection.

Payment made by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and by receivers.
 Includes loss of \$396,000 in banks whose receiverships have been terminated.
 Unclaimed deposits paid are held in trust to pay deposits unclaimed at termination of receivership.

stitutions or were claims against receivers of closed banks. The assets and liabilities of the banks placed in receivership or merged are given in Tables 125 and 127, pages 104 and 106.

The proceeds from the sale of assets acquired in connection with mergers amounted to about \$28 million in 1943. This brought collections for the ten years during which the Corporation has operated to \$143 million, including about \$29 million for repayment of expenses. It is expected that final losses on these assets will not exceed \$25 million from a principal disbursement of \$172 million.

Repayments to the Corporation during the year from banks in receivership amounted to nearly \$4 million. This brought collections from this source to a total of \$55 million. It is expected that final losses in these banks will not exceed \$20 million from a disbursement of \$86 million in the payment of insured deposits during the decade of the Corporation's operations. The disbursements of the Corporation during the past ten years are shown in Table 3.

Amount of disbursement Number of banks (in millions) Placed in Insured Loans and receiver-Total1 assets Total Merged deposits paid purchased Total..... 395 244 151 \$258 \$86 \$172 1943..... 20 14 24 74 68  $1\overline{2}$ 15 12 1940..... 19 32 24 28 43 60 2669 42 1939.... 24 25 27 74 **5**0 21 1938... 30 75 69 50 42 24 12 19  $\frac{7}{7}$ 1936...... 8 15 1935...... ż

Table 3. DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CORPORATION IN CONNECTION WITH BANKS
IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES, 1934-1943

Receivership activities of the Corporation. At the close of 1943 the Corporation was acting as receiver for 40 of the 108 insured banks still in receivership. It was receiver for 11 national banks with deposits at time of suspension aggregating \$16 million and for 29 State banks with deposits aggregating \$7 million. The Corporation maintains close contact with the receivers of the remaining 68 State banks, which at time of suspension had deposits of \$55 million.

Bank examinations. To the extent permitted by a shortage of employees the Corporation in 1943 continued its policy of examining

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  In addition, the Corporation disbursed \$1,160,000 to purchase assets from the liquidators of 53 insured banks in receivership.

annually each insured State bank not a member of the Federal Reserve System. The changing nature of bank assets has enabled the Corporation to simplify some of its examination procedures, and to eliminate much tedious detail without reducing the effectiveness of the examination process or impairing its usefulness to the Corporation. The resultant saving in time enabled the Corporation substantially to maintain its schedule of examinations.

The number of examinations and investigations of banks believed to require special attention was smaller in 1943 than in former years. As in former years the Corporation reviewed reports of examination of insured banks members of the Federal Reserve System made by examiners of that system or by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Unsafe and unsound banking practices and violations of law or regulations. During 1943 proceedings were initiated against six banks and were continued against seven other banks. The status of these cases at the end of the year, and also a summary of all cases for the entire period since the effective date of the Banking Act of 1935, are given in Table 4. A list of the practices engaged in by banks against which proceedings were initiated in 1943 is given in Table 5.

Table 4. ACTION TO TERMINATE INSURED STATUS OF BANKS CHARGED WITH ENGAGING IN UNSAFE OR UNSOUND PRACTICES OR VIOLATIONS OF LAW OR REGULATIONS, 1936-1943

	Total	Cases in 1943		
	cases 1936-1943 <sup>1</sup>	Pending beginning of year	Started during year	
Total banks against which action was taken	129	7	6	
Cases closed during period.  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		5 4	2	
insured status <sup>2</sup> .  Bank continued in operation <sup>3</sup> .  Bank suspended prior to setting of date of termination	7 3			
of insured status by CorporationBanks absorbed or succeeded by other banks	32 61	1	2	
Cases pending December 31, 1943	6	2	4	
Deferred pending consummation of plans for reorganiza- tion or recapitalization.  Deferred pending reexamination.  Correction period not expired.	$\frac{2}{2}$	1 1	1 1 2	

Back data—See the following Annual Reports of the Corporation: 1941, p. 188; 1942, p. 13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> No action to terminate status of any insured 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.
<sup>2</sup> Includes one national bank which, in accordance with the provisions of the law, suspended immediately following the action of the Corporation in terminating its insured status.

One of these suspended 4 months after its insured status was terminated. In all except 3 of the 61 cases the Corporation made loans to facilitate the mergers or reorganizations.

Table 5. Unsafe or Unsound Banking Practices and Violations of Law or Regulations Charged Against Six Banks by the Corporation During 1943

Type of practice or violation	Number of banks charged	Case identi- fication letters
Capital:  Operation of bank with seriously impaired capital  Continued operation of the bank with a net capital inadequate to give reasonable protection to depositors, particularly in view of the large	3	b, e, f
amount of substandard assets	4	a, b, d, e a, b, d, e, f
Management and general practices:  Lax credit and collection policies	2	a, b
ment of condition.  Operation of bank by weak, hazardous, untrustworthy, or incapable management.	2	a, b a, b, e
Unwarranted and illegal dividends to stockholders.  Excessive amount of contingent liabilities in the trust department and of probable and possible losses resulting therefrom.	1	a. d
Transfer of deposits to a noninsured bank without permission of this Corporation	1	c
Loan and investment practices:  Failure of the bank's management to dispose of assets of substandard quality including other real estate, some of which had been carried beyond the period fixed by law	2	e, f
assets of substandard quality and of doubtful value and upon which substantial losses are probable	5	a, b, d, e, f

Other actions of the Corporation. During 1943 the Corporation approved applications of 194 banks for admission to insurance. Of these banks, 35 were new banks (including five which replaced closed banks or closed branches of insured banks), 147 were banks in operation at the beginning of the year, and 12 were insured banks reorganizing or withdrawing from the Federal Reserve System. The applications for admission to insurance of two banks were disapproved, approvals in three cases were rescinded, and in 14 of the banks approved for admission, insurance had not become effective by the end of the year. In addition, 8 banks whose applications were approved during the preceding year became insured during 1943. Three other banks became insured through admission to membership in the Federal Reserve System. Further details regarding admission to insurance, and also figures regarding the number of insured banks which ceased operations or otherwise terminated their insured status, are given in Table 101. page 68.

During 1943 the Corporation approved the applications of 35 banks to establish 43 branches. In addition, about 180 branches were opened

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These do not include two new banks in process of organization which were approved for admission to insurance by the Corporation but became operating insured banks as members of the Federal Reserve System.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This figure includes applications to continue in operation branches of banks which were being absored or succeeded. In addition, continuance of operation of 60 branches by 36 banks admitted to insurance was approved by the Corporation.

for business by national and State banks members of the Federal Reserve System. About four-fifths of the branches opened for business by insured banks during the year were for the purpose of providing banking services at military establishments. Further details regarding changes in the branches operated by insured banks are given in Table 101, page 68.

Insured banks supervised by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation are required by law to secure the Corporation's approval to retire any part of their capital obligations. Applications for the retirement of capital stock were filed by 486 such banks in 1943. The retirement of obligations held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in amounts aggregating \$7,181,000 and of those held by others in amounts aggregating \$1,670,000, was approved. The Corporation disapproved the retirement of obligations amounting to \$1,766,000.

During the year the Corporation approved the assumption by insured banks of deposit liabilities of six noninsured institutions. In four insured banks the Corporation approved the payment of waived deposits or certificates of beneficial interest representing deposits which had been waived at the time of the Banking Holiday of 1933.

Semi-annual statements of deposits were submitted by each insured bank as required by law for the purpose of determining the amount of the deposit insurance assessment. The Corporation called for reports of assets, liabilities, and capital accounts as of June 30 and December 31, 1943, and for reports of earnings, expenses, and disposition of profits for the calendar year 1943, from each insured bank required by law to submit such reports to the Corporation.<sup>2</sup>

Summaries of the tabulations from the reports of assets, liabilities, and capital accounts are given in the pamphlets "Assets and Liabilities of Operating Insured Banks", Report No. 19 and Report No. 20, and in Table 106 of this report, page 80. Summaries of the reports of earnings, expenses, and disposition of profits are given in Tables 121-123, pages 96-101 of this report.

### LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS

Absorption of exchange. On December 6, 1943, the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ruled that absorption by an insured bank not a member of the Federal Reserve System of exchange charges in connection with routine collection of checks cannot be considered a payment of interest in the absence

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These banks are not required to obtain Corporation approval for establishment of branches.

<sup>2</sup> With the exception of banks in the District of Columbia and national banks in the possessions, all insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System are required to submit such reports to the Corporation.

of facts or circumstances establishing that the practice is resorted to as a device for the payment of interest.¹ This ruling was issued in response to a number of requests received subsequent to an interpretation published in September 1943 by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and applied generally to all member banks, that absorption of exchange by a member bank of the Federal Reserve System constituted a payment of interest on demand deposits.

During December, the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives called upon officials of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and this Corporation to explain the rulings and the differences in interpretation of the two agencies. The Corporation's representatives contended that the ruling holding absorption of exchange to be a payment of interest on demand deposits went beyond the intent of the law and was another attempt to force par clearance upon nonmember banks.

In January 1944 identical bills, H. R. 3956 and S. 1642, were introduced into the Congress declaring that absorption of exchange shall not be deemed to be a payment of interest upon demand deposits. thus setting aside the ruling of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. After extensive hearings, the House of Representatives on March 2, 1944, passed H. R. 3956 by an overwhelming voice vote. In the course of the hearings and the debate on the bill, it became clear that the paramount issue was whether an administrative ruling prohibiting absorption of exchange charges should be upheld on the ground of its contribution to par clearance and its restriction of competition among banks for deposits, when the ruling was predicated upon a statute which did not forbid absorption of exchange and which authorized regulation not of competition but only of payment of interest. The House of Representatives took the position that such a ruling should not be upheld, thus supporting the position of the Corporation that absorption of exchange is not interest.

Other legal developments affecting the Corporation or insured banks. War loan deposits, which are accounts to the credit of the United States Government arising from subscriptions by or made through banks for U. S. Government securities issued under the Second Liberty Loan Act, were exempted from deposit insurance assessments by Public Law 37, 78th Congress, approved April 13, 1943. The exemption will continue until six months after the cessation of hostilities.

Under Public Law 49, 78th Congress, known as the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943, approved May 7, 1943, employees of the Federal

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The ruling of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was revised in March 1944 to apply to exchange charges absorbed in the regular course of business rather than to "routine" collection of checks only. The revision was one of form and not of substance. The revised ruling is given on page 48 of this report.

Deposit Insurance Corporation are paid for overtime during the war emergency on the same basis as other employees of the Federal Government.

On February 25, 1944, Congress enacted the Revenue Act of 1943, section 113 of which specifically authorizes the use of reserves for bad debts (at the discretion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue) as a deduction from income in determining tax liabilities. This will permit banks to make adequate provision for future losses during periods of prosperity so as to safeguard their capital from impairment during periods of crises. The Corporation has repeatedly urged that banks set aside reserves for losses annually in the form of valuation allowances or unallocated charge-off or in some other manner against those groups of assets in which losses ordinarily arise. Authority to deduct such annual reserves from profits in computing income tax liabilities must be obtained from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Public Law 159, approved October 15, 1943, amended the National Housing Act by extending until July 1, 1945, the date after which eligible war housing mortgages may not be insured by the Federal Housing Commissioner out of the War Housing Insurance Fund; and until July 1, 1946, the date after which eligible mortgages may not be insured by the Commissioner out of the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund; and until July 1, 1947, the authority of the Federal Housing Commissioner to insure qualified banks, trust companies, and other financial institutions against losses as a result of loans or advances made to finance housing construction, repair, alterations, etc. Public Law 159 also increased the maximum premium which may be charged for the latter insurance from three-fourths of one percent to one percent per annum on the net proceeds of such loans or advances. Public Law 158, approved October 14, 1943, amended the National Housing Act to provide that, in respect to mortgages covered by certain provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act and insured by the Commissioner out of the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund or the War Housing Insurance Fund, any debentures issued in payment of such insurance may include amounts sufficient to compensate the mortgagee for losses on account of interest or insurance premiums by reason of having postponed foreclosure proceedings during the period of military service and three months thereafter.

The text of pertinent provisions of these acts, except Public Laws 158 and 159, is given on pages 45-48 of this report.

State Legislation. Regular sessions of State legislatures were held during 1943 in 44 States. In five of these States legislation was enacted

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Federal Housing Administration and its functions, powers and duties including those of the Administrator thereof were consolidated into the National Housing Agency by Executive Order of the President No. 9070 promulgated on February 24, 1942 (7 F. R. 1529).

which affects insured banks or the operations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

In California the Civil Code was amended to provide that the deposit of trust funds at interest in a savings bank or savings department of the trustee bank shall be deemed a qualified investment to the extent such deposit is insured by the Corporation or to such greater extent as a court of competent jurisdiction may authorize. (Ch. 811). The California Bank Act was also amended to authorize ex parte court orders for deposit of moneys by executors or other fiduciaries where the amount sought to be deposited is fully insured by the Corporation. (Ch. 194).

The legislature of Idaho enacted a law providing for the establishment of bank agencies, as distinguished from a branch bank, by a bank or branch organized and existing under the State law and insured by the Corporation. These agencies have only such powers as are expressly granted them in the act providing for their establishment. The bank or branch may qualify the agency to receive deposits of public funds to the same extent as if it were a branch. The approval of the Corporation and the Commissioner of Finance of the State is required prior to the establishment of any such agency. (Ch. 106).

In South Dakota the Code of 1939 relating to the depositaries of municipal funds was amended to provide that no bond or other security shall be required for such part of public funds as is insured by the Corporation. (Ch. 166).

In Texas the former law authorizing the Corporation, as receiver or liquidator of a closed insured bank, to enforce the double liability of stockholders in such bank was repealed inasmuch as such liability of stockholders has also been repealed. (Banking Code 1943, Art. 11).

In Vermont the public law prescribing statutory liability of stockholders of trust companies was amended so as to exclude from such liability the stockholders of trust companies insured by the Corporation. (Pu. Act 133).

Most of the State legislatures which met during 1943 adopted legislation amending their banking laws. A summary of such legislation appears on pages 49-56.

# ORGANIZATION AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE CORPORATION

Organization and staff of the Corporation. No changes in the directorship of the Corporation occurred during 1943. Mr. Leo T. Crowley continued as Chairman; Mr. Phillips Lee Goldsborough and Mr. Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, continued as Directors throughout the year.

On December 31, 1943, the total personnel of the Corporation consisted of 1,899 officers and employees, compared with 2,411 at the beginning of the year and 2,538 at the close of December 1941. At the close of 1943, 259 employees were on military furlough for service in the armed forces. Known deaths among this group numbered two. The number of officers and employees in each division of the Corporation as of December 31, 1943, is given in Table 6.

Table 6. Officers and Employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, December 31, 1943

	Total	Officers and adminis- trative, supervisory, and technical employees	Clerical, stenographic, and custodial employees
Fotal	1,899	748	1,151
Washington office	262	77	185
Chicago office	276	111	165
Field	1,361	560	801
Directors	3	3	
Executive Division	29	13	16
Washington office	26	12	14
Chicago office	~ ัช	1	2
Legal Division	34	17	17
Washington office	18	1 2	19
Chicago office	16	8	8
Division of Examination	552	394	158
Washington office	42	20	22
Field	510	374	136
Division of Research and Statistics	44	19	25
Washington office	44	19	25
Division of Liquidation	950	234	716
Chicago office	99	48	51
Field	851	186	665
Division of Administration.	175	19	156
Washington office	129	14	115
Chicago office	46	5	41
Audit Division	27	20	7
Chicago office	27	20	7
Fiscal and Accounting Division.	85	29	56
Chicago office	85	29	56

Early in the year 1943 effect was given to an action of the Board of Directors to divide the Division of Finance and Administration into three divisions—Division of Administration, Fiscal and Accounting Division, and Audit Division. Later in the year, the special assistants and aides to the Board of Directors, the personnel of the office of the Secretary, and other personnel not previously attached to divisions were incorporated into an Executive Division.

An organization chart of the Corporation is shown on page iv.

Income and expenses. The total income of the Corporation for the calendar year 1943 was \$86.7 million, of which \$70 million was from assessments upon banks, \$16.7 million from investments and assessments upon credit unions. Deposit insurance losses and expenses amounted to \$2.2 million and administrative expenses were \$4.2 million, leaving a net addition to surplus for the year of \$80.3 million.

The re-appraisal of the assets of closed banks held by the Corporation which was made during the year indicated that the losses on these assets would be less than had been previously estimated. An adjustment of \$6 million was therefore made in the surplus of the Corporation applicable to previous years.

A summary statement of the income and expenses of the Corporation for each year since its organization is given in Table 7. The figures for deposit insurance losses and expenses, and for net income added to surplus, shown in this table for each year differ from those shown in the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1942 because of the revision in the estimate of losses which will be sustained by the Corporation. A detailed statement for the year 1943 is given in Table 8.

Table 7. INCOME AND EXPENSES OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION SINCE BEGINNING OPERATIONS1

(In	millions	οf	dollars)
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		Income		Expenses			
	Total	Deposit insurance assess- ments <sup>2</sup>	Investment income and profits <sup>3</sup>	Total	Deposit insurance losses and expenses	Adminis- trative expenses	Net income added to surplus
1933-1943	492.6	389.0	103.6	78.8	44.9	33.9	413.8
1943. 1942. 1941. 1940. 1939. 1938. 1937. 1936. 1935. 1933-345.	86.7 69.4 62.0 55.9 51.2 47.8 48.1 43.8 20.7 7.0	70.0 56.5 51.4 46.2 40.7 38.3 38.8 35.6 11.5	16.7 12.9 10.6 9.7 10.5 9.5 9.3 8.2 9.2 7.0	6.4 5.3 5.2 15.9 17.4 6.5 6.8 5.6 4.4	2.2 1.3 1.5 12.3 14.0 3.5 4.1 2.8 2.9	4.2 4.0 3.7 3.6 3.4 3.0 2.7 2.5 2.7 4.1	80.3 64.1 56.8 40.0 33.8 41.3 41.3 2.6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Figures of total expenses, deposit insurance losses and expenses and net income added to surplus for years prior to 1943 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 Corporation from

assessments for the terms of the temporary insurance funds.

3 Includes assessments and fees collected from Federal credit unions.

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

5 Includes expenses from date of organization, September 11, 1933, to December 31, 1934.

6 After deducting portion of expenses and losses charged to banks withdrawing from the temporary funds on June 30, 1934.

Table 8. INCOME AND EXPENSES OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, CALENDAR YEAR 1943

Income:		
Deposit insurance assessments	\$ 70,018,414.75	
Interest earned (less provision for amortization of premiums) and profit on government obligations sold	16,336,704.63	
Other income	318,875.39	
Total income		\$ 86,673,994.77
Expenses:		
Deposit insurance losses and expenses	\$ 2,187,622.71	
Administrative expenses (see below)	4.162,184.95	
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment purchased and charged off	25,733.30	
Total expenses	,	\$ 6,375,540.96
Net income added to surplus	-	\$ 80,298,453.81
Surplus December 31, 1942:		
As previously reported	\$327,643,640.08	
Plus-net adjustments applicable to periods prior to Jan. 1, 1943	5,812,928.67	
Surplus as adjusted December 31, 1942		\$333,456,568.75
Surplus December 31, 1943  DISTRIBUTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE 1	- EXPENSES	\$413,755,022.56
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE I Salaries. Professional services. Services of other governmental agencies. Transportation. 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.		\$ 3,146,181.96 24,571,50 4,667.45 118,701.41 474,411.80 272,219.26 85,375.34 49,963.36 1,122.75 11,223.10 6,930.60 13,799.93 10,118.22
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE I Salaries. Professional services. Services of other governmental agencies. Transportation. Subsistence. Office rental. Printing, stationery, and supplies. Postage, telephone, and telegraph Insurance and fidelity bond premiums. Subscriptions. Equipment rental. Repairs and alterations.		\$ 3,146,181.96 24,571,50 4,667.45 118,701.41 474,411.80 272,219.26 85,375.34 49,963.36 1,122.75 11,223.10 6,930.60 13,799.93
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE I Salaries. Professional services. Services of other governmental agencies. Transportation. 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.		\$ 3,146,181.96 24,571,50 4,667.45 118,701.41 474,411.80 272,219.26 85,375.34 49,963.36 1,122.75 11,223.10 6,930.60 13,799.93 10,118.22 3,359.06
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE I Salaries. Professional services. Services of other governmental agencies. Transportation. 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  Less: Miscellaneous income and other credits applicable to reduction of administrative expenses.		\$ 3,146,181.96 24,571,50 4,667.45 118,701.41 474,411.80 272,219.26 85,375.34 49,963.36 1,122.75 11,223.10 6,930.60 13,799.93 10,118.22 3,359.06 \$ 4,222,645.74
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE 1 Salaries. Professional services. Services of other governmental agencies Transportation 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 Less: Miscellaneous income and other credits applicable to reduction of		\$ 3,146,181.96 24,571,50 4,667.45 118,701.41 474,411.80 272,219.26 85,375.34 49,963.36 1,122.75 11,223.10 6,930.60 13,799.93 10,118.22 3,359.06

Assets and liabilities. On December 31, 1943, the Corporation held assets acquired through bank suspensions and mergers amounting at face value to a total of \$85 million which were carried on the books of the Corporation at a net or appraised value of \$46 million, United States Government securities valued at \$639 million, and cash amounting to \$20 million.

Total capital of the Corporation consisted of \$289 million capital stock issued at its organization and \$414 million accumulated surplus. Balance sheets of the Corporation as of December 31, 1942 and 1943, are given in Table 9.

Table 9. Assets and Liabilities of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, December 31, 1943, and December 31, 1942

	1943	1942
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 settle-	<b>\$ 25,805,6</b> 76.76	<b>\$ 27,112,9</b> 52.50
ment or not claimed, to be subrogated when paid—contra  Loans to merging insured banks to avert deposit insurance losses,	841.927.72	351,254.13
and recoverable liquidation expenses.  Assets purchased from merging insured banks, to avert deposit insurance losses, under agreements to return any excess re-	29,412,363.96	39,872,584.89
covery to selling banks.  Assets purchased from merging insured banks and receivers of	28,041,173.53	38,314,820.58
closed insured banks to avert deposit insurance losses	696,387.25 \$ 84,797,529.22	988,606.36 \$106,640,218.46
Less: Reserve for losses	38,547,754.80 \$ 46,249,774.42	44,584,295.97 \$ 62,055,922.49
Cash on hand and on deposit	19,961,081.20	19,359,639.29
United States Government securities (cost less reserve for amortization of premiums) and accrued interest receivable	638,776,370.88	536,827,041.84
Due from Governmental agencies	292,931.08	308,037.43
Miscellaneous receivables	109,775.64	110,397.75
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	1.00	1.00
Deferred charges	73,911.69	82,805.27
Total assets	<b>\$705,463,845.91</b>	\$618,743,845.07
LIABILITIES Current liabilities:		
Accounts and assessment rebates payable.  Earnest money deposits and collections in suspense.  Net balances of depositors in closed insured banks pending		\$ 477,399.09 840,452.79
settlement or not claimed—contra	841,927.72	351,254.13
Deferred credits	107,619.54	4,379.48
Reserve for deposit insurance expenses	133,848.62	127,162.51
Total liabilities	\$ 2,409,266.36	\$ 1,800,648.00
CAPITAL Capital stock:		
United States. Federal Reserve banks.	\$150,000,000.00 139,299,556.99	\$150,000,000.00 139,299,556.99
	\$289,299,556.99	\$289,299,556.99
Surplus—(see Table 8)	413,755,022.56	327,643,640.08
Total capital	\$703,054,579.55	\$616,943,197.07
Total liabilities and capital	\$705,463,845.91	\$618,743,845.07
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

Audit. In accordance with the Corporation's policy of having an annual independent audit, the accounts as of June 30, 1943, were audited by Arthur Andersen & Co. The balance sheet of the Corporation as of that date, as shown in the auditors' report, is given in Table 10. The auditors' certificate is given on page 28.

## Table 10. FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 1943—FROM AUDITORS' REPORT

#### ASSETS

Cash on deposit, in transit and on hand		\$ 32,112,817.18
United States Government Securities and accrued interest receivable thereon:  Principal amount \$570,043,400, stated at cost (\$573,394,017.19), less reserve for amortization of premiums (\$1,845,336.86)  Accrued interest receivable	\$571,548,680.33 1,785,212.44	573,333,892.77
Assets acquired through bank suspensions and mergers, less collections: 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—per contra  Loans made to, and assets purchased from, merging insured banks to reduce or avert deposit insurance losses—  Loans, and recoverable liquidation expenses (Note 1).  Assets purchased under agreement to return any excess recoveries to the selling banks, and recoverable liquidation expenses (Note 1).  Assets purchased, other.  Assets purchased from receivers of closed insured banks  Less—Reserves for losses.	\$ 25,742,036.04 446,126.57 34,459,768.53 32,076,233.98 557,907.52 219,007.89 \$ 93,501,080.53 38,792,706.64	54,708,373.89
Miscellaneous receivables and deferred charges: Receivable from other governmental agencies. Federal Credit Union examination and supervision fees. Other.	\$ 485,569.92 112,445.82 93,466.62	691,482.36

\$660,846,567.20

1.00

### NOTES:

(1) Loans to merging insured banks are evidenced by demand notes bearing interest at the rate of 4% per annum, and the Corporation is entitled to a return of 4% per annum with respect to its investments in assets purchased from merging insured banks under agreements to return any excess recoveries to the selling banks. 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 liquidation expenses) in the respective loans and purchased assets. The amount of such interest realized during the year ended June 30, 1943 was \$90,343.30.

Furniture, fixtures and equipment, at nominal value.....

- (2) From time to time as appraisals or reappraisals are made, the Corporation revises its estimates of probable losses on assets acquired and carries directly to surplus the resulting adjustments of the reserve for losses insofar as such adjustments relate to assets acquired through bank suspensions and mergers which occurred in prior periods. However, in the summary of surplus shown in the foregoing balance sheet, such adjustments (net credit of \$4,771,231.79) recorded during the year ended June 30, 1943 have been applied in reduction of deposit insurance losses and expenses for the year.
- (3) Under the provisions of Section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by Title I of the Banking Act of 1935 (subsection "o"), the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding its notes, debentures, bonds or other such obligations in a par amount determined in accordance with said provisions, which amount at June 30, 1943, was \$974,601,498.36.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, is authorized to purchase such obligations of the Corporation; and he is authorized and directed to purchase obligations of the Corporation in an amount not to exceed \$250,000,000 par value whenever in the judgment of the Board of Directors of the Corporation additional funds are required for insurance purposes.

Table 10. FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30. 1943-FROM AUDITORS' REPORT-Continued

#### LIABILITIES

Liabilities: Accounts payable. Earnest money deposits and collections in sussassets acquired through bank suspensions Net balances of depositors in closed insursettlement or not claimed—per contra Reserve for expenses of paying insured depositions. Total liabilities.	pense, arising from and mergers ed banks pending		\$ 359,839.61 985,898.61 446,126.57 137,465.92 98,402.92 \$ 2,027,733.63
Capital stock and surplus (the entire capital is considered by the Corporation to const future deposit insurance losses and relat respect to insured banks. The Corporati the insured deposits in operating insured to approximately \$36. billion at June 30 Capital stock, without nominal or par and not entitled to the payment of Held by United States Government Held by Federal Reserve banks	itute a reserve for eed expenses with on estimates that banks amounted, 1943): value (nonvoting dividends)—	\$150,000,000.00 139,299,556.99 \$289,299,556.99	
Surplus— Income and expenses for the year			
ended June 30, 1943— Income—			
Deposit insurance assessments Interestearned and net profits from sales of United States Govern- ment securities, less provision for	\$ 61,110,632.07		
amortization of premiums Other interest received (Note 1) Fees from Credit Unions (Note 4).	14,319,669.93 90,758.67 222,884.66		
Expenses—	\$ 75,743,945.33		
Deposit insurance losses and ex- penses applicable to— Current-year cases and trans-	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		
actions Prior-year cases (credit) (Note 2)	\$ 1,612,099.56 ( 4,771,231.79)		
Total	(\$ 3,159,132.23) 4,212,329.79		
purchased	33,213.12 \$ 1,086,410.68		
Excess of income over expenses	\$ 74,657,534.65		
Transfer from Farm Credit Adminis- tration, Department of Agriculture	+,,,		
(Note 4)	273,846.75		
Surplus balance June 30, 1942 Surplus balance June 30, 1943	294,587,895.18 \$369,519,276.58	\$369,519,276.58	
Total capital stock and surplus	\$550,510,210.05	φου,στο,210.00	658,818,833.57
Total suprem secon and surprus.			\$660,846,567.20

NOTES: (3) continued:

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as provided in subsection (b) of section 5e of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, shall purchase at par value, such obligations of the Corporation as are authorized to be issued, upon request of the Board of Directors of the Corporation, whenever in the judgment of said Board additional funds are required for insurance purposes; provided, that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not purchase or hold at any time said obligations in excess of \$250,000,000 par value. If the Reconstruction Finance Corporation fails for any reason to purchase any of the obligations of the Corporation, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase such obligations in an amount equal to the amount of such obligations the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as fails to purchase struction Finance Corporation so fails to purchase.

(4) By Executive Order, the President of the United States transferred all functions of the Farm Credit Administration under the Federal Credit Union Act to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as of May 16, 1942. These functions include the approval of applications and the issuance of organization certificates to Federal Credit Unions, the supervision thereof, and the field examinations of the financial reports of such unions. The order also provided for the transfer of the unexpended balances of appropriations or other funds available for such functions.

During the period from May 16 to October 31, 1942 the income applicable to Credit Union activities was added to the funds so transferred and the expenses of these activities were paid from such funds. As of October 31, 1942, the Corporation discontinued the use of these funds for Credit Union activities, and thereafter took up the income received in, and paid the expenses from, the general funds of the Corporation.

### ARTHUR ANDERSEN & CO.

120 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

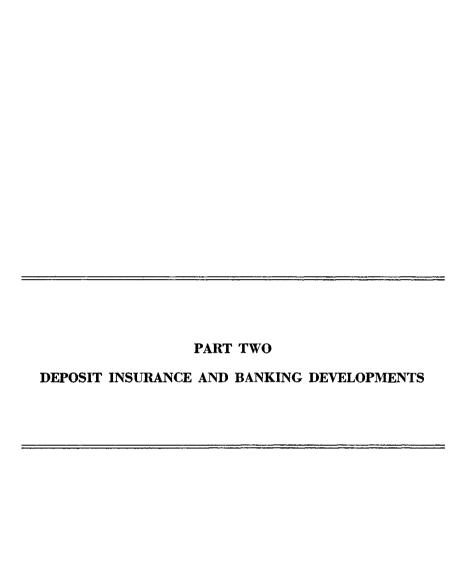
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION:

We have examined the balance sheet of the FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (a corporation created under Section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by Title I of the Banking Act of 1935) as of June 30, 1943, and the related statement of income and expenses for the year then ended, which statement of income and expenses is summarized under the surplus account in the balance sheet. 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 the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records and other supporting evidence maintained in the general office of the Corporation (except the records as to the closed insured banks for which the Corporation is receiver), by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate. We did not examine the collateral under loans to merging insured banks nor the documents evidencing ownership of assets purchased from insured banks, which collateral and assets for the most part are held by Liquidating Agents of the Corporation, but we reviewed reports as of various dates throughout the year prepared by the Corporation's internal audit department or inventories of assets purchased during the year prepared by the Corporation's examiners, covering their verification of such items.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet presents fairly the position of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation at June 30, 1943, and the results of its operations for the year ended that date.

(Signed) ARTHUR ANDERSEN & Co.

Chicago, Illinois, November 15, 1943.



## ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND CAPITAL OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS

During 1943 deposits of insured commercial banks continued to rise above the previous record levels of 1942. On December 31, 1943, total deposits of all insured commercial banks amounted to \$104 billion, an increase of \$16 billion, or 19 percent, for the year. The growth was chiefly in deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations which increased by \$14 billion. Deposits of the United States Government increased by nearly \$2 billion. Deposits of State and local governments increased by \$400 million while interbank deposits decreased by approximately the same amount. All other deposit items, consisting chiefly of cashier's checks, also showed an aggregate increase of \$400 million. The expansion in deposits was most marked in the smaller banks of the country.

As in other recent years, the growth in deposits reflected chiefly the processes of war financing. A considerable part of the Government's needs was met by borrowing from the banks. This borrowing created new deposits, originally to the credit of the Government. These deposits were disbursed in payment of war goods and services and found their way into the balances of businesses and individuals, thus accounting for the large increase in deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations reported by the banks. Bank purchases of United States Government obligations resulted in a net growth in their holdings of these securities of \$18 billion, or 44 percent, during 1943. As in the case of deposits, the growth in holdings of United States Government obligations was greatest among the smaller banks. particularly among the banks which charge exchange on remittances the banks not on the par list. These latter banks increased their holdings of United States Government obligations by 116 percent during the year. Member banks of the Federal Reserve System increased their holdings by 41 percent. The figures are shown in Table 11.

Table 11. Percentage Changes During 1943 in Total Deposits and Holdings of United States Government Obligations of Insured Commercial Banks

	Total deposits	United States Government obligations
All banks	+19%	+44%
Members F. R. System	+19	$+41 \\ +43 \\ +37$
Not members F. R. SystemOn par list <sup>1</sup> Other	$^{+24}_{+22}_{+32}$	+82 +75 +116

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For character of par list and its relation to the practice of charging exchange on bank remittances, see page 66.

The banks' loans and discounts were reduced less than one-half of 1 percent. However, this stability in the aggregate volume of loans resulted from an increase in loans of banks in large cities and a decrease in loans of banks in other places. The 407 reserve city member banks of the Federal Reserve System increased their loans and discounts by nearly \$600 million, while the other insured banks, which include country banks members of the Federal Reserve System and insured commercial banks not members of the Federal Reserve System. reported declines of more than \$600 million. In the reserve city banks loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities increased by more than \$700 million as a result of the activity of brokers and banks in connection with Government financing of the war, and commercial and industrial loans increased by \$175 million, while consumer loans to individuals were reduced by \$218 million. In the case of the other insured banks, substantial declines occurred not only in consumer loans to individuals but also in commercial and industrial loans, agricultural loans, real estate loans, and all other loans. The figures for the changes in major types of loans for the two groups of banks are given in Table 12.

Table 12. Amount and Percentage Change During 1943 in Loans of Insured Commercial Banks

	Amount of change (millions of dollars)		Percentage change	
	Reserve city banks <sup>1</sup>	Other insured commercial banks <sup>2</sup>	Reserve city banks <sup>1</sup>	Other insured commercial banks²
Total loans and discounts.  Commercial and industrial loans. Agricultural loans <sup>3</sup> . Consumer loans to individuals. Loans for purchasing or carrying securities <sup>4</sup> . Real estate loans. All other loans.	+583 +175 -8 -218 +721 -77 -10	-648 -155 -129 -184 +68 -133 -115	+ 5.3 +2.8 -2.5 -18.6 +55.7 -4.7 -1.9	-8.2 -9.7 -9.7 -16.7 +26.9 -4.4 -20.3
Number of banks at end of year	407	12,870	·	

<sup>1</sup> Includes banks members of the Federal Reserve System classified as central reserve city banks

 Includes loans to brokers and dealers in securities and other loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities.

The banks' holdings of securities other than obligations of the United States Government were reduced during the year by 10 percent, or \$648 million.

and reserve city banks.

Includes banks members of the Federal Reserve System classified as country banks and insured commercial banks not members of the Federal Reserve System. Country member banks include three mutual savings banks and for this reason the sum of the figures in this column and the preceding column differ slightly from figures derived from those for all insured commercial banks given in Table 13 and in Table 10. page 80.

Table 106, page 80.

Includes loans secured by agricultural commodities, covered by purchase agreements of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and excludes loans on farm land.

Includes loans to brokers and dealers in securities and other loans for the purpose of purchasing

The total amount of cash and balances with other banks, including reserve balances and cash items in process of collection, held by insured commercial banks declined during 1943 by less than 2 percent. The figures for these items and for the other principal assets of all insured commercial banks at the beginning and close of 1943 are shown in Table 13.

Table 13. Assets of Insured Commercial Banks
At the Beginning and Close of 1943

	Amount	(millions of	Percentage distribution		
	Dec. 31, 1943	Dec. 31, 1942	Change during year	Dec. 31, 1943	Dec. 31, 1942
Total assets	112,246	95,459	+16,787	100.0%	100.0%
Total cash assets and U. S. Government securities. Currency and coin Balances with banks including reserve balances. Cash items in process of collection. U. S. Government securities.	85,885 1,447	68,305 1,307 22,170 4,117 40,711	+17,580 +140 -864 +321 +17,983	76.5 1.3 19.0 3.9 52.3	71.6 1.4 23.2 4.3 42.7
Total invested assets other than U. S. Government securities Other securities Loans and discounts Fixed and miscellaneous assets	26,361	27,154 6,632 18,907 1,615	- <b>793</b> -647 -64 -82	23.5 5.3 16.8 1.4	28.4 6.9 19.8 1.7

Detailed figures-See Table 106, page 80.

Quality of assets. The quality of the banks' assets was considered by the examiners to be better in 1943 than in 1942, previously the best year of record. Classification of the assets of these banks during the two years is shown in Table 14.

Table 14. Classification of Assets of Insured Commercial Banks, Examinations in 1942 and 1943

(Amounts per \$100 of book value)

	Total assets	Assets other than cash and U. S. Government securities	Securities other than U. S. Government	Loans	Fixed and miscellaneous assets
Assets criticized 1943	\$1.30	\$5.03	\$7.87	\$3.18	12.36
	2.29	6.33	9.58	4.13	16.61
Examiners' deductions (net) 1943 1942	0.07	0.29	0.24	0.22	1.02
	.16	.43	.34	.32	1.74
Substandard 1943 1942	1.23 2.13	4.74 5.90	7.63 9.24	2.96 3.81	11.34 14.87

Detailed figures for 1943—See Tables 107 and 108, pages 82 and 83.

The chief increase during 1943 in the banks' assets was in holdings of obligations of the United States Government. At the close of the vear these securities, together with cash and items due from other banks, were three-fourths of the insured commercial banks' total assets. Review of the examiners' reports regarding the remaining assets of the insured banks showed that not only was the proportion criticized lower than in any other year, but the amount criticized was also the smallest of record.

The improvement in the condition of the banks is also shown by the increase in the number of banks with no substandard assets or with relatively small amounts of such assets. The improvement was general throughout the banking system and there was a reduction in the number of banks with a high proportion of substandard assets. In 1943 nine-tenths of the banks had either no substandard assets at all or held them in amounts equal to less than 5 percent of total assets: in 1942 three-fourths of the banks were so situated. The figures are shown in Table 15.

Table 15. DISTRIBUTION OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS ACCORDING TO SUBSTANDARD ASSETS RATIO, EXAMINATIONS IN 1942 AND 1943

	Number o	f banks	Percentage distribution		
	1943	1942	1943	1942	
All banks <sup>1</sup>	13,089	13,125	100.0%	100.0%	
Banks with no substandard assets Banks with substandard assets per \$100 of appraised value of assets of-2	1,329	714	10.1	5.4	
Less than \$5.00	10,367 1,082 213	9,317 2,200 604	79.2 8.3 1.6	71.0 16.8 4.6	
\$15.00 to \$19.99. \$20.00 to \$24.99. \$25.00 or more.	61 21 16	179 67 44	0.5 .2 .1	1.4   .5   .3	

<sup>1</sup> Excludes banks operating less than the full year preceding either examination or whose operations

were materially affected by mergers.

The appraised value of assets for each individual bank is an estimated average value of assets over a 12-month period. See pages 63-64.

Capital. Total capital of the insured commercial banks increased by \$397 million during 1943, reflecting the highest profits recorded since organization of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Notwithstanding this increase and the continued improvement in quality of assets generally, nearly 400 banks had fixed and substandard assets in excess of net sound capital at the time of examination in 1943. Of these banks, 43 held fixed and substandard assets in amounts that were more than double their net sound capital. The figures are shown in Table 16.

Table 16. DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER AND DEPOSITS OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS ACCORDING TO RATIO OF FIXED AND SUBSTANDARD ASSETS TO NET SOUND CAPITAL, EXAMINATIONS IN 1943

	Number	of banks	Dep	osits
	Number	Percentage distribution	Amount (in millions of dollars)	Percentage distribution
All banks	13,207	100.0%	94,087	100.0%
Banks with fixed and substandard assets as percentage of net sound capital of—				
Less than 20%	5,288 4,289 2,034	40.0 32.5 15.4	36,069 33,686 13,569	38.4 35.8 14. <b>4</b>
60% to 79%. 80% to 99%. 100% to 199%.	827 375 351 43	6.3 2.8 2.7 .3	7,291 1,545 1,731 196	7.8 1.6 1.8

At the close of 1943 total capital accounts amounted to 28 percent of the combined total of loans, securities other than U.S. Government, and fixed and miscellaneous assets, compared with 26 percent at the opening of the year. On December 31, 1943, total capital accounts amounted to 6.6 percent of total assets, compared with 7.4 percent one year earlier and 8.8 percent two years ago.

### EARNINGS OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS

Total current operating earnings, total expenses, and taxes of the insured banks were the highest of any year of deposit insurance but the margin of net earnings was also highest. The figures are shown in Table 17.

Table 17. EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND TAXES OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1934-1943

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Total current operating earnings	Expenses other than taxes	Net current operating earnings before taxes	All taxes	Net current operating earnings after taxes
1943	1,960	1,156	804	228	576
	1,791	1,125	666	177	489
	1,730	1,113	617	153	464
	1,631	1,070	561	123	438
	1,605	1,053	552	107	445
1938	1,584	1,055	529	103	426
	1,634	1,059	575	108	467
	1,567	1,028	539	98	<b>4</b> 41
	1,486	1,004	482	79	403
	1,518	1,040	478	77	401

Detailed figures for 1943-See Table 121, page 96.

Net profits after taxes of insured commercial banks in 1943 amounted to \$638 million, the highest figure ever reported to the Corporation. The growth in profits reflected higher current operating earnings and recoveries on assets offset only in part by increased expenses and taxes. Net profits, dividends, and addition of profits to capital are shown in Table 18.

Table 18. NET EARNINGS, CHARGE-OFFS, PROFITS, AND DIVIDENDS OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1934-1943

(In millions of d	ollars)	
-------------------	---------	--

Year	Net current operating earnings after taxes	Net charge- offs <sup>1</sup>	Net profits after charge-offs and taxes	Dividends <sup>2</sup>	Profits added to capital
1943	576 489 464 438 445	*62 48 9 37 57	638 441 455 401 388	233 228 238 237 232	404 213 217 164 156
1938	426 467 441 403 401	126 86 383 196 741	300 381 524 207 -340	222 226 223 207 188	78 155 301 528

Book value of assets charged off, minus recoveries on assets previously charged off, and profits on securities sold.

Preferred and common cash dividends and interest paid on capital.

Non-operating profit.

Detailed figures for 1943-See Table 121, page 96.

For the first time since 1936, and for the second time since inauguration of Federal insurance of deposits, recoveries on assets and profits from sale of assets exceeded charge-offs. Net profits after charge-offs and taxes were nearly 50 percent higher in 1943 than in 1942. Dividends were about the same in the two years, and the amount of profits added to capital in 1943 was about double that added in 1942.

The growth in net earnings and net profits from 1942 to 1943 was particularly marked in the large banks, while the small banks generally showed relatively smaller increases or reductions. These differences reflected chiefly the changing nature of bank income. Loans are a more important source of income to small banks than to large banks and the reduction in volume of loans outstanding has affected the earnings of the small banks adversely, even though they increased their holdings of United States Government securities more, proportionately, than did the large banks. The rates on total capital accounts of net current operating earnings before taxes and of net profits after taxes of insured commercial banks grouped by size of bank are shown for 1941, 1942, and 1943 in Table 19.

Table 19. NET EARNINGS AND NET PROFITS PER \$100 OF TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1941, 1942, AND 1943

### BANKS GROUPED BY AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS

	Net current operating earnings before taxes		Net profits after charge-offs and taxes			
	1943	1942	1941	1943	1942	1941
All banks	\$10.80	\$9.45	\$9.04	\$8.58	\$6.26	\$6.66
Banks with deposits of— \$250,000 or less. \$250,000 to \$500,000. \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.	6.30 8.50 9.53 10.00	7.96 9.12 9.57 9.48	9.76 11.00 10.89 10.19	5.41 7.60 8.40 8.42	5.78 6.80 6.41 5.69	6.96 8.32 7.97 7.04
\$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 to \$60,000,000 More than \$50,000,000	10.00 9.74 10.43 11.34	9.36 9.04 9.54 9.50	9.58 9.59 8.35	7.97 7.52 7.76 9.07	5.37 4.78 5.72 6.77	6.16 6.37 6.62

Detailed figures for 1943-See Table 123, page 100.

Sources and rates of income. The chief increase in the income of insured commercial banks was from larger holdings of United States Government securities. Income from total securities in 1943 increased over 1942 by \$250 million, or 40 percent. Other increases were chiefly from service charges on deposit accounts, and from other service. exchange, and collection charges. Income from loans was reduced. reflecting reduction in both amounts outstanding and rates of interest received. Figures for the chief types of earnings each year since deposit insurance became effective are shown in Table 20.

Table 20. Amounts and Rates of Income Received, and Rate of INTEREST PAID, BY INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1934-1943

	Total current operating earnings (millions of dollars) from—			Income on loans	Income on securities	Interest paid per \$100 of
Year	Loans	Securities	Other sources	per \$100 of loans <sup>1</sup>	per \$100 of securities <sup>1</sup>	time and savings deposits <sup>1</sup>
1943	706	861	393	\$3.85	\$1.52	\$0.93
	817	610	364	4.08	<sup>2</sup> 1.78	1.10
	848	509	373	4.27	1.95	1.20
	769	500	363	4.41	2.16	1.30
	727	522	357	4.46	2.38	1.43
1938	705	532	347	4.36	2.56	1.55
	710	572	352	4.28	2.68	1.62
	663	574	330	4.34	2.66	1.72
	643	548	295	4.40	2.87	2.01
	691	550	278	4.63	3.17	2.40

Loans, securities, and deposits are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year by banks submitting statements of assets and liabilities.

2 For 1942, average securities are based on amounts reported at end of month in the Treasury survey of ownership of Government securities as well as upon amounts reported at call dates.

Detailed figures for 1943 - See Tables 121-123, pages 96-101.

### INSURED MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

On December 31, 1943, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was insuring deposits in 184 of the 545 mutual savings banks in the country. The insured banks operated 95 of the 136 branches of mutual savings banks. During 1943, 128 banks with their 60 branches, having deposits totaling about \$4.5 billion, were admitted to insurance. One hundred twenty-five of these banks, with 173 offices, were located in New York State. The insured mutual savings banks held deposits of \$7.5 billion on December 31, 1943, or 64 percent of the \$11.8 billion of deposits in all mutual savings banks.

Total assets of the 184 mutual savings banks insured as of December 31, 1943, increased from \$7,570 million on December 31, 1942, to \$8,364 million on December 31, 1943, reflecting an increase in depositors' accounts of about \$758 million, and a net increase of \$36 million in capital accounts, of which \$27 million was from profits and \$9 million, net, from other sources. Holdings of obligations of the United States Government increased by \$1,011 million, or 36 percent, during the year and amounted to \$3,844 million in the 184 banks on December 31, 1943.

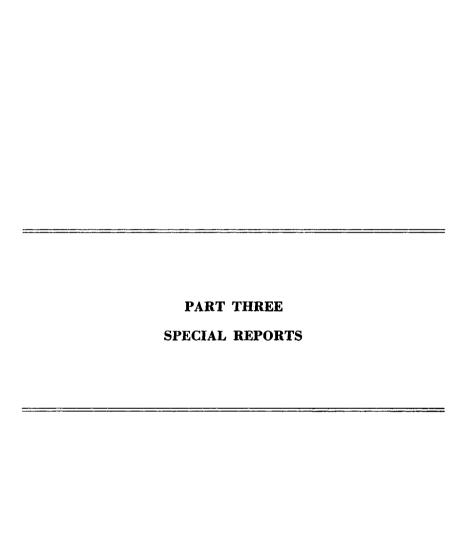
The average rate of dividends or interest paid depositors in insured mutual savings banks was 1.57 percent in 1943, compared with 1.62 percent in 1942. The following figures show the dividends and interest reported for the year as a percentage of total deposits held at the end of the year, for each year from 1935 to 1943:

1943	1.57%	1938	1.91%
1942	1.62%	1937	1.92%
1941	1.66%	1936	1.96%
1940	1.73%	1935	2.26%
1939	1.88%		,,

Figures showing earnings, expenses, and dividends of insured mutual savings banks for 1943 are presented in Table 121, page 96.

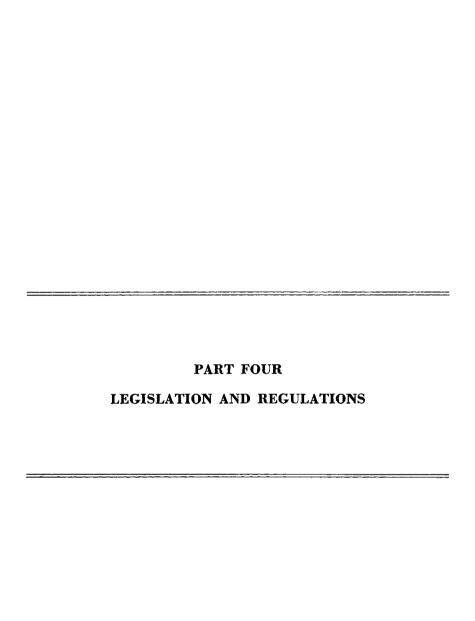
Condensed statements of assets and liabilities of both insured and noninsured mutual savings banks for December 31, 1943, will be found in Table 105, page 79.

On July 1, 1943, when 121 New York savings banks were admitted to insurance, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation established an advisory council on savings banks. This council, composed of eight members most of whom are mutual savings bank presidents, will advise with directors and officers of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in respect to matters of common interest.



## SPECIAL REPORTS

It is the policy of the Corporation to present in this section special studies prepared for the administrative use of the Corporation but which also possess general interest. No such studies are available for publication at this time.



## FEDERAL LEGISLATION RELATING TO INSURED BANKS OR THE CORPORATION

### WAR LOAN DEPOSITS

[Public Law 37—78th Congress]
[Chapter 62—1st Session]
[S. 700]
AN ACT

Suspending certain provisions of sections 12B and 19 of the Federal Reserve Act 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.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second sentence of paragraph (1) of subsection (h) of section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264 (h) (1)), as amended, is hereby further amended by substituting a colon for the period at the end thereof and adding the following: "And provided further, That 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 any balance payable to the United States by any insured bank, whether represented by a deposit account or otherwise, arising solely as a result of subscriptions made by or through such insured bank for United States Government securities issued under authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, shall be excluded from the definition of 'deposit' for the purpose of determining the assessment base."

SEC. 2. The last sentence of section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 462a-1) be amended by substituting a colon for the period at the end thereof and by adding the following: "Provided, That 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 no deposit payable to the United States by any member bank arising solely as the result of subscriptions made by or through such member bank for United States Government securities issued under authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, shall be subject to the reserve requirements of this section."

Approved April 13, 1943.

### OVERTIME COMPENSATION TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

[Public Law 49—78th Congress] [Chapter 93—1st Session] [H. R. 1860]

### AN ACT

To provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall apply to all civilian officers and employees (including officers and employees whose wages are fixed on a monthly or yearly basis and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by wage boards or similar administrative authority serving the same purpose, except those in or under the Government Printing Office or the Tennessee Valley Authority) in or under the United States Government, including Government-owned or controlled corporations . . .

- SEC. 2. Officers and employees to whom this Act applies and who are not entitled to additional compensation under section 3 shall be paid overtime compensation computed on the same basis as the overtime compensation which was authorized to be paid under Public Law Numbered 821, Seventy-seventh Congress: Provided, That such overtime compensation shall be paid only on the portion of an officer's or employee's basic rate of compensation not in excess of \$2,900 per annum: Provided further, That such overtime compensation shall be paid on such portion of an officer's or employee's basic rate of compensation notwithstanding the fact that such payment will cause his aggregate compensation to exceed a rate of \$5,000 per annum: And provided further, That in lieu of overtime compensation for work in excess of forty-eight hours in any administrative workweek, the heads of departments, establishments, and agencies may in their discretion grant per annum employees compensatory time off from duty.
- SEC. 3. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), officers and employees to whom this Act applies and whose hours of duty are intermittent or irregular, shall be paid, in lieu of the overtime compensation authorized under section 2 of this Act, additional compensation at the rate of (1) \$300 per annum if their earned basic compensation is at a rate of less than \$2,000 per annum, or (2) 15 per centum of so much of their earned basic compensation as is not in excess of a rate of \$2,900 per annum if their earned basic compensation is at a rate of \$2,000 per annum or more.
- (b) Any officer or employee to whom this Act applies and who is entitled to no additional compensation under subsection (a) or subsection (c) for a pay period, shall be paid for such pay period, in lieu of overtime compensation under section 2, additional compensation at the rate of \$300 per annum, unless his overtime compensation under section 2 for such pay period is at least equal to such additional compensation.
- (c) Any officer or employee to whom this Act applies and whose hours of duty are less than full time, or whose compensation is based upon other than a time period basis shall be paid, in lieu of overtime compensation or additional compensation under the foregoing provisions of this Act, additional compensation at a rate of 15 per centum of so much of their earned basic compensation as is not in excess of a rate of \$2,900 per annum.

(d) In no case shall any officer or employee be paid additional compensation under this section for any pay period amounting to more than 25 per centum of his earned basic compensation for such pay period.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 6 The provisions of the Saturday half-holiday law of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1482; U. S. C., title 5, sec. 26 (a)), are hereby suspended for the period during which this Act is in effect.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 9. The Civil Service Commission is authorized and directed to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of coordinating and supervising the administration of the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act insofar as such provisions affect employees in or under the executive branch of the Government.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 11. The heads of departments and agencies in the executive branch, whose employees are affected by the provisions of this Act, shall present to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and to the Congress such information as the Director shall from time to time, but not less frequently than the first day of each quarter, require for the purpose of determining the number of employees required for the proper and efficient exercise of the functions of their respective departments and agencies. The Director shall, from time to time, but not less frequently than the thirtieth day after the beginning of each quarter, determine the number of employees so required, and any personnel of any such department or agency in excess thereof shall be released at such times as the Director shall order. Such determination shall be reported to the Congress each quarter. Sections 2 and 3 of this Act shall cease to be applicable to the employees of such department or agency unless the head thereof shall certify within thirty days from the effective date so prescribed by the Director that the number of employees of his agency does not exceed the number determined by the Director to be required for the proper and efficient exercise of its functions. Any determinations and directions made by the Director under the authority of Public Law 821, Seventy-seventh Congress, are hereby continued in effect until modified by him. The Civil Service Commission is authorized to transfer to other departments and agencies any employees released pursuant to this section whose services are needed in and can be effectively utilized by such other departments or agencies, and the services of these employees are to be utilized by the departments and agencies before additional employees are recruited.

SEC. 12. Amounts received as overtime compensation or additional compensation under this Act shall not be considered in determining the amount of a person's annual income or annual rate of compensation for the purposes of paragraph II (a) of part III of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, or section 212 of title II of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes", approved June 30, 1932, as amended.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 14. This Act shall take effect on May 1, 1943, and shall terminate on June 30, 1945, or such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may prescribe.

SEC. 15. This Act may be cited as the "War Overtime Pay Act of 1943".

Approved May 7, 1943.

## DEDUCTION OF RESERVE FOR BAD DEBTS IN DETERMINING TAX LIABILITY

[Public Law 235—78th Congress] [Chapter 63—2d Session] [H. R. 3687]

### AN ACT

To provide revenue, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act, divided into titles and sections according to the following Table of Contents, may be cited as the "Revenue Act of 1943":

### SEC. 113. PARTIALLY WORTHLESS BAD DEBTS

- (a) In GENERAL.—The first sentence of section 23 (k) (1) (relating to deductions for bad debts) is amended to read as follows: "Debts which become worthless within the taxable year; or (in the discretion of the Commissioner) a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts; and when satisfied that a debt is recoverable only in part, the Commissioner may allow such debt, in an amount not in excess of the part charged off within the taxable year, as a deduction."
- (b) YEARS TO WHICH APPLICABLE.—The amendment made by this section shall be effective with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1938.

\* \* \* \* \*

Approved February 25, 1944.

### REGULATION OF THE CORPORATION

### RULING ON ABSORPTION OF EXCHANGE CHARGES

On February 29, 1944, the board of directors of the Corporation adopted the resolution:

Resolved, That the Board's Rule, relating to the absorption of exchange charges, adopted December 6, 1943, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

The absorption of normal or customary exchange charges by an insured non-member bank, in connection with the routine collection for its depositors of checks drawn on other banks, does not constitute the payment of interest within the provisions of Section 304.2 (a) of Part 304 of the Corporation's Rules and Regulations.

# STATE LEGISLATION RELATING TO BANK SUPERVISION AND BANK OPERATIONS

Thirty-seven States enacted statutes which adjusted their laws to Executive Order No. 9112 of March 26, 1942, and Federal Reserve Regulation V so as to permit loans without limitation when they are guaranteed by commitments to purchase same given by Federal Reserve banks, the United States or agencies thereof (including wholly owned corporations). These laws are qualified in some instances to require that such commitments be paid in cash within 60 days after demand and that no conditions beyond the bank's control be involved therein. Some of the most important subjects dealt with by State legislation during 1943 are listed below.

### AFFECTING BANKING SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

AFFECTING BANKING SOLEMVISORI ACTIORITI
Examination, fees, and publication of reports:
Requiring that for duration of the war banks and trust companies which are examined by a federal agency be examined by commissioner at least once each eighteen months instead of at least once a year as heretofore. Delaware (Ch. 129)
Requiring examiners to interview bank's board of directors during one semi- annual examination, and to furnish report of interview to superintendent and report of examinations to board of directors
Providing that charges for expense of examination shall be available for use of banking department
Authorizing commissioner to prescribe information to be included in reports of condition of savings bank and trust companies
Amending fee charged for expense of examinationVermont (P. Act 133)
Reducing requisite number of annual examinationsMinnesota (Ch. 12) North Dakota (Ch. 91); Pennsylvania (No. 15); West Virginia (Ch. 6)
Reducing number of annual published statementsSouth Carolina (No. 114)
Deposits, reserves, and charges:
Requiring state examiners to verify certain individual deposits directly with depositors
Authorizing supervising authority to alter amount of reserves against deposits  Massachusetts (Ch. 193); Ohio (Sec. 710-6a); Oregon (Ch. 244); Utah (Ch
Authorizing commissioners, with approval of Banking Review Board to fix maximum service charge of certain loans
Other:
Prohibiting for two-year period the employment by a bank formed from a reorganized, merged or rehabilitated bank of the superintendent or agents who acted as conservators, liquidators, etc. of such bankCalifornia (Ch. 905)
Permitting divulgence of confidential information by commissioner to advisory board
Creating Finance Commission to advise Banking Department and providing for the election of Bank Commissioner by such commission
Texas (Banking Code 1943)

Other:—Continued
Authorizing superintendent to extend time for bank to commence business where certificate was issued not more than six months prior to declaration of war
Giving superintendent power to authorize banks and trust companies to establish and maintain offices at military stations for transaction of limited banking functions
Making state examiner (formerly governor) chairman of State Banking Board and making Attorney General its counselNorth Dakota (Ch. 91)
Transferring supervision of credit unions to Superintendent of Banks
OPERATIONS OF BANKS OF DEPOSIT
Capital accounts:
Suspending in certain cases until one year after war provisions relating to ratio of capital and surplus to deposits
Amending law restricting amount of deposits to capital and permitting deduction of certain United States obligations in computing deposits
Permitting the deduction of United States securities, cash, and due from reserve banks, in computing ratio of capital to deposits
Eliminating requirement that capital stock be increased when capital and surplus amount to less than 10% of deposits and eliminating provision that with examiner's consent bank may keep ¼ of legal reserve in certain Federal and State securities
Allowing banks to borrow in excess of paid in capital when secured by U. S. obligation
Authorizing the retirement of capital debentures when due without regard to ratio of capital to deposits if bank has cash or unpledged United States obligations equal to 50% of deposits
Amending capital and surplus requirements to provide same shall be fixed in proportion to deposits and permitting the inclusion as capital and surplus 6% of par value of U. S. bonds and 6% cash reserve in excess of the 15% required reserve
Amending law to increase amount of required surplus before dividends may be paidNebraska (No. 33)
Providing that no dividends shall be declared or paid on capital stock of a bank unless surplus and undivided profits equals capital notes and debentures and until approved by superintendent in writingSouth Dakota (Ch. 16)
Amending law to reduce amount of earnings which must be transferred to surplus before dividends
Permitting certain unincorporated banks to transfer assets and liabilities to new banking corporation with prescribed capital less than minimum usually requiredOhio (Sec. 710-37)
Increasing minimum capital requirements of trust companies

Capital accounts:—Continued
Continuing during 1943 and 1944 the suspension of provision relating to surplus and dividends applicable to savings banks and trust companies except provisions relating to payment of dividends by trust companies on common stock
Amending law relating to increases in capital stock of certain trust companies  ———————————————————————————————————
Reserves:
Reducing amounts of reserves required against demand and time deposits  Delaware (Ch. 130); New York (Ch. 169)
Repealing law requiring commercial banks to maintain reserve against deposits
Providing for the elimination of reserve requirements against war loan deposit accounts
Removing restriction that banks, trust companies and industrial banks may not pay any dividends while there is any deficiency in reserves against deposits  New York (Ch. 404 and 666)
Deposits and depositors:
Providing for the payment to any owner of joint deposits and discharging bank for such payment
Extending provisions relating to payment of joint deposits to national banks  Washington (Ch. 167)
Exempting partnership accounts from joint deposit accounts which may not be released to survivor without approval of department of taxation
Amending law relating to payment of small bank deposits of deceased depositors
Making statement of deposit account conclusively correct after expiration of prescribed time if not previously objected to
Relating to adverse claims for depositsAlabama (No. 123); Indiana (Ch. 7)
Providing for escheat of abandoned funds to State
Making national banks eligible to receive deposits of executors or other fiduciaries
Suspending for duration of war and six months requirement that banks verify deposit and pass books of depositors or shareholdersMassachusetts (Ch. 30)
Providing for the disposal of contents of safe deposit boxes and special remedies to enforce liabilities of renters and safekeeping depositorsCalifornia (Ch. 846)
Extending procedure applicable to payment of accounts covered by lost pass books to investment certificates of Morris Plan Banks, and to certificates issued by a bank subsequently merged with another bank
Increasing amount of State funds which may be deposited with any depository

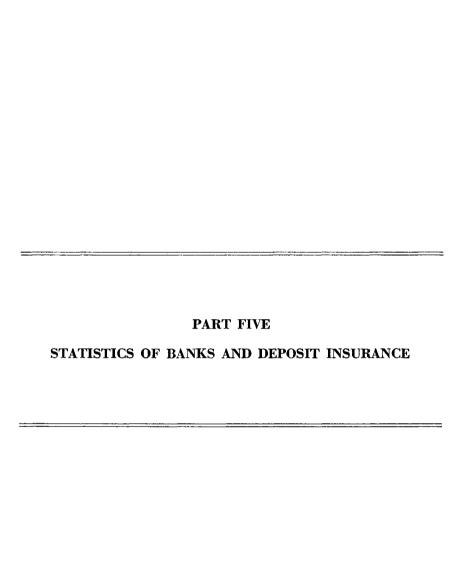
Deposits and depositors:—Continued
Fixing premium on deposits and investments of Board of Deposits
Permitting deposits in excess of limitation where offset by excess cash reserve or unpledged United States obligations
Checks, drafts, etc.:
Giving banks additional time for handling collection items before requiring presentment, return or protest thereon
Requiring that checks drawn on banks and trust companies organized under state laws be cleared at par by banks on which drawn
Requiring written stop orders, revocations, or countermands relating to payment of checks or drafts
Making person issuing check or draft against insufficient funds liable for costs and expenses of collection
Legalizing payment, etc. of checks by banks and trust companies after banking hours or on legal holidaysFlorida (Ch. 21771)
Limitation on loans and investments:
Excluding loans secured by pledge of United States obligations from loan limitation
Amending loan limitation for trust companies as applied to loans secured by pledge of obligations of the United StatesConnecticut (Ch. 254)
Limiting loans from savings or commercial departments of trust companies but excluding loans unconditionally guaranteed by the United States
Excluding from 50% mortgage loan limitation for commercial banks, loans to finance construction of residential or farm buildings and having maturities not exceeding six months
Exempting loans made to Commodity Credit Corp. by banks or trust companies and fully guaranteed by the United States from loan limitation
Exempting investments in Federal Land Banks, Federal National Mortgage Association bonds, and Federal Intermediate Credit Bank debentures from loan limitation
Amending law relating to legal investments of banks in respect to real estate mortgagesVermont (P. Act 131)
Enlarging legal investments of banksFlorida (Ch. 21889)
Authorizing banks or trust companies to participate in loans (formerly industrial loans) sponsored by the United States, or departments, boards, etc. of the United States
Extends until July 1, 1945, authority of banks, trust companies, and credit unions to make Federal Housing Administration loans, to acquire loans secured by real estate insured by that administration and to service such insured mortgage loans

Limitation on loans and investments:—Continued
Providing that member banks and trust companies may purchase without recourse notes, bills of exchange, etc. at prices agreed upon
Authorizing State banks and trust companies to take chattel mortgages on live stock, crops, farm machinery, etc
Reduces amount of permissible loan by banks without adequate security of property statement
Amending provisions of law prescribing requirements of real estate loans which may be made by banks
Providing that bank or trust company may lend money on security of capita stock of other banks and trust companies and omitting permission to purchase own stock to prevent loss on debt previously contractedWashington (Ch. 187)
Pledge of assets:
Providing that State or Federal Public Housing Authority bonds or obligations shall be legal investment and authorized security for public deposits for al banks and trust companies
Permitting banks to pledge assets to guarantee deposits of bankrupt's estate made pursuant to court order and prescribing rate of interest on instalment loans
Permitting the pledge of assets to secure war loan deposit accounts
Authorizing trust companies to pledge assets of commercial department to secure war loan deposit accounts
Permitting depositories of local government funds to deposit, in lieu of bond such securities as a bank may legally pledge to secure such funds
Other:
Providing for assignment of accounts receivable without notice
Relating to the ownership of United States obligations registered in name of co-owner or owner and beneficiary upon death of one co-owner or owner
Requiring board of directors to meet at least once every 60 days and at call of president or two members
Providing for reimbursement of directors, trustees, officers, or employees for expenses incurred in official capacity
Staying foreclosure, forced sale, etc. of seasonal resort properties subject to mortgage, which have lost earning power as a result of war conditions and restrictions
Permitting investment of sinking fund moneys in unlimited obligations of the United StatesNew Jersey (Ch. 48)
Adopting uniform stock transfer act

Other:—Continued
Entire banking code recodified. Providing new procedure for purchase of assets by another bank. Providing for merger of banks. Changing procedure for liquidation of closed banks. Enlarging duties of bank directors. Eliminating requirements that banks with savings departments segregate assets. Repealing provisions relating to required ratio of capital to deposits. Bank charters are made perpetual
Regulating and licensing business of receiving money as agent for deposit in a bank
Amending law relating to bonding of bank officers and employees
SAVINGS BANKS, TRUST FUNDS, AND FIDUCIARY INSTITUTIONS
Deposits and depositors:
Allowing payment of trust deposits to beneficiary upon death of trustee
Amending law relating to state guaranty fund for deposits of Mutual Savings  Banks
Amending law relating to disposition and escheat of unclaimed funds held by fiduciaries
Repealing limitation on amount of savings banks deposits
Requiring annual publication by trust companies of inactive savings deposit accounts
Amending law relating to reporting of dormant accounts by savings banks to exclude Christmas savings funds
Allowing minimum interest or discount charge on loans to depositors by savings banks and trust companies with savings departmentsMassachusetts (Ch. 27)
Permitting savings banks to accept deposits of public funds and to secure such deposits by pledge of assets
Legal investments, common trust funds, and pledge of assets:
Repealing requirements that trust funds be invested in investments legal for savings banks and substituting prudent man rule
Amending law relating to legal investments by fiduciaries of trust funds
Amending law relating to legal investments for savings banksArizona (Ch. 40); Connecticut (Ch. 217 and 219); Florida (Ch. 21889); Maine (Ch. 74); Massachusetts (Ch. 94); Minnesota (Ch. 197 and 635); New Hampshire (Ch. 163); New York (Ch. 531); Vermont (P. Act 131); Wisconsin (Ch. 28)
Providing for the disposition of investments of savings banks removed from legal list
Relating to the establishment or handling of common trust funds
Illinois (H. B. 413); New York (Ch. 602); Ohio (Sec. 715 et seq); Pennsylvania (No. 28 and 213); Washington (Ch. 55); Wisconsin (Ch. 274)

## CREDIT UNIONS AND SMALL LOAN INSTITUTIONS

Examination and fees:
Requiring credit unions to pay expense of examination based on total assets
Providing for the licensing, bonding, examination, etc. of community currency exchanges and prohibiting them from accepting depositsIllinois (H. B. 475)
Loans and investments:
Limiting investment of Morris Plan Bank certificate funds in municipal securities and public utility issues
Regulating personal loan business of banks, savings banks, and trust companies  Nebraska (No. 43)
Regulating loans by industrial loan and investment companies
Authorizing commercial banks to make personal or industrial loans in the same manner as industrial banks and removing limitation on such loans
Other:
Permitting industrial banks to do a safe deposit business and receive valuables for safekeeping and amending limitation on deposits of such banks
Permitting industrial banks to accept deposits subject to check upon approval of Commissioner
Amending credit union statutesIllinois (S. B. 524); Massachusetts (Ch. 118); Minnesota (Ch. 20 and 647); New York (Ch. 288 and 630); Washington (Ch. 131); Wisconsin (Ch. 120 and 156)
TAXATION
Repealing local taxation of capital stock of banks and trust companies and making tangible assets subject to local assessment and taxationMichigan (No. 231)
Imposing income tax on State banks beginning in 1944 and on national banks in conformity with Federal authorization (R. S. 5219, 42 Stat. 1499, 12 U.S.C. 548; Method No. 4)
Exempting trust fund certificates from taxationIndiana (S. B. 100)
Granting State banks same immunity from State and local taxation as national banks enjoy under Federal statutes



### EXPLANATORY NOTES

### Sources of Data

Data relating to national banks and State banks in the District of Columbia were obtained from the Comptroller of the Currency or the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and data relating to State banks members of the Federal Reserve System from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, with the following exceptions: (1) analysis of examinations, the data of which were compiled by this Corporation from reports submitted by the Comptroller of the Currency and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and reviewed by the Corporation; and (2) data relating to suspensions, receiverships, and mergers with the financial aid of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which were obtained from the records of the Corporation.

Data relating to insured State banks not members of the Federal Reserve System were obtained from the banks themselves or from the records of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Data relating to noninsured banks were obtained from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, State banking authorities, Rand McNally Bankers Directory, and Polk's Bankers Encyclopedia.

### Classification of Banks and Banking Offices

Insured banks include all operating banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; noninsured banks include all banks not so insured.

Commercial banks and trust companies include the following categories of banking institutions:

Operating national banks;

Incorporated State banks, trust companies, and bank and trust companies, regularly engaged in the business of receiving deposits, whether demand or time, except mutual savings banks and, in New Hampshire, noninsured guaranty savings banks;

Stock savings banks, excluding noninsured guaranty savings banks in New Hampshire;

Banks in conservatorship or operating under restrictions, provided they are authorized to and in fact do accept new deposits, regardless of the character of the restrictions imposed on the operations of the bank;

Such industrial and Morris Plan banks as operate under general banking codes or are specifically authorized by law to accept deposits or operate under the same codes of law as insured industrial banks;

Branches of foreign banks which engage in a general deposit business;

Cash depositories;

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

Trust companies, even though not engaged in regular deposit banking, except those operating as title companies without other fiduciary business;

Branches of American and foreign banks maintained in the possessions to do a general deposit business. (Where more than one branch is maintained by a given bank in any one possession the chief or central office is classified as a bank and the other offices as branches).

Mutual savings banks include all banks operating under special State banking codes applying to mutual savings banks, including noninsured guaranty savings banks in New Hampshire and savings associations in New Jersey.

Unit banks include all banks operating only one office at which deposits are received or checks cashed.

Branches include all offices, other than head offices, of banks operating more than one office at which deposits are received or checks cashed, and all offices, other than head offices, of trust companies not engaged in deposit banking. The term "branch" is used in accordance with the definition in paragraph (15), subsection (c) of section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, which is as follows:

"The term 'branch' includes any branch bank, branch office, branch agency, additional office, or any branch place of business located in any State of the United States or in Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands at which deposits are received or checks paid or money lent."

Institutions excluded. 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 special 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;"

Noninsured Morris Plan companies, industrial banks, loan and investment companies, and similar institutions, not operating under general State banking codes, nor under the same codes of law as similar institutions which have been admitted to insurance, and not specifically authorized to accept deposits;

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:

A few special institutions chartered under general banking laws, but operating as mortgage or investment companies and not engaged in deposit banking;

Federal Reserve banks and other banks, such as the Savings and Loan Bank of the State of New York, which operate as rediscount banks and do not accept deposits from the general public.

### **Bank and Branch Changes**

Changes during 1943 in the number of operating banks and branches, as defined above, are shown in Table 101. Similar figures for prior years are shown in previous Annual Reports of the Corporation.

The number of banks which suspended operations because of financial difficulties, and the number merged with the financial aid of the Corporation, in each of the years 1934-1943, are shown in Table 124. For differences between these figures and

those shown in tables in previous Annual Reports corresponding to Table 101 in this report, see the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1942, page 61.

#### Deposits of Banks and Banking Offices

Operating insured banks. Deposit data for operating insured banks are obtained from two separate sources: (1) deposit figures shown, or used for classifying insured banks by size groups, in Tables 103, 104, 105, and 124 are from reports of condition submitted by the banks for the dates indicated; (2) deposit figures shown, or used for classifying insured banks by size groups, in Tables 107, 108, 115, 119, and 120, summarizing the reports of examinations of banks, are for the respective dates on which each bank was examined.

Deposits shown in reports of examination are defined in the same way as those shown on reports of condition. In adjusting figures for examiners' appraisals, deposit liabilities not shown on the bank's books are added to deposits shown on the books.

For description of deposit liabilities reported by insured banks on certified statements submitted for the purpose of computing the deposit insurance assessment, used in some tables in the Annual Reports of the Corporation prior to 1939, see the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1941, page 92.

Noninsured banks. Deposits of noninsured banks are from published figures or from reports received from State banking authorities, and are based on reports of condition submitted by the banks to State authorities or to bankers' directories. Figures refer to June 30 and December 31 or nearest available dates.

Suspended and merged banks and banks in receivership. Deposit figures for insured banks in Tables 124 and 127, relating to suspensions, receiverships, and mergers with the financial aid of the Corporation, are from the records of the Corporation with respect to such banks, and refer to the date of suspension or merger. Deposit figures for banks in receivership as shown by the books of the Corporation, December 31, 1943, given in Table 126, differ from those shown by the books of the banks at date of suspension, given in Table 125, because of reclassification of liabilities and discovery of additional liabilities during liquidation.

### Banks Submitting Reports to the Corporation

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation regularly examines, and calls for reports of assets and liabilities, and of earnings and dividends, from all insured banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System, except State banks in the District of Columbia and national banks in the possessions. The latter groups of banks are examined by and report to the Comptroller of the Currency.

For captions used in tables in previous Annual Reports of the Corporation, relating to banks examined by or submitting reports to the Corporation, see the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1941, page 93.

#### Assets and Liabilities of Operating Banks

Assets and liabilities of insured banks, in Tables 104-106, are tabulated from reports of condition submitted to Federal supervisory authorities: to the Comptroller of the Currency by all national banks, and by State banks located in the District of Columbia; to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System by State banks members of that system; and to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation by all other insured State banks. Instructions provided to insured banks by the Federal supervisory authorities for the preparation of reports of condition are essentially uniform. Copies of the instructions issued to banks submitting reports to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation are available upon request.

Assets and liabilities of noninsured banks are from published figures or from reports received from State banking authorities, and are based on reports of condition submitted by the banks to State authorities or to bankers' directories.

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 book-keeping. 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. Trust funds deposited by a trust department in a commercial or savings department are reported as "Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations." 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."

Assets reported represent aggregate book value, on the date of call, less valuation allowances, and, in the case of securities, less reserves for bond premiums. Reciprocal bank balances were reported gross prior to June 30, 1942. 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. All funds received by a bank in the course of its commercial or fiduciary business (except funds in payment of obligations to the bank) give rise to demand or time deposit liabilities and are classified under total deposits, unless the funds are received as trust funds which the bank keeps segregated and apart from its general assets.

#### Analysis of Examinations of Insured Commercial Banks

Data for Tables 107-120, relating to the analysis of examinations of all insured commercial banks in 1943, are derived from the reports of examinations made by the Comptroller of the Currency in the case of national banks and of State banks in the District of Columbia, by the Federal Reserve banks in the case of State banks members of the Federal Reserve System, and by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in the case of other insured State banks. Similar tables relating to the analysis of examinations of all insured commercial banks in 1939, 1940, 1941, and 1942 were published in the Annual Reports of the Corporation for those years. Corresponding tabulations for earlier years have not been made, except for banks examined by the Corporation.

Figures relating to commercial banks examined by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation covering the period 1933 to 1940 are presented in Tables 135-138 in the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1940. Examination procedures of the Federal bank supervisory authorities and of numerous State banking authorities were revised in 1938 so that the data for 1939 and 1940 are not strictly comparable with data for 1937 and earlier years. Data for banks examined by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation are shown for 1938 on both the original and the uniform or revised basis. For a discussion of the differences between the uniform procedure and the procedure previously followed by the Corporation in analyzing and valuing assets in examination reports, see the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1938, pages 61-78.

Banks included. The tabulations have been prepared from reports of examinations available during the year and do not cover precisely the banks examined during the year. The figures for 1943 include 13,171 insured commercial banks operating at the close of the year and 36 banks which ceased operations or were taken over by other banks during the year. Figures for 103 insured banks operating at the close of the year were not included in the tabulations: 11 because they were not engaged in deposit banking and 92 because reports of examination were, for various reasons, not available for tabulation. Figures for 50 banks cover reports of examinations made in the last three months of 1942. The number and deposits of insured commercial banks included in the 1943 tabulations, distributed according to month of examination, are shown below.

$ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Month\ of} \\ \mathbf{examination} \end{array} $	Number of banks	Total deposits (in millions of dollars)
All banks	13,207	94,087
Banks examined in:	50	1,649
J943 January February March April May June July August September October November December	1,265 1,079 1,359 1,243 1,218 1,125 951 1,098 1,181 1,144 990 504	6,338 10,422 6,588 5,096 5,483 15,965 5,422 5,690 7,230 8,317 8,531

Ratios for individual banks. The base used in the computation of ratios to the appraised value of assets, and to total assets, for each individual bank is an estimated average value of assets over a 12-month period derived from reports of condition and the report of examination. The method of estimating this average is not uniform for all banks. An average is used in order to eliminate the influence of seasonal fluctuations in total assets upon the ratios of individual banks. However, in view of the rapid increase in total assets during the period covered by this averaging process, the ratios for 1943 tend to represent the condition of the banks—considered as a whole—at a time close to the beginning of the year.

Explanation of terms. The principal terms and methods used, under the uniform procedure, in the tables relating to analysis of examinations of bank assets and capital accounts are described below.

Book value, applied to total assets, loans, securities, and fixed and miscellaneous assets, refers to the values (net, after deduction of valuation allowances and, in the case of securities, of premium allowances) carried by each bank on its books at the time of examination.

Appraised value of total assets, loans, securities, and fixed and miscellaneous assets, represents the value of assets as determined by the examiners. For explanation of method of valuing securities see the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1938, pages 64-68. The term "appraised value" corresponds in meaning to the term "adjusted value" used in the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1938, and to the term "net sound value" used in the Annual Reports of the Corporation for 1935 and 1934.

Examiners' deductions from assets represent for each group of assets the amount by which the examiners' evaluation of each bank's assets is less than the value carried by the bank on its books. Minus (-) represents the excess of appraised value of assets over book value.

The deductions are derived from the examiners' evaluation of the assets classified on the basis of eventual collectibility. In the case of assets other than securities, the examiner, for reasons which he sets forth, deducts: (1) the amount of, or the portion of, loans and other assets regarded as worthless or uncollectible (Classification IV); and (2) one-half of the amount of, or the portion of, loans and other assets regarded as of doubtful worth or collectibility (Classification III). In the case of securities, the examiner deducts: (1) the amount by which the book value (less valuation allowances) exceeds the market value of stocks and defaulted securities; (2) one-half of the amount by which the book value (less valuation and premium allowances) of speculative securities exceeds the average of market prices over the 18 months preceding the month of examination; and (3) the amount by which book value (less valuation and premium allowances) exceeds cost less amortization of other (i.e., uncriticized) securities.

Examiners' deductions (net) from total assets, United States Government obligations, and fixed and miscellaneous assets, is the difference between examiners' deductions and the determinable sound values of assets not shown on the books. Determinable sound values of loans and securities other than United States Government obligations not shown on the books are tabulated with fixed and miscellaneous assets; and for this reason the figure for examiners' deductions (net) from fixed and miscellaneous assets understates the net deductions from assets classified as fixed and miscellaneous.

Examiners' deductions (net) from total capital accounts represent the amount by which the examiners' evaluation of each bank's total capital accounts (net worth) is less than the value carried by the bank on its books. It exceeds examiners' deductions (net) from assets by the amount of determinable liabilities not shown on the books. Minus (-) represents examiners' net additions to capital, or an excess of appraised value of assets over book value and over liabilities not shown on the books.

Substandard, applied to total assets, loans, securities, and fixed and miscellaneous assets, represents the appraised value of all assets believed by the examiner to involve a substantial or unreasonable degree of risk, and hence to be undesirable or hazardous for bank investment. It includes the value of assets in Classification II and 50 percent of the value of assets in Classification III. The appraised value of substandard assets also represents the book value of all criticized assets less examiners' deductions on such assets. The term "substandard" corresponds in meaning to the term "slow" used in the Annual Reports of the Corporation for 1936, 1935, and 1934, except in the case of securities and total assets.

Fixed and substandard assets include fixed assets not criticized, as well as all substandard assets. Fixed assets consist of banking house and furniture and fixtures.

Uncriticized, applied to total assets, cash, loans, securities, and fixed and miscellaneous assets, represents the appraised value of all assets regarded as suitable for bank investment. The appraised value of these assets (Classification I) represents acquisition values less charge-offs, valuation allowances, and, in the case of securities, amortization of bond premiums.

Total capital accounts, or book value of capital accounts, refers to the "net worth" or equity of stockholders (including holders of capital notes and debentures) in each bank as carried by the bank on its books at the time of examination.

Net sound capital represents the appraised value of assets less all determinable liabilities. It is also derived by subtracting examiners' deductions (net) from total

capital accounts, and is the examiners' evaluation of the net worth or equity of stockholders (including holders of capital notes and debentures) in each bank. The retirable value of R. F. C. capital is used to determine the amount of net sound private capital, so that the latter differs from book value of private capital accounts by the excess of retirable value of R. F. C. capital over book value as well as by the examiners' deductions (net) from total capital accounts. The term "net sound capital" corresponds in meaning to the term "adjusted capital account" used in the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1938, to the term "net capital account" used in the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1937, and to the term "sound capital" used in the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1936.

The amount of R. F. C. capital in banks may correspond to any one of three values: the par or face value; the book value, which is normally the same as par value but may be less; and the retirable value. The latter is the same as the investment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shown in reports of that Corporation.

Deposits, in all cases, represent deposits at the date of the examination.

Adjusted deposits and adjusted liabilities include, in addition to liabilities shown on the books of the bank, those not shown, but determined by the examiner to exist.

Net current operating earnings are for the calendar year 1942; and the figure for total assets to which net current operating earnings are related is the average for a 12-month period derived from reports of condition and the report of examination. The 29 banks for which no net earnings figures were available were, in general, new institutions or institutions which had been merged.

Irregularity in individual items. The average ratios of net sound capital to the appraised value of assets of \$19.91, \$24.30, and \$21.14, referred to in footnote 1 of Table 110, are less than the lower limits of the intervals in which these ratios fall due to the difference between the ratios based on assets at the date of examination and on the average of assets over the year immediately preceding the date of examination, discussed under "Ratios for individual banks" above.

The States included in each Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation District, and the cities in which the district offices are located, are given on page vi.

### Earnings, Expenses, and Dividends of Insured Commercial Banks

Banks included. Reports of earnings and dividends covering the calendar year 1943 were submitted to Federal bank supervisory agencies by all insured commercial banks. Reports for each six months' period were also submitted by banks not reporting to the Corporation. The figure for number of banks in 1943 in Tables 121-123 is the total number operating at the end of the year. The earnings data relate to the same banks, except that data are also included, for the first six months of the year, for national banks not operating at the end of the year.

For banks included in tabulations of earnings and dividends prior to 1942, see the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1941, page 97.

The figures in Table 123, and in the column in Table 121 entitled "Operating throughout the year," exclude data for the following banks: banks submitting reports covering less than the full year's operations, trust companies not engaged in deposit banking, and banks submitting reports to the Corporation whose operations were materially affected by mergers, consolidations, or other corporate changes.

Asset and liability averages. The ratios presented in Table 122 are based upon average asset and liability items from reports of condition as of December 31, 1942, June 30, 1943, and December 31, 1943. These averages include figures for banks which reported on one call date but not on another because they became insured during the year or were in operation only part of the year. No duplication in the figures exists because of changes in class of insured banks during the period. The ratios presented in Table 123 are based upon assets as of December 31 for the identical banks to which the earnings data pertain.

Method of reporting. Reports of earnings and dividends of insured commercial banks are submitted on the same basis, either cash or accrual, depending upon the bank's method of bookkeeping, as the reports of assets and liabilities. The form of the report and instructions issued by the three Federal bank supervisory agencies were for the most part uniform in 1943. Copies of the instructions issued to banks reporting to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation are available upon request.

For differences in the form and instructions for years prior to 1942 see the Annual Report of the Corporation for 1941, pages 97-99.

Banks on par list. Some drawee banks make a service charge (called "exchange") for remitting funds to points foreign to the locality of the drawee bank. The Federal Reserve Act, as interpreted, forbids any such charge from being made against a Federal Reserve bank. All banks, both national and State, that are members of the Federal Reserve System are required to pay checks drawn upon them and presented by Federal Reserve banks without deduction of exchange charges. The Federal Reserve System maintains a list of banks known as the "par list." Banks on the "par list" include all banks, both national and State, that are members of the Federal Reserve System and those non-member banks which have agreed to pay checks drawn upon them and presented by Federal Reserve banks without deducting exchange charges. Banks not on the par list include all other banks which banks clear their checks through channels entirely outside the Federal Reserve banks. All banks on the par list may charge "exchange" on checks presented from out of town either directly or through correspondents where Federal Reserve banks are not involved in the chain of collection. It is customary for many of these banks to make such a charge on checks presented directly (not through correspondents) from out of town points.

## NUMBER, OFFICES, AND DEPOSITS OF OPERATING BANKS

Table 101. Analysis of Changes in Number and Classification of Operating Banking Offices in the United States and Possessions During 1943

All b	anking o	offices	1	Commer	cial bank	and tru	st compa	ny office	9			
					Inst	ıred		Nonir	sured			
Total	Insured	Non- insured	Total	Total			Not mem- bers	Banks of de-	Trust	Total	In- sured²	Non- insured
					National	State	system	posit	panies			
18,751 18,666	17,297 16,993	1,454 1,673	18,070 17,982	17,018 16,902	6,782 6,675	2,744 2,619	7,492 7,608	966 989	86 91	681 684	279 91	402 593
+85	+304	-219	+88	+116	+107	+125	-116	-23	-5	-3	+188	-191
												1
283 48 235	267 36 231	16 12 4	281 48 233	267 36 231	162 3 159	41 4 37	64 29 35	14 12 2				2
198 150 48	168 124 44	30 26 4	194 150 44	168 124 44	59 47 12	23 9 14	86 68 18	21 21	5 5	4 4		4
	$^{-1}_{+62}$	-205 -144 +1 -62	+1 +1	+17 +16 -1 +2	+4 	+107 +1 -1 -1 +105 +2	-94 +15 +2 -108 -3			-1 		-129
												-
14,751 14,853	13,458 13,403	1,293 1,450	14,206 14,307	13,274 13,347	5,040 5,081	1,695 1,595	6,539 6,671	847 870	85 90	545 546	184 56	
-102	+55	-157	-101	-73	-41	+100	-132	-23	-5	-1	+128	-129
48	36	12	48	36	3	4	29	12				
150 4 1 82 63	124 4 1 76 43	26 6 20	150 4 1 82 63	4 1 76	2 1 34	9  6 3	68 2 36 30	21 5 16	····· <sub>1</sub>			
	Total  18,751 18,666 +85  283 48 235 198 150 48	Total Insured  18,751 17,297 18,666 16,993 +85 +304  283 267 48 36 235 231 198 168 150 124 48 44	18,751 17,297 1,454 16,993 1,673 +85 +304 -219  283 267 16 235 231 12 26 48 44 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Total Insured Non-	Total Insured Non-insured Total Total  18,751 17,297 1,454 18,070 17,918 16,992 1,673 17,982 16,992 18,666 16,993 1,673 17,982 16,992 48 36 12 48 36 235 231 4 233 231 198 168 30 194 168 150 124 26 150 124 44 4 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	Total Insured Non- insured Total Total Members System    18,751 17,297 1,454 18,970 17,018 6,782 16,992 6,675   +85 +304 -219 +88 +116 +107    283 267 16 281 267 1692 31 48 36 3 235 231 42 233 231 159 150 124 26 150 124 47 48 44 44 44 12	Total Insured Non-insured Total Total Total Total Insured National State    18,751   17,297   1,454   18,070   17,018   6,782   2,744   16,993   1,673   17,982   16,902   6,675   2,619   17,982   16,902   6,675   2,619   17,018   16,902   17,018   16,902   17,018   16,902   17,018   16,902   17,018   16,902   17,018   16,902   17,018   16,902   17,018   16,902   17,018   16,902   17,018   16,902   17,018   16,902   17,018   16,902   17,018   16,902   17,018   16,902   17,018   16,902   17,018   16,902   16,902   16,902   16,902   16,902   16,902   16,902   16,902   16,902   16,902   16,902   16,902   16,902   16,902   16,902   16,902   17,018   16,902   17,018   16,902   17,018   16,902   17,018   17,902   17,902	Total   Insured   Non-insured   Total   Total	Total   Insured   Non-insured   Total   Total	Total   Insured   Non- insured   Total   Total	Total   Insured   Non-insured   Total	Total   Insured   Non-insured   Total

Noninsured banks becoming insured Successions to noninsured banks Admissions to F. R. System Admissions to insurance, operating banks		+144 +3 +1 +140	-144 -3 -1 -140	+1 ·····+1	$^{+3}_{+1}$		+1	+15 +3 +12	−3 −1				-129 -129
Insured bank becoming noninsured—withdrawal from F. R. System		-1	+1		-1		-1		+1				· · · · · · · · ·
Other changes in classification among banks.  National banks succeeding State banks.  State banks succeeding national banks.  Admissions to F. R. System.  Withdrawals from F. R. System.						+10 -7	+105 -5 +112 -2	−5 +7 −112					
Changes not involving number in any class: Successions. Changes in title, location, or name of location.		2 29	4 2	6 31	2 29	9	5	2 15	4 2				
BRANCHES	1				i	H					İ		
Number of branches, December 31, 1943 Number of branches, December 31, 1942	4,000 3,813	3,839 3,590	161 223	3,864 3,675	3,744 3,555	1,742 1,594	1,049 1,024	953 937	119 119	1 1		95 35	41 103
Net changes during year	+187	+249	-62	+189	+189	+148	+25	+16			-2	+60	-62
Changes resulting from—	1	1											
Branches opened for business.  Facilities provided as agents of the government.  Absorbed banks converted into branches.  Branches replacing offices closed or relocated.  Other branches opened.	188 23 4	231 188 23 4 16	4	233 188 23 4 18	231 188 23 4 16	159 148 8 3	37 26 8 3	35 14 7 4 10		<b></b>			
Branches discontinued	2	44 2 42	4 4	44 2 42	44 2 42	<u>12</u>	14 14	18 2 16					4 4
Branches of banks admitted to insurance		+62	-62		+2			+2	-2	<i></i>		+60	-60
Other changes in classification among branches.  Branches transferred as result of absorption. From national banks to State banks. From State banks to national banks. Admissions to F. R. System. Withdrawals from F. R. System.						$\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ +2 \end{array}$	+2 +1 2 +4 -1	-1 +1 -4					
Changes not involving number in any class: Branches transferred as result of absorptions. Changes in title, location, or name of location.		3 16		3 16	3 16	1 10	5	2 1					

Not engaged in deposit banking.
Includes, at the beginning and at the end of the year, three mutual savings banks members of the Federal Reserve System.
Operating at beginning of year.

Back figures-See the Annual Report for 1942, pages 68-69.

Table 102. Number of Operating Banking Offices, December 31, 1943
GROUPED ACCORDING TO INSURANCE STATUS AND CLASS OF BANK AND BY TYPE OF OFFICE IN EACH STATE AND POSSESSION

	All b	anking o	ffices	(	Commerc	cial bank	and trus	it compai	ny offices		Mutual	savings offices	banking		l banking rcentage:	
						Inst Member		Not	Nonin	nsured			3.7	All		Mutual
:	Total	Insured	Non- insured	Total	Total	Syst National	tem	mem- bers F. R. System	Banks of de- posit	Trust com- panies <sup>1</sup>	Total	Insured	Non- ins <b>u</b> red	banking offices		savings banking offices
United States and possessions Unit banks Head offices Branches	18,751 13,561 1,190 4,000	17,297 12,343 1,115 3,839	1,454 1,218 75 161	18,070 13,096 1,110 3,864	17,018 12,208 1,066 3,744	6,782 4,738 302 1,742	2,744 1,504 191 1,049	7,492 5,966 573 953	966 804 43 119	86 84 1 1	681 465 80 136	279 135 49 95	402 330 31 41	92.2 91.0 93.7 96.0	94.2 93.2 96.0 96.9	41.0 29.0 61.3 69.9
United States Unit banks Head offices Branches	18,646 13,531 1,180 3,935	17,292 12,340 1,114 3,838	1,354 1,191 66 97	17,965 13,066 1,100 3,799	17,013 12,205 1,065 3,743	6,782 4,738 302 1,742	2,744 1,504 191 1,049	7,487 5,963 572 952	871 782 34 55	81 79 1 1	681 465 80 136	279 135 49 95	402 330 31 41	92.7 91.2 94.4 97.5	94.7 93.4 96.8 98.5	41.0 29.0 61.2 69.9
Possessions. Unit banks. Head offices. Branches.	105 30 10 65	5 3 1 1	100 27 9 64	105 30 10 65	5 3 1 1			5 3 1 1	95 22 9 64	5 5				4.8 10.0 10.0 1.5	4.8 10.0 10.0 1.5	
State																
Alabama Unit banks Head offices Branches.	243 207 9 27	238 202 9 27	5 5	243 207 9 27	238 202 9 27	91 59 7 25	19 17 1 1	128 126 1 1	5 5					97.9 97.6 100.0 100.0	97.9 97.6 100.0 100.0	
Arizona Unit banks Head offices Branches	44 9 5 30	42 7 5 30	2 2 	44 9 5 30	42 7 5 30	29 3 2 24	2 2	11 2 3 6		2 2				95.5 77.8 100.0 100.0	95.5 77.8 100.0 100.0	
Arkansas Unit banks Head offices Branches	245 205 19 21	225 185 19 21	20 20	245 205 19 21	225 185 19 21	55 47 4 4	12 12	158 126 15 17	17 17	3 3 				91.8 90.2 100.0 100.0	91.8 90.2 100.0 100.0	
California Unit banks Head offices Branches.	1,066 170 32 864	1,051 157 31 863	15 13 1 1	1,066 170 32 864	1,051 157 31 863	<b>796</b> 84 9 703	139 12 7 120	116 61 15 40	6 4 1 1	9 9 				98.6 92.4 96.9 99.9	98.6 92.4 96.9 99.9	
Colorado	153 143 5 5	139 129 5 5	14 14	153 143 5 5	139 129 5 5	82 72 5 5	15 15	42 42	14 14					90.8 90.2 100.0 100.0	90.8 90.2 100.0 100.0	

Connecticut	207 183 7 17	110 95 6 9	97 88 1 8	135 111 7 17	108 93 6 9	57 47 4 6	12 10 1	39 36 1 2	25 16 1 8	2 2	72 72	2 2	70 70	53.1 51.9 85.7 52.9	80.0 83.8 85.7 52.9	2.8 2.8
Delaware. Unit banks. Head offices. Branches.	56 36 7 13	52 34 6 12	4 2 1 1	53 35 6 12	52 34 6 12	13 13	6 2 2 2 2	33 19 4 10	1		3 1 1 1		3 1 1 1	92.9 94.4 85.7 92.3	98.1 97.1 100.0 100.0	
District of Columbia Unit banks	55 10 12 33	55 10 12 33		55 10 12 33	55 10 12 33	26 4 5 17	24 3 6 15	5 3 1 1						100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	
Florida Unit banks Head offices Branches	`186 160 12 14	179 155 11 13	7 5 1 1	186 160 12 14	179 155 11 13	65 47 8 10	5 5	109 103 3 3	4 2 1 1	3 3				96.2 96.9 91.7 92.9	96.2 96.9 91.7 92.9	
Georgia Unit banks Head offices Branches	386 331 17 38	311 260 15 36	75 71 2 2	386 331 17 38	311 260 15 36	72 39 8 25	25 13 4 8	214 208 3 3	75 71 2 2					80.6 78.5 88.2 94.7	80.6 78.5 88.2 94.7	
Idaho. Unit banks. Head offices. Branches.	89 40 7 42	88 39 7 42	<b>i</b> 1	89 40 7 42	88 39 7 42	56 10 6 40	10 10	22 19 1 2	1 1					98.9 97.5 100.0 100.0	98.9 97.5 100.0 100.0	
Illinols Unit banks Head offices Branches	836 830 3 3	820 814 3 3	16 16	836 830 3 3	820 814 3 3	348 342 3 3	119 119		11 11	5 5				98.1 98.1 100.0 100.0	98.1 98.1 100.0 100.0	
Indiana Unit banks Head offices Branches	572 456 45 71	546 432 44 70	26 24 1 1	568 452 45 71	543 429 44 70	137 117 8 12	109 94 2 13	297 218 34 45	21 19 1 1	4	4 4 	3 3	1 1	95.5 94.7 97.8 98.6	95.6 94.9 97.8 98.6	75.0 75.0
Iowa Unit banks Head offices Branches	809 538 115 156	739 477 111 151	70 61 4 5	809 538 115 156	739 477 111 151	101 101	61 61	577 315 111 151	70 61 4 5					91.3 88.7 96.5 96.8	91.3 88.7 96.5 96.8	
Kansas Unit banks. Head offices. Branches.	629 625 2 2	453 449 2 2	176 176	629 625 2 2	453 449 2 2	179 175 2 2	36 36	238 238	174 174	2 2 				72.0 71.8 100.0 100.0	72.0 71.8 100.0 100.0	
Kentucky Unit banks Head offices Branches	430 876 18 36	400 348 17 35	30 28 1 1	430 376 18 36	400 348 17 35	115 90 4 21	22 15 3 4	263 243 10 10	24 24	6 4 1 1				93.0 92.6 94.4 97.2	93.0 92.6 94.4 97.2	
Louisiana Unit banks. Head offices. Branches	211 115 32 64	210 114 32 64	1 1	211 115 32 64	210 114 32 64	60 23 7 30	13 6 2 5	137 85 23 29	1 1					99.5 99.1 100.0 100.0	99.5 99.1 100.0 100.0	

Table 102. Number of Operating Banking Offices, December 31, 1943—Continued GROUPED ACCORDING TO INSURANCE STATUS AND CLASS OF BANK AND BY TYPE OF OFFICE IN EACH STATE AND POSSESSION

	All b	anking o	ffices		Commer	cial bank	and tru	st compa	ny office	8	Mutual	savings offices	banking	as pe	l bankin rcentage	g offices s of—
-						Inst	ured		Nonir	sured					Com	Mutua
	Total	Insured	Non- insured	Total	Total	Membe Sys	rs F. R. tem	Not mem- bers	Banks of de-	com-	Total	Insured	Non- insured	All banking offices	ll . ,	sa ving bankin
						National	State	F. R. System	posit	panies <sup>1</sup>						
Maine Unit banks Head offices Branches	162 74 25 63	118 45 18 55	44 29 7 8	128 44 23 61	112 39 18 55	40 31 4 5	33 1 4 28	39 7 10 22	16 5 5 6		34 30 2 2	<b>6</b> 6	28 24 2 2	72.8 60.8 72.0 87.3	87.5 88.6 78.3 90.2	17.6 20.0
Maryland Unit banks Head offices Branches	283 157 29 97	270 147 28 95	13 10 1 2	258 148 27 83	255 145 27 83	75 59 4 12	57 10 6 41	123 76 17 30	2 2	1 1	25 9 2 14	15 2 1 12	10 7 1 2	95.4 93.6 96.6 97.9	98.8 98.0 100.0 100.0	60.0 22.2 50.0 85.7
Massachusetts. Unit banks. Head offices. Branches.	545 323 66 156	312 148 41 123	233 175 25 33	323 156 42 125	312 148 41 123	192 105 19 68	76 14 16 46	44 29 6 9	11 8 1 2		222 167 24 31		222 167 24 31	57.2 45.8 62.1 78.8	96.6 94.9 97.6 98.4	
Michigan Unit banks Head offices Branches	623 401 47 175	581 370 44 167	42 31 3 8	623 401 47 175	581 370 44 167	140 64 11 65	232 140 12 80	209 166 21 22	34 23 3 8	8 8				93.3 92.3 93.6 95.4	93.3 92.3 93.6 95.4	::::::
Minnesota Unit banks Head offices Branches	679 671 2 6	644 636 2 6	35 35	678 670 2 6	643 635 2 6	191 183 2 6	24 24 	428 428	34 34	1 1 	1 1	1		94.8 94.8 100.0 100.0	94.8 94.8 100.0 100.0	100.0
Mississippi Unit banks Head offices Branches	251 173 28 50	246 168 28 50	5 5	251 173 28 50	246 168 28 50	24 20 2 2	3 3	219 145 26 48	5 5					98.0 97.1 100.0 100.0	98.0 97.1 100.0 100.0	1
Missouri Unit banks Head offices Branches	600 593 3 4	568 561 3 4	32 32	600 593 3 4	568 561 3 4	86 79 3 4	85 85	397 397	30 30	2 2				94.7 94.6 100.0 100.0	94.7 94.6 100.0 100.0	
Montana Unit banks. Head offices	110 110			110 110	110 110	41 41	28 28	41 41						100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	

http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Nebraska Unit banks Head offices Branches	415 409 3 3	353 347 3 3	62 62	415 409 3 3	353 347 3 3	131 127 2 2	16 16	206 204 1 1	<b>54</b> 54	8 8				85.1 84.8 100.0 100.0	85.1 84.8 100.0
Nevada Unit banks Head offices Branches	25 5 5 15	25 5 5 15		25 5 5 15	25 5 5 15	18 3 3 12	4 1 1 2	3 1 1 1						100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
New Hampshire Unit banks Head offices Branches	110 104 3 3	58 56 1 1	52 48 2 2	67 63 2 2	58 56 1 1	53 51 1 1	1 1	4	9 7 1 1		43 41 1 1		43 41 1 1	52.7 53.8 33.3 33.3	86.6 88.9 50.0 50.0
New Jersey. Unit banks. Head offices. Branches.	506 320 57 129	487 304 56 127	19 16 1 2	478 299 54 125	472 293 54 125	260 201 21 38	132 46 24 62	80 46 9 25	3 3	3 3	28 21 3 4	15 11 2 2	13 10 1 2	96.2 95.0 98.2 98.4	98.7 53.6 98.0 52.4 100.0 66.7 100.0 50.0
New Mexico. Unit banks. Head offices. Branches.	47 35 6 6	47 35 6 6		47 35 6 6	47 35 6 6	22 22	5 5	20 8 6 6						100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
New York Unit banks Head offices Branches	1,542 692 146 704	1,529 682 144 703	13 10 2 1	1,353 600 106 647	1,340 590 104 646	589 371 38 180	589 128 49 412	162 91 17 54	13 10 2 1		189 92 40 57	189 92 40 57		99.2 98.6 98.6 99.9	99.0     100.0       98.3     100.0       98.1     100.0       99.8     100.0
North Carolina. Unit banks. Head offices. Branches.	373 179 47 147	364 173 46 145	9 6 1 2	373 179 47 147	364 173 46 145	52 40 4 8	20 8 2 10	292 125 40 127	8 5 1 2	1 1 				97.6 96.6 97.9 98.6	97.6 96.6 97.9 98.6
North Dakota Unit banks Head offices Branches	180 141 16 23	168 133 14 21	12 8 2 2	180 141 16 23	168 133 14 21	42 42	• • • • • • • •	126 91 14 21	11 7 2 2	1 1 			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	93.3 94.3 87.5 91.3	93.3 94.3 87.5 91.3
Ohio Unit banks. Head offices. Branches.	854 645 39 170	836 627 39 170	18 18	851 642 39 170	833 624 39 170	279 233 8 38	284 155 18 111	270 236 13 21	18 18		3 3 	3 3		97.9 97.2 100.0 100.0	97.9 97.2 100.0 100.0 
Oklahoma Unit banks. Head offices. Branches.	391 381 5 5	379 369 5 5	12 12 	391 381 5 5	379 369 5 5	205 195 5 5	13 13	161 161	10 10	2 2 				96.9 96.9 100.0 100.0	96.9 96.9 100.0 100.0
Oregon Unit banks Head offices Branches	145 66 6 73	141 62 6 73	4 4 	144 65 6 73	140 61 6 73	94 23 2 69	7 7	39 31 4 4	2 2	2 2	1	1 1		97.2 93.9 100.0 100.0	97.2 93.8 100.0 100.0
Pennsylvania Unit banks Head offices Branches	1166 989 56 121	1,141 971 53 117	25 18 3 4	1,145 986 52 107	1,120 968 49 103	718 642 25 51	134 84 14 36	268 242 10 16	23 16 3 4	2 2	21 3 4 14	21 3 4 14		97.9 98.2 94.6 96.7	97.8   100.0 98.2   100.0 94.2   100.0 96.3   100.0

Table 102. Number of Operating Banking Offices, December 31, 1943—Continued grouped according to insurance status and class of bank and by type of office in each state and possession

	All b	anking o	ffices	(	Commerc	eial bank	and trus	t compa	ny offices		Mutual	savings offices	banking		l banking reentage	
						Inst	ıred		Nonii	nsured					Com	Mutual
	Total	Insured	Non- insured	Total	Total	Membe Sys		Not mem- bers	Banks of de-	Trust com-	Total	Insured	Non- insured	All banking offices		Mutual savings banking offices
			ļ		ļ	National	State	F. R. System	posit	panies!	<b> </b>				Offices	
Rhode Island Unit banks Head offices Branches.	73 22 12 39	42 9 6 27	31 13 6 12	62 14 11 37	42 9 6 27	19 8 3 8	20 2 18	3 1 1 1	17 2 5 10	3 3	11 8 1 2		11 8 1 2	57.5 40.9 50.0 69.2	67.7 64.3 54.5 73.0	
South Carolina Unit banks Head offices Branches	176 138 8 30	147 109 8 30	29 29	176 138 8 30	147 109 8 30	48 18 4 26	7 5 1 1	92 86 3 3	29 29					83.5 79.0 100.0 100.0	83.5 79.0 100.0 100.0	
South Dakota Unit banks Head offices Branches	208 138 24 46	207 137 24 46	1	208 138 24 46	207 137 24 46	58 32 4 22	23 23	126 82 20 24	1					99.5 99.3 100.0 100.0	99.5 99.3 100.0 100.0	
Tennessee Unit banks Head offices Branches.	352 276 22 54	339 263 22 54	13 13	352 276 22 54	339 263 22 54	91 62 7 22	17 6 1 10	231 195 14 22	9 9	4				96.3 95.3 100.0 100.0	96.3 95.3 100.0 100.0	
Texas Unit banks Head offices Branches	876 831 22 23	808 763 22 23	68 68	876 831 22 23	808 763 22 23	462 417 22 23	94 94	252 252	67 67	1				92.2 91.8 100.0 100.0	92.2 91.8 100.0 100.0	
Utah Unit banks Head offices Branches	78 50 7 21	78 50 7 21		78 50 7 21	78 50 7 21	28 9 3 16	23 21 1 1	27 20 3 4						100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	
Vermont Unit banks Head offices Branches.	97 73 7 17	96 72 7 17	1	80 66 6 8	79 65 6 8	41 37 2 2		38 28 4 6		1	17 7 1 9	17 7 1 9		99.0 98.6 100.0 100.0	98.8 98.5 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
Virginia Unit banks Head offices Branches	400 267 46 87	400 267 46 87		400 267 46 87	400 267 46 87	154 120 10 24	77 56 7 14	169 91 29 49						100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	

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Washington Unit banks Head offices Branches	226 120 11 95	222 116 11 95	4 4		219 115 10 94	132 34 7 91	16 14 1 1	71 67 2 2	3 3	1 1	1 1	3 1 1 1	 98.2 96.7 100.0 100.0	98.2 96.6 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0
West Virginia Unit banks Head offices Branches		175 175	5 5	180 180		77 77	28 28		1	1			 97.2	97.2 97.2
Wisconsin Unit banks. Head offices Branches.	699 477 85 137	687 467 84 136	12 10 1	695 473 85 137	684 464 84 136	112 93 4 15	57 46 4 7	515 325 76 114	9 7 1 1			3 3	98.3 97.9 98.8 99.3	98.4 98.1 98.8 99.3
Wyoming. Unit banks. Head offices. Branches.	57									11			 98.2	
Possessions	{									ł				
Alaska². Unit banks Head offices. Branches	18 16 1 1	2 2	16 14 1 1	18 16 1	2				16 14 1 1				 <b>12.</b> 5	11.1 12.5
Hawaii³ Unit banks Head offices. Branches.	51 7 2 42	1 1	50 6 2 42	51 7 2 42	1			1	45 1 2 42	5			 14.3	
Puerto Rico Unit banks Head offices Branches	33 6 6 21		33 6 6 21	6				 	33 6 6 21				 	
Virgin Islands <sup>4</sup> . Unit banks. Head offices Branches.	3 1 1 1	2 1 1	1 1	3 1 1 1	1							[	 100.0	100.0 100.0

Back figures—See the following Annual Reports: 1942, p. 70; 1941, p. 102; 1940, p. 96; 1939, p. 90; 1938, p. 126; 1937, p. 73; 1936, p. 105; 1935, pp. 122-131.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Not engaged in deposit banking.
<sup>2</sup> Includes 4 national banks (all unit banks), 2 among insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System, and 2 among noninsured banks.
<sup>3</sup> Includes, among noninsured banks, 1 national bank operating 20 branches.
<sup>4</sup> Includes, among insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System, 1 national bank operating 1 branch.

Table 103. Number and Deposits of Operating Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks, December 31, 1943

Banks grouped according to insurance status in each state and possession

			)	Number	of banks	8					Deposits (in	n thousands	of dollars)		
		(	Commerc	ial bank	s	Mutua	l savings	s banks		Со	mmercial ban	ks	Mut	ual savings h	anks
	All			Nonir	sured				All						
	banks	Total	In- sured <sup>1</sup>	Banks of de- posit	Trust com- panies <sup>2</sup>	Total	In- sured	Nonin- sured	banks	Total	Insured	Nonin- sured	Total	Insured	Nonin- sured
United States and possessions	14,751	14,206	13,274	847	85	545	√ <sub>184</sub>	361	118,099,719	106,349,452	104,115,777	2,233,675	11,750,267	7,534,060	4,216,207
United States	14,711	14,166	13,270	816	80	545	184	361	117,636,872	105,886,605	104,094,027	1,792,578	11,750,267	7,534,060	4,216,207
Possessions	40	40	4	31	5				462,847	462,847	21,750	441,097			
State Alabama Arizona Arkansas. California Colorado	14 224	216 14 224 202 148	211 12 204 188 134	5 17 5 14	2 3 9				841,584 229,203 485,243 8,847,727 722,378	841,584 229,203 485,243 8,847,727 722,378	836,167 229,203 482,214 8,810,140 718,329	3,029 37,587			
Connecticut	190 43 22 172 348	118 41 22 172 348	99 40 22 166 275	17 1 3 73		72 2			2,169,676 427,123 707,688 1,061,562 1,194,541	1,291,646 372,640 707,688 1,061,562 1,194,541	1,135,691 371,937 707,688 1,057,090 1,177,230	155,955 703 4,472 17,311			54,483
IdahoIllinoisIndianaIndianaIowaKansas.	47 833 501 653 627	47 833 497 653 627	46 817 473 588 451	1 11 20 65 174	5 4	4	3	1	257,891 8,522,680 1,996,603 1,429,914 1,029,707	257,891 8,522,680 1,969,624 1,429,914 1,029,707	252,079 8,499,804 1,947,567 1,366,544 926,667	5,812 22,876 22,057 63,370 103,040	26,979	19,158	7,821
Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts	394 147 99 186 389	894 147 67 175 198	365 146 57 172 189	24 1 10 2 9	5	32 11		26	1,021,800 1,061,774 499,773 1,538,936 5,923,935	1,021,800 1,061,774 346,463 1,276,018 3,584,278	1,006,979 1,061,141 319,343 1,227,556 3,494,794	14,821 633 27,120 48,462 89,484	153,310 262,918 2,339,657	16,939 44,773	136,371 218,145 2,339,657
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana		448 672 201 596 110	414 637 196 564 110	26 34 5 30	8 1 2	1			3,760,706 1,961,495 485,962 2,902,186 319,041	3,760,706 1,875,341 485,962 2,902,186 319,041	3,687,383 1,851,406 480,350 2,890,789 319,041	11,397	86,154		

NUMBER
UNA
DEPOSITS
HO.
OPERATING
BANKS

Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire. New Jersey New Mexico	412 10 107 377 41	412 10 65 353 41	350 10 57 347 41	54 8 3	3		13	42	833,935 99,098 371,870 3,428,122 162,239	833,935 99,098 163,021 3,096,317 162,239	809,271 99,098 152,591 3,091,680 162,239	10,430 4,637	208,849 331,805	138,282	208,849 193,523
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma	838 226 157 684 386	706 226 157 681 386	694 219 147 663 374	12 6 9 18 10	1 1 2	132 3	3		1,136,201 301,927 5,220,163	28,124,733 1,136,201 301,927 5,073,437 915,105	27,421,375 1,125,094 243,897 5,063,642 911,503	703,358 11,107 58,030 9,795 3,602	146,726	6,175,026  146,726	
Oregon	72 1,045 34 146 162	71 1,038 25 146 162	67 1,017 15 117 161	2 19 7 29 1	2 2 3			9	908,855 8,199,905 745,855 394,110 240,626	903,800 7,488,590 550,308 394,110 240,626	898,588 7,460,813 468,121 383,153 239,336	5,212 27,777 82,187 10,957 1,290	5,055 711,315 195,547	711,315	195,547
TennesseeTexasUtahVermontVirginia	298 853 57 80 313	298 853 57 72 313	285 785 57 71 313	9 67	4 1 1	8	8		1,297,960 3,667,210 384,032 219,773 1,254,564	1,297,960 3,667,210 384,032 159,298 1,254,564	1,290,845 3,599,436 384,032 159,298 1,254,564	<i></i>	60,475	60,475	
Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	131 180 562 57	129 180 558 57	125 175 548 56	3 4 8	1 1 2 1	4	3	1	1,579,433 544,528 1,896,465 136,009	1,472,548 544,528 1,889,412 136,009	1,460,753 537,694 1,883,863 136,009	11,795 6,834 5,549	7,053		401
Hawaii Puerto Rico Virgin Islands	17 9 12 2	17 9 12 2	2 1 1	15 3 12 1	5				52,146 336,720 70,191 3,790	52,146 336,720 70,191 3,790	8,637 9,403 3,710	43,509 327,317 70,191 80			

Includes 11 trust companies not engaged in deposit banking.
 Not engaged in deposit banking.

Back figures-See the following Annual Reports: 1942, p. 76; 1941, p. 108.

### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF OPERATING BANKS

Table 104. Summary of Assets and Liabilities of Operating Banks in the United States and Possessions, June 30, 1943
Banks Grouped according to insurance status and type of bank

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

		C	o <b>mmercial</b> ban	ks	Mu	tual savings ba	nks
	Ail banks	Total	Insured	Noninsured	Total	Insured	Noninsured
ASSETS							
Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection	26,771,369	26,049,517	25,537,614	511,903	721,852	169,811	552,041
Securities—total. United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed. Obligations of States and political subdivisions. Other bonds, notes, and debentures. Not classified, including corporate stocks.	65,827,541 57,912,891 3,748,199 3,539,771 626,680	59,160,654 52,627,666 3,508,918 2,561,136 462,934	57,890,123 51,541,848 3,441,027 2,520,385 386,863	1,270,531 1,085,818 67,891 40,751 76,071	6,666,887 5,285,225 289,281 978,635 163,746	1,690,650 1,263,760 82,769 338,645 5,476	4,976,237 4,021,465 156,512 639,990 158,270
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts (including rediscounts)	22,294,293	17,704,857	J <sub>17,392,157</sub>	312,700	4,589,436	J <sub>1,013,369</sub>	3,576,067
Miscellaneous assets—total  Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures. Other real estate—direct and indirect All other miscellaneous assets Total assets.	1,153,466 533,355 403,557	1,640,118 1,041,499 267,120 331,499 104,555,146	1,585,570 1,022,511 256,794 306,265 102,405,464	54,548 18,988 10,326 25,234 2,149,682	459,260 111,967 266,285 72,058 12,428,435	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{135,120} \\ \textbf{32,989} \\ \textbf{81,807} \\ \textbf{20,324} \\ \textbf{3,008,950} \end{array}$	315,140 78,978 184,428 51,734 9,419,485
LIABILITIES  Deposits—total.  Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.  Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.  States and political subdivisions.  United States Government.  Other banks.  Certified and officers' checks, cash letters of credit, etc.  Not classified, including postal savings.	107,621,968	96,475,864 54,179,572 17,226,852 4,783,323 8,070,395 10,887,482 1,141,498 186,742	94,582,458 53,423,385 16,897,124 4,674,476 7,764,936 10,680,944 1,132,339 9,254	1,893,406 756,187 329,728 108,847 305,459 206,538 9,159 177,488	11,146,104	<b>J</b> 2,738,908 2,738,908	8,407,196 8,407,196
Miscellaneous liabilities—total. Rediscounts and other borrowed money All other miscellaneous liabilities. Total liabilities (excluding capital accounts).	28,047 629,679	617,011 28,047 588,964 97,092,875	593,666 24,470 569,196 95,176,124	23,345 3,577 19,768 1,916,75i	40,715 40,715 11,186,819	12,419 12,419 2,751,327	28,296 28,296 8,435,492
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS  Capital accounts—total	3,858,912 1,891,132	7,462,271 2,948,200 2,969,066 1,545,005 104,555,146	7,229,340 2,841,304 2,886,829 1,501,207 102,405,464	232,931 106,896 82,237 43,798 2,149,682	1,241,616 5,643 889,846 346,127 12,428,435	257,623 5,643 207,944 44,036 3,608,950	983,993 681,902 302,091 9,419,485
Total number of operating banks.  Number of banks included <sup>1</sup> .  Number of banks not included <sup>2</sup> .	14.666	14,245 14,121 124	13,302 13,302	y 943 819 124	545 545	<b>J</b> 61	484 484

http://fraser.stlo. Includes 88 noninsured trust companies not engaged in deposit banking.

Back figures—See the following Annual Reports: 1942, pp. 78 and 79; 1941, pp. 122-125.

Table 105. Summary of Assets and Liabilities of Operating Banks in the United States and Possessions, December 31, 1943 BANKS GROUPED ACCORDING TO INSURANCE STATUS AND TYPE OF BANK

	All	C	ommercial ban	ks	Mu	tual savings ba	unks
	banks	Total	Insured	Noninsured	Total	Insured	Noninsured
ASSETS							
Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection	28,570,225	27,766,100	27,191,292	574,808	804,125	559,031	245,094
Securities—total. United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed. Obligations of States and political subdivisions. Other bonds, notes, and debentures. Not classified, including corporate stocks.	<b>73,600,656</b> 66,156,026 3,552,844 3,338,425 553,361	66,204,506 60,059,086 3,343,587 2,380,387 421,446	64,678,099 58,693,549 3,287,646 2,342,211 354,693	1,526,407 1,365,537 55,941 38,176 66,753	7,396,150 6,096,940 209,257 958,038 131,915	4,452,016 3,843,995 141,241 452,028 14,752	2,944,134 2,252,945 68,016 506,010 117,163
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts (including rediscounts)	23,652,670	19,170,886	J 18,843,488	327,398	4,481,784	3,073,350	1,498,434
Miscellaneous assets—total  Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures. Other real estate—direct and indirect All other miscellaneous assets.  Total assets.	1,970,908 1,112,663 420,288 437,957 127,794,459	1,592,666 1,010,472 215,092 367,102 114,734,158	1,533,112 994,269 207,013 331,830 J112,245,991	59,554 16,203 8,079 35,272 2,488,167	378,242 102,191 205,196 70,855 13,060,301	279,468 76,762 154,209 48,497 8,363,865	98,774 25,429 50,987 22,358 4,696,436
LIABILITIES  Deposits—total  Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations  Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	118,099,719	106,349,452 59,202,930 18,923,072	104,115,777 58,346,160 18,572,406	2,233,675 856,770 350,666	11,750,267	<b>J</b> 7,534,060	4,216,207
States and political subdivisions United States Government Other banks Certified and officers' checks, cash letters of credit, etc. Not classified, including postal savings	118,099,719	4,847,517 10,426,394 11,000,064 1,678,753 270,722	4,748,556 10,067,917 10,704,765 1,668,876 7,097	98,961 358,477 295,299 9,877 263,625	11,750,267	<b>7,534,</b> 060	4,216,207
Miscellaneous liabilities—total	733,447 49,268 684,179 118,833,166	697,676 49,219 648,457 107,047,128	676,488 45,679 630,809 104,792,265	21,188 3,540 17,648 2,254,863	35,771 49 35,722 11,786,038	21,893 21,891 <b>7,555,953</b>	13,878 47 13,831 4,230,085
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS Capital accounts—total Capital stock, notes, and debentures. Surplus. Undivided profits, including all other capital accounts Total liabilities and capital accounts.	8,961,293 2,985,343 4,131,370 1,844,580 127,794,459	7,687,030 2,980,160 3,172,427 1,534,443 114,734,158	7,453,726 2,874,548 3,089,817 1,489,361 112,245,991	233,304 105,612 82,610 45,082 2,488,167	1,274,263 5,183 958,943 310,137 13,060,301	<b>907,912</b> 4,874 632,409 170,629 8,363,865	466,351 309 326,534 139,508 4,696,436
Total number of operating banks.  Number of banks included¹.  Number of banks not included².	14,751 14,637 114	14,206 14,092 114	13,274 13,274	932 818 114	545 545	184 184	7 361 361

Back figures—See table 104 and the following Annual Reports: 1942, pp. 78 and 79; 1941, pp. 122-125.

Includes 11 insured trust companies not engaged in deposit banking.
 Includes 85 noninsured trust companies not engaged in deposit banking.

Table 106. Assets and Liabilities of Operating Insured Commercial Banks, Call Dates, December 31, 1943, to December 31, 1942

ASSETS	Dec. 31, 1943	June 30, 1943	Dec. 31, 1942	LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	Dec. 31, 1943	June 30, 1943	Dec. 31, 1942
Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection—total. Currency and coin	27,191,292 1,447,018 12,834,452	25,537,614 1,449,901 12,092,461	27,593,375 1,306,806 13,071,533	Deposits of Individuals, partnerships, and corporations—total.  Demand.  Time.	<b>76,918,566</b> 58,346,160 18,572,406	<b>70,320,509</b> 53,423,385 16,897,124	62,834,608 47,128,273 15,706,335
States (except private banks and American branches of foreign banks) Other balances with banks in the United States Balances with banks in foreign countries Cash items in process of collection	8,382,577 68,615 20,398 4,438,232	8,360,056 76,252 19,381 3,539,563	8,984,740 100,282 13,255 4,116,759	Certified and officers' checks, cash letters of credit and travelers' checks out- standing, and amounts due to Fed- eral Reserve banks	1,668,876	1,132,339	1,219,141
Obligations of the United States Government—total	58,693,549	51,541,848	40,711,697	Government deposits—total United States Government—demand: War loan and Series E bond accounts	14,823,570 9,665,368	12,448,666 7,441,288	12,622,191 } 8,167,459
Direct: Treasury bills. Treasury certificates of indebtedness. Treasury notes. United States savings bonds. Other bonds maturing in 5 years or less	4,636,858 13,220,074 7,673,192 316,032 5,790,533	6,557,043 10,315,660 5,716,747 295,585 5,497,169	4,462,419 6,728,512 5,800,208 284,259 2,864,750	Other accounts. United States Government—time. Postal savings. States and political subdivisions—demand States and political subdivisions—time.	285,343 117,206 7,097 4,353,497 395,059	258,383 65,265 9,254 4,262,454 412,022	47,875 13,364 3,996,701 396,792
Other bonds maturing in 5 to 10 years.  Bonds maturing in 10 to 20 years.  Bonds maturing after 20 years.  Guaranteed obligations	16,775,686 6,159,925 1,619,819 2,501,430	11,214,936 7,782,107 1,501,296 2,661,305	10,046,540 6,469,547 1,337,064 2,718,398	Interbank deposits—total.  Banks in the United States—demand.  Banks in the United States—time.  Banks in foreign countries—demand	10,704,765 9,743,462 63,861 893,382	10,680,944 9,768,487 73,600 834,043	11,144,487 10,234,297 91,892 813,479
Other securities—totalObligations of States and political subdivisions Other bonds, notes, and debentures!	5,984,550 3,287,646 2,342,211	6,348,275 3,441,027 2,520,385	6,632,557 3,533,486 2,680,163	Banks in foreign countries—time  Total deposits.  Demand	104,115,777 84.956.088	94,582,458 77,120,379	4,819 87,820,427 71,559,850
Corporate stocks: Federal Reserve banks Other corporate stocks	153,983 200,710	148,530 238,333	145,791 273,117	Time	19,159,689	17,462,079	16,261,077
Total securities	64,678,099	57,890,123	47,344,254	Miscellaneous liabilities—totalBills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities	676,488	593,666	582,450 9,748
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts (including rediscounts)—total	18,843,488	17,392,157	18,906,869	for borrowed money Acceptances outstanding Dividends declared but not yet payable Income collected but not earned Expenses accrued and unpaid	45,679 55,006 41,695 45,449 197,759	24,470 61,260 41,732 49,198 166,515	46,478 39,915 58,030 127,390
open market paper)  Loans secured by agricultural commodities, covered by purchase agreements of the	7,777,748	6,888,122	7,757,567	Other liabilities	290,900	250,491	300,889
Commodity Credit Corporation Other agricultural loans (excluding loans on for FRASarm land)	598,466 906,787	364,155 952,238	746,261 <b>89</b> 5,514	Total liabilities (excluding capital accounts)	104,792,265	95,176,124	88,402,877

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Consumer loans to individuals: Retail automobile instalment paper Other retail, repair and modernization instalment loans.	160,456 191,913	180,184 230,548	280,434 329,306	Capital accounts—total Capital stock, notes, and debentures Surplus Undivided profits	2,874,548	7,229,340 2,841,304 2,886,829 1,039,182	7,056,234 2,848,630 2,801,594 <sup>2</sup> 972,256
Personal instalment cash loans	310,389 1,205,670 1,414,365	334,549 1,192,109 1,134,191	404,138 1,256,594 950,213	Reserves	482,955	462,025	<sup>2</sup> 433,754
Other loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities	921,583	671,023	597,225	Total liabilities and capital accounts.	112,245,991	102,405,464	95,459,111
Near estate loans: On farm land On residential properties. On other properties. Loans to banks. All other loans (including overdrafts).	3,203,587 785,826 57,939	470,505 <b>3,230,433</b> 847,922 31,295 864,883	476,738 3,263,112 907,343 27,000 1,015,424	MEMORANDA			
Loans and securities—total	83,521,587	75,282,280	66,251,123	Pledged assets and securities loaned—total United States Government obligations, di- rect and guaranteed, pledged to secure			13,296,816
Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other real estate—total	1,201,282	1,279,305	1,348,246	liabilities Other assets pledged to secure liabilities Assets pledged to qualify for exercise of fiduciary or corporate powers, and for pur-	17,570,199 655,191	14,162,607 707,803	12,258,515 782,197
Bank premises Furniture and fixtures Real estate owned other than bank premises.	914,292 79,977 122,728	936,628 85,883 164,306	959,147 88,388 198,800	poses other than to secure liabilities Securities loaned	275.981	245,878 61,231	228,575 27,529
Investments and other assets indirectly repre- senting bank premises or other real estate	84,285	92,488	101,911	Secured and preferred liabilities—total Deposits secured by pledged assets pursuant	14,852,101	212,344,974	12,647,668
Miscellaneous assets—total	331,830	306,265	266,367	to requirements of law	13,936,664	211,473,263	11,653,217
standing. Income accrued but not collected Prepaid expenses. Other assets.	44,625 179,435 11,920 95,850	54,207 153,958 12,160 85,940	40,808 133,493 12,498 79,568	but not secured by pledge of assets Borrowings secured by pledged assets Other liabilities secured by pledged assets	897,046 16,901 1,490	856,542 12,767 2,402	982,060 9,704 2,687
Total assets	112,245,991	102,405,464	95,459,111				
Number of banks	13,274	13,302	13,347	Number of banks	13,274	13,302	13,347

<sup>1</sup> Includes obligations of United States government corporations and agencies not guaranteed by the United States government.

<sup>2</sup> Revised

Back figures—See the following Annual Reports: 1942, p. 80; 1941, p. 126; 1940, p. 144; 1938, p. 164.

## ANALYSIS OF EXAMINATIONS OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS

Table 107. Analysis of Assets, Capital, and Liabilities of Insured Commercial Banks Examined in 1943 BANKS GROUPED ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

					Banks with	deposits of—			
	All banks	\$250,000 or less	\$250,000 to \$500,000	\$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	More than \$50,000,000
Total assets—book value.  Examiners' deductions—net.  Appraised value  Substandard  Not criticized.  Cash and due from banks.	102,021,738	121,792	807,389	2,649,125	4,978,609	8,434,825	6,366,953	14,613,858	64,049,187
	70,798	209	308	1,047	4,477	10,029	7,919	20,188	26,621
	101,950,940	121,583	807,081	2,648,078	4,974,132	8,424,796	6,359,034	14,593,670	64,022,566
	1,260,097	3,185	15,736	46,833	93,205	162,126	118,446	218,111	602,505
	100,690,843	118,448	791,345	2,601,245	4,880,927	8,262,670	6,240,588	14,375,559	63,420,061
	25,342,868	53,036	311,385	929,382	1,606,297	2,500,812	1,759,108	3,962,864	14,219,984
Total securities—book value.  Examiners' deductions—net.  Appraised value.  Substandard.  Not criticized.	56,122,560	32,471	284,145	1,069,234	2,213,444	4,142,253	3,335,076	7,910,391	37,135,546
	8,024	-35	-445	-1,177	-782	327	1,127	1,740	7,269
	56,114,536	32,506	284,590	1,070,411	2,214,226	4,141,926	3,333,949	7,908,651	37,128,277
	462,154	731	4,385	14,336	27,066	49,896	37,230	61,515	266,995
	55,652,382	31,775	280,205	1,056,075	2,187,160	4,092,030	3,296,719	7,847,136	36,861,282
Loans—book value. Examiners' deductions. Appraised value. Substandard. Not criticized.	18,290,697	33,970	200,228	611,769	1,073,398	1,630,321	1,136,757	2,403,460	11,200,794
	39,579	139	615	1,791	3,740	5,791	4,409	9,591	13,503
	18,251,118	33,831	199,613	609,978	1,069,658	1,624,530	1,132,348	2,393,869	11,187,291
	541,117	1,904	9,750	27,418	51,632	83,463	56,755	98,188	212,007
	17,710,001	31,927	189,863	582,560	1,018,026	1,541,067	1,075,593	2,295,681	10,975,284
Fixed and miscellaneous assets—book value  Examiners' deductions—net  Appraised value  Substandard  Not criticized	2,265,613	2,315	11,631	38,740	85,470	161,439	136,012	337,143	1,492,863
	23,195	105	138	433	1,519	3,911	2,383	8,857	5,849
	2,242,418	2,210	11,493	38,307	83,951	157,528	133,629	328,286	1,487,014
	256,826	500	1,601	5,079	14,507	28,767	24,461	58,408	123,503
	1,985,592	1,710	9,892	33,228	69,444	128,761	109,168	269,878	1,368,511
Capital accounts—book value  R.F.C.—book value  Private—book value.  Examiners' deductions—net  Net sound capital—total  R.F.C.—retirable value  Private—net sound capital.	7,139,222	17,896	86,145	242,159	429,181	695,733	517,816	1,027,043	4,123,249
	248,565	1,186	4,395	10,110	19,018	31,878	27,815	60,147	94,016
	6,890,657	16,710	81,750	232,049	410,163	663,855	490,001	966,896	4,029,233
	75,289	234	397	1,247	4,771	10,404	8,198	22,305	27,733
	7,063,933	17,662	85,748	240,912	424,410	685,329	509,618	1,004,738	4,095,516
	298,113	1,186	4,482	10,481	19,940	34,711	29,196	81,668	116,449
	6,765,820	16,476	81,266	230,431	404,470	650,618	480,422	923,070	3,979,067
Adjusted liabilities (exclusive of capital accounts)— total.  Deposits Other liabilities.	94,887,007 94,087,113 799,894	163,921 103,272 649	<b>721,333</b> 719,911 1,422	2, <b>407,166</b> 2,401,771 5,395	<b>4,549,722</b> 4,538,191 11,531	7,739,467 7,715,652 23,815	5,8 <b>49,416</b> 5,827,507 21,909	13,588,932 13,517,540 71,392	59,927,050 59,263,269 663,781
Number of banks	13,207	543	1,899	3,300	3,208	2,501	851	682	223

Digitized for FRASER. Note: For banks included and explanation of terms, see pages 63-65.

http://fraser.stloubing.philips.—See the following Annual Reports: 1942, p. 82; 1941, pp. 133, 141, and 143; 1940, pp. 160, 169, and 171; 1939, pp. 151, 159, and 161.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Table 108. Asset and Net Sound Capital Ratios of Insured Commercial Banks Examined in 1943

Banks grouped according to amount of deposits

(Amounts per \$100 of book value)

					Banks with	deposits of—			
	All banks	\$250,000 or less	\$250,000 to \$500,000	\$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	More than \$50,000,000
Total assets—book value.  Examiners' deductions—net. Appraised value.  Substandard.  Not criticized.	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$109.00	\$100.00
	.07	.17	.04	.04	.09	.12	.12	.14	.04
	99.93	99.83	99.96	99.96	99.91	99.88	99.88	99.86	99.96
	1.28	2.57	1.95	1.77	1.87	1.92	1.86	1.49	.94
	98.70	97.26	98.01	98.19	98.04	97.96	98.02	98.87	99.02
Cash and due from banks	100.00	100.00 100.00	100.60 100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00 100.00
Examiners' deductions—net	.02	11	16	11 $100.11$ $1.34$ $98.77$	04	.01	.03	.02	.02
Appraised value	99.98	100.11	100.16		100.04	99.99	99.97	99.98	99.98
Substandard.	.82	2.25	1.54		1.22	1.20	1.12	.78	.72
Not criticized.	99.16	97.86	98.62		98.82	98.79	98.85	99.20	99.26
Loans—book value Examiners' deductions Appraised value Substandard. Not criticized	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	.22	.41	.31	.29	.35	.36	.39	.40	.12
	99.78	99.59	99.69	99.71	99.65	99.64	99.61	99.60	99.88
	2.96	5.60	4.87	4.48	4.81	5.12	4.99	4.09	1.89
	96.82	93.99	94.82	95.23	94.84	94.52	94.62	95.51	97.99
Fixed and miscellaneous assets—book value Examiners' deductions—net Appraised value Substandard. Not criticized.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.09	160.00	100.00
	1.02	4.54	1.19	1.12	1.78	2.42	1.75	2.63	.39
	98.98	95.46	98.81	98.88	98.22	97.58	98.25	97.37	99.61
	11.34	21.60	13.76	13.11	16.97	17.82	17.98	17.32	8.27
	87.64	73.86	85.05	85.77	81.25	79.76	80.27	80.05	91.34
Capital accounts—book value  R.F.C.—book value.  Private—book value  Examiners' deductions—net  Net sound capital—total  R.F.C.—retirable value  Private—net sound capital.	100.06	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	160.00	160.00	100.00	100.00
	3.48	6.63	5.10	4.17	4.43	4.58	5.37	5.86	2.28
	96.52	93.37	94.90	95.83	95.57	95.42	94.63	94.14	97.72
	1.05	1.31	.46	.51	1.11	1.50	1.58	2.17	.67
	98.95	98.69	99.54	99.49	98.89	98.50	98.42	97.83	99.33
	4.18	6.63	5.20	4.83	4.65	4.99	5.64	7.95	2.82
	94.77	92.06	94.34	95.16	94.24	98.51	92.78	89.88	96.51
Net sound capital per \$100 of— Appraised value of assets Deposits	6.93	14.53	10.62	9.10	8.53	8.13	8.01	6.88	6.40
	7.51	17.10	11.91	10.03	9.35	8.88	8.75	7.43	6.91
Number of banks	13,207	543	1,899	3,300	3,208	2,501	851	682	223

Note: For banks included and explanation of terms, see pages 63-65.

Back figures—See the following Annual Reports: 1942, p. 83; 1941, pp. 135, 145, and 147; 1940, pp. 163, 173, and 175; 1939, pp. 153, 163, and 165.

Table 109. Analysis of Assets, Capital, and Liabilities of Insured Commercial Banks Examined in 1943 BANKS GROUPED ACCORDING TO NET SOUND CAPITAL RATIO

			Banks wi	th net sound	capital per \$1	00 of apprais	ed value of as	sets of—	
	All banks	\$0.01 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to <b>\$9.99</b>	\$10.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$19.99	\$20.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 to \$29.99	\$30.00 to \$34.99	\$35.00 or more
Total assets—book value. Examiners' deductions—net Appraised value. Substandard. Not criticized.	102,021,738	9,967,939	75,339,728	13,448,793	2,084,904	597,562	544,249	51,186	47,377
	70,798	5,813	42,912	18,997	7,689	1,896	-6,671	141	21
	101,950,940	9,902,126	75,296,816	13,429,796	2,077,215	595,666	550,920	51,045	47,356
	1,260,097	35,056	787,002	290,612	97,759	23,143	18,666	4,775	3,084
	100,690,843	9,867,070	74,509,814	13,139,184	1,979,456	572,523	582,254	46,270	44,272
Cash and due from banks	25,342,868	2,834,549	18,238,464	3,481,569	510,998	134,339	124,705	6,752	11,492
Total securities—book value.  Examiners' deductions—net.  Appraised value.  Substandard.  Not criticized.	56,122,560	5,660,423	41,594,609	7,106,673	1,083,496	322,451	295,690	33,123	26,095
	8,024	858	1,839	4,439	410	257	127	97	-3
	56,114,536	5,659,565	41,592,770	7,102,234	1,083,086	322,194	295,563	33,026	26,098
	462,154	10,870	282,251	111,414	30,607	7,916	14,971	1,702	2,423
	55,652,882	5,648,695	41,\$10,519	6,990,820	1,052,479	314,278	280,592	31,324	23,675
Loans—book value Examiners' deductions Appraised value Substandard Not criticized.	18,290,697	1,308,958	13,787,167	2,546,589	397,564	120,022	113,868	8,011	8,518
	39,579	2,581	24,077	9,322	2,304	1,097	151	28	19
	18,251,118	1,306,377	13,763,090	2,537,267	395,260	118,925	113,717	7,983	8,499
	541,117	16,665	348,452	126,002	34,945	11,051	2,850	752	400
	17,710,001	1,289,712	13,414,638	2,411,265	360,315	107,874	110,867	7,281	8,099
Fixed and miscellaneous assets—book value  Examiners' deductions—net  Appraised value.  Substandard.  Not criticized.	2,265,613	104,009	1,719,488	313,962	92,846	20,750	9,986	3,300	1,272
	23,195	2,374	16,996	5,236	4,975	542	-6,949	16	5
	2,242,418	101,635	1,702,492	308,726	87,871	20,208	16,935	3,284	1,267
	256,826	7,521	156,299	53,196	32,207	4,176	845	2,321	261
	1,985,592	94,114	1,546,193	255,530	55,664	16,032	16,090	963	1,006
Capital accounts—book value  R.F.C.—book value  Private—book value  Examiners' deductions—net  Net sound capital—total  R.F.C.—retirable value  Private—net sound capital	7,139,222	383,532	4,767,971	1,392,195	320,373	120,560	127,217	17,339	10,035
	248,565	22,433	165,960	44,722	11,494	2,568	696	274	418
	6,890,657	361,099	4,602,011	1,847,478	308,879	117,992	126,521	17,065	9,617
	75,289	6,028	45,486	19,443	8,862	1,978	-6,671	141	22
	7,063,933	377,504	4,722,485	1,372,752	311,511	118,582	133,888	17,198	10,013
	298,113	25,723	193,402	62,279	12,453	2,868	696	274	418
	6,765,820	351,781	4,529,083	1,810,478	299,058	115,714	133,192	16,924	9,595
Adjusted liabilities (exclusive of capital accounts)— total.  Deposits Other liabilities.	94,887,007 94,087,113 799,894	9,524,622 9,495,167 29,455	70,574,331 69,880,266 694,065	12,057,044 12,004,996 52,048	1,765,704 1,748,555 17,149	<b>477,084</b> 474,185 2,899	417,032 413,925 3,107	33,847 33,263 584	37,343 36,756 587
Number of banks	13,207	367	7,226	4,206	1,037	266	63	15	27

Digitized for FRASER. Note: For banks included and explanation of terms, see pages 63-65. http://fraser.stlous.governments.gov

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Table 110. Asset and Net Sound Capital Ratios of Insured Commercial Banks Examined in 1943

Banks Grouped according to Net Sound Capital Ratio

(Amounts per \$100 of book value)

	1		Banks wit	h net sound	capital per \$1	00 of apprais	ed value of as	sets of—	
	All banks	\$0.01 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$9.99	\$10.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$1 <b>9.</b> 99	\$20.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 to \$29.99	\$30.00 to \$34.99	\$35.00 or more
Total assets—book value. Examiners' deductions—net. Appraised value.	\$100.00 .07 99.93	\$100.00 .06 99.94	\$100.00 .06 99.94	\$100.00 .14 99.86	\$100.00 .37 99.63	\$100.00 .32 99.68	\$100.00 -1.23 101.23	\$100.00 .28 99.72	\$100.00 .04 99.96
Substandard	1.2 <b>3</b> 98.70	99.59	98.90	2.16 97.70	4.69 94.94	3.87 95.81	3.43 97.80	9.33 90.39	6.51 9 <b>3</b> .45
Cash and due from banks	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Securities—book value. Examiners' deductions—net. Appraised value. Substandard. Not criticized.	100.00 .02 99.98 .82 99.16	100.00 .02 99.98 .19 99.79	100.00 .00 100.00 .68 99.32	100.00 .06 99.94 1.57 98.37	100.00 .04 99.96 2.82 97.14	100.00 .08 99.92 2.45 97.47	100.00 .04 99.96 5.06 94.90	100.00 .29 99.71 5.14 94.57	100.00 01 100.01 9.28 90.73
Loans—book value Examiners' deductions Appraised value Substandard Not criticized	100.00 .22 99.78 2.96 96.82	100.00 .20 99.80 1.27 98.53	100.00 .17 99.83 2.53 97.30	100.00 .37 99.63 4.95 94.68	100.00 .58 99.42 8.79 90.63	100.00 .91 99.09 9.21 89.88	100.00 .13 99.87 2.50 97.37	100.00 .35 99.65 9.39 90.26	100.00 .22 99.78 4.70 95.08
Fixed and miscellaneous assets—book value  Examiners' deductions—net  Appraised value  Substandard  Not criticized	100.00 1.02 98.98 11.34 87.64	100.00 2.28 97.72 7.25 90.49	100.00 .99 99.01 9.09 89.92	100.00 1.67 98.33 16.94 81.59	100.00 5.36 94.64 \$4.69 59.95	100.00 2.61 97.39 20.18 77.26	100.00 -69.59 169.59 8.46 161.13	100.00 .48 99.52 70.34 29.18	100.00 .39 99.61 20.52 79.09
Capital accounts—book value  R.F.C.—book value  Private—book value  Examiners' deductions—net  Net sound capital—total  R.F.C.—retirable value  Private—net sound capital	100.00 3.48 96.52 1.05 98.95 4.18 94.77	100.00 5.85 94.15 1.57 98.48 6.71 91.72	100.00 3.48 96.52 .95 99.05 4.06 94.99	100.00 3.21 96.79 1.40 98.60 4.47 94.13	100.00 3.59 96.41 2.77 97.23 3.89 93.84	100.00 2.13 97.87 1.64 98.36 2.38 95.98	100.00 .55 99.45 -5.24 105.24 .55	100.00 1.58 98.42 .81 99.19 1.58 97.61	100.00 4.17 95.83 .22 99.78 4.17 95.61
Net sound capital per \$100 of— Appraised value of assets Deposits	6.93 7.51	3.81 3.98	6.27 6.76	10.22 11.43	15.00 17.82	119.91 25.00	<sup>1</sup> 24.30 <b>3</b> 2.35	33.69 51.70	<sup>1</sup> 21.14 27.24
Number of banks.	13,207	367	7,226	4,206	1,037	266	63	15	27

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>For explanation of the apparent irregularity in this item, see page 65.

Note: For banks included and explanation of terms, see pages 63-65.

Back figures—See the following Annual Reports: 1942, p. 85; 1941, pp. 134, 144, and 146; 1940, pp. 162, 172, and 174; 1939, pp. 152, 162, and 164.

Table 111. Analysis of Assets, Capital, and Liabilities of Insured Commercial Banks Examined in 1943

Banks grouped according to fixed and substandard assets ratio

		B	anks with fixe	d and substa	ndard assets j	per \$100 of a	ppraised valu	e of assets of-	
	All banks	\$0.00	\$0.01 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$9.99	\$10.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$19.99	\$20.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 to \$29.99	\$30.00 or more
Total assets—book value	102,021,738	2,325,595	89,220,171	8,539,341	1,414,845	303,608	113,069	33,415	71,694
	70,798	1,671	25,507	25,167	9,027	3,770	1,850	1,296	2,510
	101,950,940	2,323,924	89,194,664	8,514,174	1,405,818	299,838	111,219	32,119	69,184
	1,260,097	8,601	720,136	327,972	120,148	\$8,247	18,274	6,857	19,862
	100,690,843	2,315,323	88,474,528	8,186,202	1,285,670	261,591	92,945	25,262	49,322
Cash and due from banks	25,342,868	643,260	22,248,906	2,058,938	283,462	65,121	21,559	7,823	13,799
Total securities—book value  Examiners' deductions—net  Appraised value  Substandard  Not criticized	56,122,560	1,171,765	49,546,273	4,434,246	750,463	134,639	50,289	13,091	21,794
	8,024	-176	3,280	3,373	789	433	46	260	19
	56,114,536	1,171,941	49,542,993	4,430,873	749,674	134,206	50,243	12,831	21,775
	462,154	2,528	298,102	103,012	\$6,954	11,146	4,254	1,130	5,028
	55,652,382	1,169,418	49,244,891	4,327,861	712,720	123,060	45,989	11,701	16,747
Loans—book value. Examiners' deductions. Appraised value. Substandard. Not criticized.	18,290,697	483,218	15,638,941	1,727,673	306,370	81,798	27,329	7,921	17,447
	39,579	49	21,613	11,011	4,103	1,689	541	191	382
	18,251,118	483,169	15,617,328	1,716,662	302,267	80,109	26,788	7,730	17,065
	541,117	2,518	309,311	144,411	51,688	17,458	6,157	<i>8,201</i>	6,373
	17,710,001	480,651	15,808,017	1,572,251	250,579	62,651	20,631	4,529	10,692
Fixed and miscellaneous assets—book value.  Examiners' deductions—net.  Appraised value.  Substandard.  Not criticized.	2,265,613	27,352	1,786,051	318,484	74,550	22,050	13,892	4,580	18,654
	23,195	1,798	614	10,783	4,135	1,648	1,263	845	2,109
	2,242,418	25,554	1,785,437	307,701	70,415	20,402	12,629	8,735	16,545
	256,826	3,565	112,723	80,549	\$1,506	9,643	7,863	2,526	8,461
	1,985,592	21,999	1,672,714	227,152	\$8,909	10,759	4,766	1,209	8,084
Capital accounts—book value  R.F.C.—book value  Private—book value  Examiners' deductions—net  Net sound capital—total  R.F.C.—retirable value  Private—net sound capital	7,139,222	120,553	5,957,879	802,819	180,406	42,679	15,690	4,739	14,457
	248,565	276	164,848	57,095	16,715	5,354	2,507	1,278	492
	6,890,657	120,277	5,793,031	745,724	163,691	37,325	18,188	8,461	13,965
	75,289	1,685	27,668	25,868	9,509	3,793	1,857	1,296	3,613
	7,063,933	118,868	5,930,211	776,951	170,897	38,886	13,833	3,443	10,844
	298,113	276	184,088	81,724	21,129	5,694	8,017	1,578	607
	6,765,820	118,592	5,746,123	695,227	149,768	33,192	10,816	1,865	10,237
Adjusted liabilities (exclusive of capital accounts)— total Deposits Other liabilities	94,887,007	2,205,056	83,264,453	7,737,223	1,234,921	260,952	97,386	28,676	58,340
	94,087,113	2,195,554	82,521,505	7,706,635	1,229,557	258,604	96,968	28,560	49,730
	799,894	9,502	74 <b>2</b> ,948	30,588	5,364	2,348	418	116	8,610
Number of banks	13,207	211	10,511	1,939	388	95	37	12	14

Digitized for FRASE For banks included and explanation of terms, see pages 63-65.

http://fraser.stlopark/fipurs-See the following Annual Reports: 1942, p. 86; 1941, pp. 132, 140, and 142; 1940, pp. 160, 168, and 170; 1939, pp. 150, 158, and 160.

Table 112. Asset and Net Sound Capital Ratios of Insured Commercial Banks Examined in 1943

Banks grouped according to fixed and substandard assets ratio

(Amounts per \$100 of book value)

		Ва	nks with fixed	l and substar	ndard assets p	per \$100 of ap	praised value	of assets of-	_
	All banks	\$0.00	\$0.01 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$9.99	\$10.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$19.99	\$20.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 to \$29.99	\$30.00 or more
Total assets—book value.  Examiners' deductions—net.  Appraised value.  Substandard.  Not criticized.	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
	.07	.07	.03	.29	.64	1.24	1.64	3.88	3.50
	99.93	99.93	99.97	99.71	99.36	98.76	98.36	96.12	96.50
	1.23	.37	.81	3.84	8.49	12.60	16.16	20.52	27.70
	98.70	99.56	99.16	95.87	90.87	86.16	82.20	75.60	68.80
Cash and due from banks  Securities—book value.  Examiners' deductions—net.  Appraised value.  Substandard.  Not criticized.	100.00 100.00 .02 99.98 .82 99.16	100.00 02 100.02 .22 99.80	100.00 100.00 .01 99.99 .60 99.39	100.00 100.00 .08 99.92 2.32 97.60	100.00 100.00 .11 99.89 4.92 94.97	100.00 100.00 .32 99.68 8.28 91.40	100.00 100.00 .09 99.91 8.46 91.45	100.00 100.00 1.99 98.01 8.65 89.38	100.00 100.00 .09 99.91 23.07 76.84
Loans—book value.  Examiners' deductions Appraised value Substandard. Not criticized.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	.22	.01	.14	.64	1.34	2.06	1.98	2.41	2.19
	99.78	99.99	99.86	99.36	98.66	97.94	98.02	97.59	97.81
	2.96	.52	1.98	8.36	16.87	21.34	22.53	40.41	\$6.5\$
	96.82	99.47	97.88	91.00	81.79	76.60	75.49	57.18	61.28
Fixed and miscellaneous assets—book value.  Examiners' deductions—net.  Appraised value.  Substandard.  Not criticized.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	1.02	6.57	.03	3.39	5.55	7.47	9.09	18.45	11.31
	98.98	93.43	99.97	96.61	94.45	92.53	90.91	81.55	88.69
	11.84	13.00	6.31	25.29	42.26	43.78	56.60	65.15	45.35
	87.64	80.48	93.66	71.32	52.19	48.80	34.31	26.40	48.34
Capital accounts—book value           R.F.C.—book value           Private—book value           Examiners' deductions—net           Net sound capital—total           R.F.C.—retirable value           Private—net sound capital	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	\$.48	.23	2.77	7.11	9.27	12.54	15.98	26.97	3.40
	96.52	.99.77	97.28	92.89	90.73	87.46	84.02	75.03	96.60
	1.05	1.40	.46	3.22	5.27	8.89	11.84	27.35	24.99
	98.95	98.60	99.54	96.78	94.73	91.11	88.16	72.65	75.01
	4.18	.23	3.09	10.18	11.71	13.34	19.23	33.30	4.20
	94.77	.98.37	96.45	86.60	83.02	77.77	68.93	39.35	70.81
Net sound capital per \$100 of— Appraised value of assets Deposits.	6.93	5.11	6.65	9.13	12.16	12.97	12.44	10.72	15.67
	7.51	5.41	7.19	10.08	13.90	15.04	14.27	12.06	21.81
Number of banks	13,207	211	10,511	1,939	388	95	37	12	14

Note: For banks included and explanation of terms, see pages 63-65.

Back figures—See the following Annual Reports: 1942, p. 87; 1941, pp. 134, 144, and 146; 1940, pp. 162, 172, and 174; 1939, pp. 152, 162, and 164.

Table 113. Analysis of Assets, Capital, and Liabilities of Insured Commercial Banks Examined in 1943

Banks grouped according to federal deposit insurance corporation district

				Fee	deral Depo	sit Insuran	ce Corpora	tion Distric	et—			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total assets—book value.  Examiners' deductions—net.  Appraised value.  Substandard.  Not criticized.	8,773 5,801, <b>2</b> 71	35,153 32,225,896	12,291,034 16,264 12,274,770 305,479 11,969,291	2,460 5,159,012 50.186	1,924 4,385,901 51.68\$	1,619 5,535,890 69,706	566 6,983,619 47,080	9,795,935 58,441	-298 2,535,966 13,147	-584 3,354,503 15.231	845 3,785,936 16,806	4,032 10,112,241 109,268
Cash and due from banks	1,280,052	6,077,853	3,112,976	1,507,887	1,508,416	1,717,703	1,869,416	2,515,444	727,981	1,283,007	1,428,848	2,313,285
Total securities—book value	1,165 3,206,630 \$1,788	19,483,169 5,673 19,477,496 183,912 19,293,584	3,721 6,684,643 107,142	2,643,358 19,798	2,108,628 56 2,108,572 21,872 2,086,700	-319 2,716,887 33,935	-690 3,994,407 14,68 <b>5</b>	-746 5,668,259 23,647	1,285,085 -843 1,285,928 3,335 1,282,593	2,664	1,619,653 -292 1,619,945 5,214 1,614,781	5,267,538 877 5,266,661 14,164 5,252,497
Loans—book value  Examiners' deductions Appraised value. Substandard. Not criticized	5,513 1,182,097 50,344	5,764,888 14,012 5,750,876 147,179 5,603,697	2,167,296 8,945 2,158,351 114,523 2,043,828	907,507 1,957 905,550 21,527 884,023	1,481 681,744 19,818	1,029,398 1,631 1,027,767 26,177 1,001,590	887 1,029,022 25,948	1,510,718 961 1,509,757 27,488 1,482,269	489,094 503 488,591 8,894 479,697	590,961 887 590,074 11,887 578,187	676,039 860 675,179 8,333 666,846	2,254,052 1,942 2,252,110 80,999 2,171,111
Fixed and miscellaneous assets—book value.  Examiners' deductions—net	134,587 2,095 132,492 20,687 111,805	935,139 15,468 919,671 89,160 830,511	322,398 3,598 318,800 83,814 254,986	102,549 382 102,217 8,861 93,356	87,556 387 87,169 9,993 77,176	73,840 307 73,533 9,594 63,939	91,143 369 90,774 8,449 8 <b>2</b> ,325	102,304 -171 102,475 7,306 95,169	33,508 42 33,466 918 \$2,548	38,950 -722 39,672 680 38,992	62,241 277 61,964 3,259 58,705	281,398 1,213 280,185 14,105 266,080
Capital accounts—book value.  R.F.C.—book value.  Private—book value.  Examiners' deductions—net  Net sound capital—total  R.F.C.—retirable value.  Private—net sound capital.	469,702 15,690 454,012 8,779 460,923 17,743 443,180	2,399,200 68,351 2,350,849 38,426 2,360,774 114,940 2,245,884	1,162,677 48,522 1,114,155 16,363 1,146,314 48,668 1,097,646	355,685 14,400 \$41,285 2,572 353,113 14,459 338,654	268,959 14,921 254,038 2,148 266,811 14,921 251,890	340,817 15,238 325,579 1,724 339,093 15,752 323,341	404,081 \$3,504 \$70,577 783 403,298 \$5,594 \$69,704	562,296 6,276 556,020 199 562,097 6,276 555,821	162,445 4,114 158,331 -262 162,707 4,129 158,578	216,226 4,475 211,751 -378 216,604 4,558 212,046	220,526 8,312 212,214 880 219,646 8,312 211,334	576,608 14,762 561,846 4,055 572,553 14,761 557,792
Adjusted liabilities (exclusive of capital accounts)—total  Deposits	<b>5,340,348</b> <b>5,309,452</b> 30,896	29,865,122 29,343,569 521,553	11,128,456 11,077,408 51,048	4,805,899 4,782,837 23,062	4,119,090 4,094,956 24,134	5,196,797 5,178,902 17,895	6,580,321 6,564,646 15,675	9,233,838 9,200,545 33,293	2,3 <b>73,259</b> 2,365,421 7,838	3,137,899 3,131,222 6,677	3,566,290 3,556,501 9,789	9,539,688 9,481,654 58,034
Number of banks	484	1,073	1,677	1,012	977	1,417	1,420	1,392	1,057	1,369	855	474

Digitized for FR Notes For banks included and explanation of terms, see pages 63-65. For States included in FDIC districts, see page vi. http://fraser.stlouised.org/

Table 114. Asset and Net Sound Capital Ratios of Insured Commercial Banks Examined in 1948 Banks grouped according to federal deposit insurance corporation district

(Amounts per \$100 of book value)

				Fed	eral Deposi	t Insuranc	e Corporati	on District				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total assets—book value	\$100.00 .15 99.85 1.77 98.08	\$100.00 .11 99.89 1.50 98.59	\$100.00 .13 99.87 £.49 97.58	\$100.00 .05 99.95 .97 98.98	\$100.00 .04 99.96 1.18 98.78	\$100.00 .03 99.97 1.26 98.71	\$100.00 .01 99.99 .67 99.32	\$100.00 .00 100.00 .60 99.40	\$100.00 01 100.01 .52 99.49	\$100.00 01 100.01 .45 99.56	\$100.00 .02 99.98 .44 99.54	\$100.00 .04 99.96 1.08 98.88
Cash and due from banks	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Securities—book value.  Examiners' deductions—net.  Appraised value.  Substandard.  Not criticized.	100.00 .04 99.96 .99 98.97	100.00 .03 99.97 .94 99.03	100.00 .06 99.94 1.60 98.34	100.00 .01 99.99 .75 99.24	100.00 .00 100.00 1.04 98.96	100.00 01 100.01 1.25 98.76	100.00 02 100.02 .37 99.65	100.00 01 100.01 .42 99.59	100.00 07 100.07 .26 99.81	100.00 05 100.05 .18 99.87	100.00 02 100.02 .32 99.70	100.00 .02 99.98 .27 99.71
Loans—book value Examiners' deductions Appraised value Substandard Not criticized	100.00 .46 99.54 4.24 95.30	100.00 .24 99.76 2.55 97.21	100.00 .41 .99.59 .5.29 .94.30	100.00 .22 99.78 2.87 97.41	100.00 .22 99.78 2.90 96.88	100.00 .16 99.84 2.54 97.30	100.00 .08 99.92 2.33 97.59	100.00 .06 99.94 1.82 98.12	100.00 .10 99.90 1.82 98.08	100.00 .15 99.85 2.01 97.84	100.00 .13 99.87 1.23 98.64	100.00 .09 99.91 8.59 96.32
Fixed and miscellaneous assets—book value. Examiners' deductions—net. Appraised value. Substandard. Not criticized.	100.00 1.56 98.44 15.37 88.07	100.00 1.65 98.35 9.54 88.81	100.00 1.12 98.88 26.00 72.88	100.00 .32 99.68 8.64 91.04	100.00 .44 99.56 11.41 88.15	100.00 .42 99.58 12.99 86.59	100.00 .40 99.60 9.27 90.33	100.00 17 100.17 7.14 98.08	100.00 .13 99.87 2.74 97.15	100.00 -1.85 101.85 1.74 100.11	100.00 .45 99.55 5.28 94.32	100.00 .43 99.57 5.01 94.56
Capital accounts—book value.  R.F.C.—book value.  Private—book value.  Examiners' deductions—net.  Net sound capital—total.  R.F.C.—retirable value.  Private—net sound capital.	100.00 3.34 96.66 1.87 98.13 3.78 94.35	100.00 2.85 97.15 1.60 98.40 4.79 93.61	100.00 4.17 95.83 1.41 98.59 4.19 94.40	100.00 4.05 95.95 .72 99.28 4.07 95.21	100.00 5.55 94.45 .80 99.20 5.55 93.65	100.00 4.47 95.58 .51 99.49 4.62 94.87	100.00 8.29 91.71 .19 99.81 8.32 91.49	100.00 1.12 98.88 .03 99.97 1.12 98.85	100.00 2.53 97.47 16 100.16 2.54 97.62	100.00 2.07 97.93 18 100.18 2.11 98.07	100.00 3.77 96.25 .40 99.60 3.77 95.88	100.00 2.56 97.44 .70 99.30 2.56 96.74
Net sound capital per \$100 of— Appraised value of assets Deposits	7.95 <b>8.</b> 68	7.33 8.05	9.34 10.35	6.84 7.38	6.08 6.52	6.13 6.55	5.77 6.14	5.74 6.11	6.42 6.88	6.46 6.92	<b>5.</b> 80 <b>6.1</b> 8	5.66 6.04
Number of banks	484	1,073	1,677	1,012	977	1,417	1,420	1,392	1,057	1,369	855	474

Note: For banks included and explanation of terms, see pages 63-65. For States included in FDIC districts, see page vi.

Back figures.—See the following Annual Reports: 1942, p. 89; 1941, pp. 138, 152, and 154; 1940, pp. 166, 180, and 182; 1939, pp. 156, 170, and 172.

Table 115. Analysis of Securities Held by Insured Commercial Banks Examined in 1942 and 1943 BANKS GROUPED ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS

		Banks with deposits of									
	All banks	\$250,000 or less	\$250,000 to \$500,000	\$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	More than \$50,000,000		
Amounts 1943 (thousands of dollars)											
U. S. Government obligations—book value1	50,067,210	27,083	237,405	873,095	1,797,490	3,355,997	2,779,310	6,922,206	34,074,624		
Other securities—book value.  Examiners' deductionss.  Appraised value.  Substandard.  Not criticized.	6,055,350 14,453 6,040,897 462,154 5,578,743	5,388 25 5,363 731 4,632	46,740 120 46,620 4,385 42,235	196,139 408 195,731 14,336 181,395	415,954 1,062 414,892 27,066 387,826	786,256 1,868 784,388 49,896 784,492	555,766 1,558 554,208 37,230 516,978	988,185 2,049 986,136 61,515 924,621	3,060,922 7,363 3,053,559 266,995 2,786,564		
Amounts 1942 (thousands of dollars)					1						
U.S. Government obligations—book values	26,799,729	39,547	184,008	487,902	842,422	1,550,405	1,371,164	3,227,882	19,096,399		
Other securities—book value.  Examiners' deductions'.  Appraised value.  Substandard.  Not criticized.	6,682,798 30,847 6,651,951 617,898 6,034,658	19,046 99 18,947 2,695 16,252	97,052 449 96,603 10,038 86,565	283,095 1,378 281,717 25,464 256,253	499,172 3,547 495,625 44,698 460,927	795,629 5,108 790,521 72,217 718,304	576,034 4,495 571,539 51,772 519,767	912,934 5,425 907,509 77,740 829,769	3,499,836 10,346 3,489,490 332,769 5,156,721		
Per \$100 of book value 1943											
U.S. Government obligations	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00		
Other securities—book value.  Examiners' deductions.  Appraised value.  Substandard.  Not criticized.	100.00 .24 99.76 7.63 92.13	100.00 .46 99.54 18.57 85.97	100.00 .26 99.74 9.38 90.36	100.00 .21 99.79 7.31 92.48	100.00 .25 99.75 6.51 93.24	100.00 .24 99.76 6.85 93.41	100.00 .28 99.72 6.70 93.02	100.00 .21 99.79 6.22 93.57	100.00 .24 99.76 8.72 91.04		
Per \$100 of book value 1942							ļ				
U.S. Government obligations	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		
Other securities—book value. Examiners' deductions <sup>5</sup> . Appraised value <sup>6</sup> . Substandard. Not criticized.	100.00 .46 99.54 9.24 90.30	100.00 .52 99.48 14.15 85.33	100.00 .46 99.54 10.34 89.20	100.00 .49 99.51 8.99 90.52	100.00 .71 99.29 8.96 90.33	100.00 .64 99.36 9.08 90.28	100.00 .78 99.22 8.99 90.23	100.00 .59 99.41 8.52 90.89	100.00 .29 99.71 9.51 90.20		
Number of banks 1943	13,207 13,303	543 1,425	1,899 2,697	3,300 3,408	3,208 2,600	2,501 1,857	851 645	682 492	223 179		

<sup>1</sup> Appraised value for all banks was \$6,429,000 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.

2 Exceeds, by \$6,429,000, "examiners' deductions—net" under total securities for all banks in Tables 107-114 due to the difference between book and appraised value of U. S. Government obligations referred to in footnote 1.

U.S. Government obligations reterred to in lootnote 1.

For all banks redemption value of U.S. Savings bonds not shown on the books was \$3,126,000. Examiners' deductions of unamortized premiums on U.S. Government obligations purchased above par were not reported separately and are included in "examiners' deductions" from book value of other securities.

Digitized for TWA Includes examiners' deductions of unamortized premiums on U.S. Government obligations purchased above par. Exceeds, by \$3,126,000, "examiners' deductions—net" http://fraser.under.gotal.geografities for all banks in Tables 107-114 of the Annual Report for 1942 due to redemption value of U.S. Savings bonds not shown on the books.

Federal Response Factor of the Control of the Annual Report for 1942 due to redemption value of U.S. Government obligations.

Table 116. Analysis of Securities Held by Insured Commercial Banks Examined in 1942 and 1943 BANKS GROUPED ACCORDING TO NET SOUND CAPITAL RATIO

		Banks with net sound capital per \$100 of appraised value of assets of—									
	All banks	\$0.01 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$9.99	\$10.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$19.99	\$20.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 to \$29.99	\$30.00 to \$34.99	\$35.00 or more		
Amounts 1943 (thousands of dollars)											
U.S. Government obligations—book value1	50,067,210	5,205,414	37,496,978	5,977,168	855,163	249,502	241,789	20,772	20,424		
Other securities—book value.  Examiners' deductions².  Appraised value.  Substandard.  Not criticized.	6,055,350 14,453 6,040,897 462,154 5,578,743	455,009 1,059 453,950 10,870 443,080	4,097,631 5,710 4,091,921 282,251 3,809,670	1,129,505 6,391 1,123,114 111,414 1,011,700	228,333 758 227,575 30,607 196,968	<b>72,949</b> 303 <b>72,646</b> 7,916 64,7 <b>3</b> 0	53,901 132 53,769 14,971 38,798	12,351 97 12,254 1,702 10,552	5,671 8 5,668 2,42 <b>3</b> 3,245		
Amounts 1942 (thousands of dollars)											
U.S. Government obligations—book value	26,799,729	732,157	18,386,969	6,518,339	620,031	266,290	240,759	32,109	3,075		
Other securities—book value. Examiners' deductions*. Appraised value. Substandard. Not criticized.	6,682,798 30,847 6,651,951 617,393 6,034,558	91,644 777 90,867 4,632 86,235	4,284,060 10,635 4,273,425 329,117 8,944,308	1,754,041 14,104 1,739,937 191,577 1,548,360	355,508 3,739 351,769 55,999 295,770	110,959 824 110,135 13,292 96,843	62,396 415 61,981 16,995 44,986	18,284 346 17,938 2,954 14,984	5,906 7 5,899 2,827 3,072		
Per \$100 of book value 1943											
U.S. Government obligations	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00		
Other securities—book value.  Examiners' deductions.  Appraised value  Substandard  Not criticized.	100.00 .24 99.76 7.63 92.13	100.00 .23 99.77 2.89 97.38	100.00 .14 99.86 6.89 92.97	100.00 .57 99.43 9.86 89.57	100.00 .33 99.67 13.40 86.27	100.00 .42 99.58 10.85 88.73	100.00 .24 99.76 27.77 71.99	100.00 .79 99.21 13.79 85.42	100.00 .05 99.95 42.74 57.21		
Per \$100 of book value 1942											
U.S. Government obligations	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		
Other securities—book value.  Examiners' deductions <sup>5</sup> .  Appraised value <sup>5</sup> Substandard.  Not criticized.	100.00 .46 99.54 9.24 90.30	100.00 .85 99.15 5.05 94.10	100.00 .25 99.75 7.68 92.07	100.00 .80 99.20 10.92 88.28	100.00 1.05 98.95 15.75 83.20	100.00 .74 99.26 11.98 87.28	100.00 .67 99.33 27.24 72.09	100.00 1.89 98.11 16.16 81.95	100.00 .12 99.88 47.87 52.01		
Number of banks 1943	13,207 13,303	367 64	7,226 4,315	4,206 6,002	1,037 2,058	266 577	63 191	15 60	27 36		

<sup>1</sup> Appraised value for all banks was \$6,429,000 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.

2 Exceeds, by \$6,429,000, "examiners' deductions—net" under total securities for all banks in Tables 107-114 due to the difference between book and appraised value of U. S. Government obligations referred to in footnote 1.

3 For all banks redemption value of U. S. Savings bonds not shown on the books was \$8,126,000. Examiners' deductions of unamortized premiums on U. S. Government obligations purchased above par were not reported separately and are included in "examiners' deductions" from book value of other securities.

4 Includes examiners' deductions of unamortized premiums on U. S. Government obligations purchased above par. Exceeds, by \$8,126,000, "examiners' deductions—net" under total securities for all banks in Tables 107-114 of the Annual Report for 1942 due to redemption value of U. S. Savings bonds not shown on the books.

4 Ratios are not significantly affected by inclusion of examiners' deductions of unamortized premiums on U. S. Government obligations.

Table 117. Analysis of Securities Held by Insured Commercial Banks Examined in 1942 and 1943 BANKS GROUPED ACCORDING TO FIXED AND SUBSTANDARD ASSETS RATIO

		Banks with fixed and substandard assets per \$100 of appraised value of assets of—									
	All banks	\$0.00	\$0.01 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$9.99	\$10.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$19.99	\$20.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 to \$29.99	\$30.00 or more		
Amounts 1943 (thousands of dollars)											
U.S. Government obligations—book value <sup>1</sup>	50,067,210	1,103,474	44,604,516	3,627,129	576,772	96,983	34,947	9,673	13,716		
Other securities—book value. Examiners' deductions². Appraised value. Substandard. Not criticized.	6,055,350 14,453 6,040,897 462,154 5,578,748	68,291 1 68,290 2,528 65,762	4,941,757 8,844 4,932,913 298,102 4,634,811	807,117 3,973 803,144 103,012 700,132	173,691 886 172,805 \$6,954 185,851	37,656 433 37,223 11,146 26,077	15,342 41 15,301 4,254 11,047	3,418 252 3,166 1,130 2,036	8,078 23 8,055 5,028 3,027		
Amounts 1942 (thousands of dollars)											
U.S. Government obligations—book value	26,799,729	50,840	22,296,507	3,283,143	830,354	266,316	38,066	16,524	17,979		
Other securities—book value. Examiners' deductions'. Appraised value. Substandard. Not criticized.	6,682,798 30,847 6,651,951 617,393 6,034,558	7,159 1 7,158 7,158	4,662,545 11,128 4,651,417 291,677 4,359,740	1,379,899 9,523 1,370,376 149,375 1,221,001	423,823 5,689 418,134 93,136 \$24,998	142,739 2,374 140,365 58,581 81,784	39,378 1,140 38,238 12,032 26,206	13,664 447 13,217 5,478 7,739	13,591 545 13,046 7,114 5,932		
Per \$100 of book value 1943											
U.S. Government obligations	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00		
Other securities—book value. Examiners' deductions. Appraised value Substandard. Not criticized.	100.00 .24 99.76 7.63 92.13	100.00 .00 100.00 3.70 96.30	100.00 .18 99.82 6.03 93.79	100.00 .49 99.51 12.76 86.75	100.00 .51 99.49 21.28 78.21	100.00 1.15 98.85 29.60 69.25	100.00 .27 99.73 27.72 72.01	100.00 7.37 92.63 33.09 59.54	100.00 .28 99.72 62.26 \$7.46		
Per \$100 of book value 1942											
U.S. Government obligations	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		
Other securities—book value.  Examiners' deductionss Appraised values Substandard Not criticized.	100.00 .46 99.54 9.24 90.30	100.00 .01 99.99	100.00 .24 99.76 6.25 93.51	100.00 .69 99.31 10.88 88.48	100.00 1.34 98.66 21.98 76.68	100.00 1.66 98.34 41.04 57.30	100.00 2.90 97.10 \$0.55 66.55	100.00 3.27 96.73 40.09 56.64	100.0 <sub>0</sub> 4.01 95.99 <i>52.3</i> 4 43.65		
Number of banks 1943	13,207 13,303	211 59	10,511 8,226	1,939 3,516	388 1,0 <b>2</b> 5	95 293	37 118	12 82	14 34		

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Table 118. Analysis of Securities Held by Insured Commercial Banks Examined in 1942 and 1943 BANKS GROUPED ACCORDING TO FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION DISTRICT

		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Amounts 1943 (thousands of dollars)						-						
U.S. Gov't. obligations-book value1	2,950,835	17,909,392	5,622,222	2,397,030	1,802,314	2,382,124	3,498,937	4,991,161	1,170,728	1,256,403	1,462,565	4,623,499
Other securities—book value Examiners' deductions <sup>2</sup> . Appraised value Substandard Not criticized	256,960 1,295 255,665	1,573,777 5,826 1,567,951 183,912	1,066,142 4,082 1,062,060 107,142	246,499 498 246,001 19,798	306,314 429 305,885 21,872	334,444 398 334,046 33,935	494,780 291 494,489 14,683	676,352 440 675,912 23,647	114,357 43 114,314 3,335	184,598 39 184,559 2,664	86 157,002 5,214	644,039 1,026 643,013 14,164 628,849
Amounts 1942 (thousands of dollars)			Ì									
U.S. Gov't. obligations—book value3	1,395,798	11,317,807	3,091,626	1,160,360	659,410	1,033,462	1,716,768	2,570,285	477,792	465,358	561,736	2,349,327
Other securities—book value.  Examiners' deductions4.  Appraised value.  Substandard.  Not criticized.	3,613 290,102	2,081,309 12,574 2,068,735 214,158 1,854,577	9,551 1,264,032 163,391	237,017 1,084 235,933 25,488 210,445	292,889 721 292,168 19,910 272,258	334,471 459 334,012 60,945 273,067	486,051 792 485,259 22,219 468,040	652,994 515 652,479 26,623 625,856	118,348 123 118,225 4,872 113,353	179,639 89 179,550 3,764 175,786	166,337 170 166,167 7,621 158,546	566,445 1,156 565,289 25,065 540,224
Per \$100 of book value 1943			l									
U.S. Government obligations	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
Other securities—book value. Examiners' deductions. Appraised value. Substandard. Not criticized.	99.50	100.00 .37 .99.63 .11.69 .87.94	100.00 .38 99.62 10.05 89.57	100.00 .20 99.80 8.03 91.77	100.00 .14 99.86 7.14 92.72	100.00 .12 99.88 10.15 89.73	100.00 .06 99.94 2.97 96.97	100.60 .07 99.93 3.50 96.43	100.00 .04 99.96 2.92 97.04	100.00 .02 99.98 1.44 98.54	100.00 .05 99.95 3.32 96.63	100.00 .16 99.84 2.20 97.64
Per \$100 of book value 1942		ľ		1			Į					
U.S. Government obligations	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Other securities—book value.  Examiners' deductions <sup>5</sup> .  Appraised value <sup>6</sup> .  Substandard.  Not criticized.		100.00 .60 99.40 10.29 89.11	190.60 .75 99.25 12.83 86.42	100.00 .46 99.54 10.75 88.79	100.00 .25 99.75 6.80 92.95	100.00 .14 99.86 18.22 81.64	100.00 .16 99.84 4.57 95.27	100.00 .08 99.92 4.08 95.84	100.00 .10 99.90 4.12 95.78	100.00 .05 99.95 2.10 97.85	100.00 .10 99.90 4.58 95.32	100.00 .20 99.80 4.42 95.38
Number of banks 1943	484 481	1,073 1,093	1,677 1,705	1,012 1,012	977 970	1,417 1,437	1,420 1,421	1,392 1,401	1,057 1,056	1,369 1,383	855 836	474 508

<sup>1</sup> Appraised value for all banks was \$6,429,000 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.

2 Exceeds, by \$6,429,000, "examiners' deductions—net" under total securities for all banks in Tables 107-114 due to the difference between book and appraised value of U. S. Government obligations referred to in footnote 1.

3 For all banks redemption value of U. S. Savings bonds not shown on the books was \$8,126,000. Examiners' deductions of unamortized premiums on U. S. Government obligations purchased above par were not reported separately and are included in "examiners' deductions" from book value of other securities.

4 Includes examiners' deductions of unamortized premiums on U. S. Government obligations purchased above par. Exceeds, by \$8,126,000, "examiners' deductions—net" under total securities for all banks in Tables 107-114 of the Annual Report for 1942 due to redemption value of U. S. Savings bonds not shown on the books.

4 Ratios are not significantly affected by inclusion of examiners' deductions of unamortized premiums on U. S. Government obligations.

Table 119. DISTRIBUTION OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS EXAMINED IN 1943 ACCORDING TO NET SOUND CAPITAL RATIO BANKS GROUPED BY FIXED AND SUBSTANDARD ASSETS RATIO, RATE OF NET EARNINGS, AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS

		Banks with net sound capital per \$100 of appraised value of assets of—									
	All banks	\$0.01 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$9.99	\$10.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$19.99	\$20.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 to \$29.99	\$30.00 to \$34.99	\$35.00 or more		
All banks	13,207	367	7,226	4,206	1,037	266	63	15	27		
Banks with fixed and substandard assets per \$100 of appraised value of assets of— \$0.00 . \$0.01 to \$4.99 \$5.00 to \$9.99 \$10.00 to \$14.99 \$15.00 to \$14.99 \$15.00 to \$19.99	211 10,511 1,939 388	21 330 11 3	115 6,302 681 91	3,076 858 162	12 615 274 98	4 139 85 22	33 18 6	6 4 2	1 10 8 4		
\$20.00 to \$24.99 \$25.00 to \$29.99 \$30.00 or more	37 12 14	1 1	9 4 5	13 2 1	10 2 2	3 2 1	1	1	3		
Banks with net current operating earnings per \$100 of total assets of— \$-0.50 or less	16 123	1 8	7 <b>6</b> 9	6 37	1 4	1 4		1			
\$0.00 to \$0.49. \$0.50 to \$0.99 \$1.00 to \$1.49. \$1,50 to \$1.99.	2,780 6,400 2,806 742	185 152 17 2	1,745 3,728 1,300 277	674 1,981 1,072 297	131 433 307 109	35 82 81 40	6 19 19 12	1 2 4 4	3 3 6 1		
\$2.00 to \$2.49 \$2.50 to \$2.99 \$3.00 or more. Not available.	203 65 43 29	1	62 15 9 14	95 25 14 5	28 11 8 5	8 9 2 4	5 2	1 1 1	4 1 9		
Banks with deposits of—- \$250,000 or less. \$250,000 to \$500,000. \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.	543 1,899 3,300 3,208	4 7 23 73	66 600 1,820 1,915	214 946 1,140 976	159 255 245 192	56 72 51 46	24 11 13 3	4 4 4 2	16 4 4 1		
\$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000 More than \$50,000,000	2,501 851 682 223	99 46 73 42	1,623 563 482 157	619 186 106 19	124 45 14 3	26 9 5 1	9 2 1	1	1		

Note: For banks included and explanation of terms, see pages 63-65.

Back figures—See the following Annual Reports: 1942, p. 90; 1941, p. 156; 1940, p. 184; 1939, p. 174. Digitized for FRASER

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# Table 120. DISTRIBUTION OF DEPOSITS OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS EXAMINED IN 1943 BANKS GROUPED ACCORDING TO NET SOUND CAPITAL RATIO AND BY FIXED AND SUBSTANDARD ASSETS RATIO, RATE OF NET EARNINGS, AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

		Banks with net sound capital per \$100 of appraised value of assets of—									
	All banks	\$0.01 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$9.99	\$10.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$19.99	\$20.00 to \$24.99	\$25.00 to \$29.99	\$30.00 to \$34.99	\$35.00 or more		
All banks	94,087,113	9,495,167	69,880,266	12,004,996	1,748,555	474,185	413,925	33,263	36,756		
Banks with fixed and substandard assets per \$100 of appraised value of assets of— \$0.00	2,195,554 82,521,505 7,706,635 1,229,557	555,168 8,760,026 157,531 12,664	1,556,549 63,650,037 4,140,344 421,880	72,151 8,763,161 2,665,654 353,731	9,237 719,350 586,812 321,637	2,436 249,815 108,016 81,499	373,027 18,864 9,974	1,950 2,865 25,928	13 4,139 26,549 2,244		
\$15.00 to \$19.99. \$20.00 to \$24.99. \$25.00 to \$29.99. \$30.00 or more.	258,604 96,968 28,560 49,730	4,828 4,950	49,363 35,257 12,593 14,243	124,934 19,597 4,464 1,304	45,057 40,320 1,517 24,625	27,671 1,175 3,311 262	9,706 507 1,847	1,873 647	112		
Banks with net current operating earnings per \$100 of total assets of— \$-0.50 or less \$-0.01 to \$-0.49	13,376 289,190	686 48,617	6,424 193,151	5,093 20,050	1,040 25,805	133 1,166		401			
\$0.00 to \$0.49. \$0.50 to \$0.99. \$1.00 to \$1.49. \$1.50 to \$1.49.	35,458,109 49,931,536 6,798,056 1,202,909	7,276,487 2,121,633 39,406 4,734	25,972,462 39,964,314 3,036,076 521,306	1,887,084 6,922,568 2,711,196 338,467	258,504 811,764 482,598 132,252	34,572 92,219 150,306 187,188	2,531 17,297 374,771 13,436	647 843 2,087 2,474	25,822 898 1,616 3,052		
\$2.00 to \$2.49 \$2.50 to \$2.99 \$3.00 or more Not available	209,688 72,652 56,789 54,808	2,538 1,066	96,782 11,552 30,060 48,139	85,846 16,186 15,018 3,488	17,836 9,232 8,311 1,213	2,592 4,639 468 902	4,844 1,046	573 25,838 400	1,215 1,621 2,532		
Banks with deposits of— \$250,000 or less. \$250,000 to \$500,000. \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.	103,272 719,911 2,401,771 4,538,191	714 2,556 17,679 104,894	13,796 241,150 1,346,821 2,704,095	43,255 352,463 810,575 1,388,872	29,906 90,778 175,668 267,653	9,595 25,947 36,297 63,504	3,664 4,064 9,264 4,526	387 1,400 2,612 3,026	1,955 1,553 2,855 1,621		
\$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000 More than \$50,000,000	7,715,652 5,827,507 13,517,540 59,263,269	315,239 338,479 1,592,828 7,122,778	5,033,936 3,852,414 9,717,700 46,970,354	1,893,606 1,258,555 1,814,686 4,442,984	369,061 299,425 252,317 263,747	73,165 65,027 88,451 112,199	27,593 13,607 351,207	25,838	3,052 25,720		

Note: For banks included and explanation of terms, see pages 63-65.

Back figures—See the following Annual Reports: 1942, p. 91; 1941, p. 157; 1940, p. 185; 1939, p. 175.

## EARNINGS OF INSURED BANKS

# Table 121. EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND DIVIDENDS OF INSURED BANKS, 1943

## BY CLASS OF BANK

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

			Insured comm	nercial banks				All in commerc	
	Total	Banks not submitting State banks submitting reports to FDIC reports to FDIC				Insured mutual			
		Members F. R. System				savings banks³	Operating throughout the year	Operating less than full year <sup>4</sup>	
		National	State	Other <sup>1</sup>	On par list <sup>2</sup>	Other			
Current operating earnings—total. Interest and dividends on securities. Interest and discount on loans. Service charges and other fees on bank's loans. Service charges on deposit accounts.	1,959,481 861,412 692,305 13,513 95,332	1,057,459 501,999 364,388 6,538 53,282	591,623 263,413 187,248 4,307 23,073	1,248 199 627 8 182	243,444 78,391 112,335 2,302 14,886	65,707 17,410 27,707 358 3,909	273,479 101,117 139,191	1,954,131 860,370 691,544 13,504 95,134	5,350 1,042 761 9 198
Other service charges, commissions, fees, and collection and exchange charges.  Trust department. Other current operating earnings.	67,533 104,710 124,676	29,425 34,295 67,532	15,685 62,027 35,870	173 59	8,510 8,201 18,819	13,740 187 2,396	321 32,850	67,309 102,132 124,138	224 2,578 538
Current operating expenses, excluding taxes—total Salaries—officers	1,156,110 225,142 356,958	611,883 114,179 193,173	341,824 60,522 118,792	896 149 294	159,839 36,441 37,725	41,668 13,851 6,974	70,832 9,467 19,792	1,152,287 224,233 355,857	3,823 909 1,101
Fees paid to directors and members of executive, discount, and other committees.  Interest on time deposits (including savings deposits).  Interest and discount on borrowed money	11,775 163,900 502	5,865 83,734 169	2,836 39,736 184	9 157	2,290 33,520 138	775 6, <b>7</b> 58 11	1,704 ( <sup>5</sup> )	11,738 163,639 500	37 261 2
Recurring depreciation on banking house, furniture and fixtures.  Other current operating expenses.	40,008 357,825	23,703 191,060	9,754 110,000	21 266	5,420 44,305	1,110 12,194	3,046 36,823	39,942 356,378	66 1,447
Net current operating earnings, before taxes	803,371	445,576	249,799	352	83,605	24,039	202,647	801,844	1,527

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Taxes—total. Other than on net income. On net income.	227,780 ( <sup>6</sup> ) ( <sup>5</sup> )	131,194 ( <sup>6</sup> ) ( <sup>6</sup> )	68,512 (6) (6)	(6) (6)	21,658 12,592 9,066	6,267 3,041 3,226	17,360 17,015 345	227,224 (6) (6)	556 (6) (6)
Net current operating earnings, after taxes	575,591	314,382	181,287	203	61,947	17,772	185,287	574,620	971
Recoveries and profits—total Recoveries on securities Profits on securities sold or redeemed Recoveries on loans All other	353,015 91,891 103,143 85,664 72,317	186,998 59,524 54,042 52,786 20,646	124,979 22,167 39,738 19,676 48,398	63 14 14 32 3	34,654 9,133 7,980 10,724 6,817	6,321 1,053 1,369 2,446 1,453	129,160 40,402 31,376 11,094 46,288	352,534 91,828 103,085 85,590 72,031	481 63 58 74 286
Losses and charge-offs—total. On securities. On loans. All other	290,645 116,383 75,223 99,039	151,875 65,786 43,031 43,058	98,846 35,591 20,284 42,971	83 33 40 10	34,747 12,764 10,321 11,662	5,094 2,209 1,547 1,338	168,891 32,818 74,327 61,746	289,980 116,044 75,116 98,820	665 339 107 219
Non-operating profit	62,370	35,123	26,133	-20	-93	1,227	-39,731	62,554	-184
Net profits after taxes	637,961	349,505	207,420	183	61,854	18,999	145,556	637,174	787
Dividends and interest on capital—total	233,490	131,107	77,219	99	19,243	5,822	118,279	232,857	633
on capital notes and debentures	14,324 219,166	6,141 124,966	4,673 72,546	11 88	3,076 16,167	423 5,399	294 7117,985	14,315 218,542	$\begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 624 \end{array}$
Net additions to capital from profits	404,471	218,398	130,201	84	42,611	13,177	27,277	404,317	154
Number of active officers, December 31	55,309 225,647	25,788 121,092	10,600 69,244	38 188	12,669 28,190	6,214 6,933	1,209 9,581	54,986 224,563	323 1,084
Number of banks	13,274	5,040	1,695	7	4,185	2,347	184	13,191	83

National banks in the possessions and State banks in the District of Columbia, not members of the Federal Reserve System.
 For explanation of banks on par list, see page 66.
 Includes 3 mutual savings banks, members of the Federal Reserve System.
 Banks submitting reports covering less than the full year's operations or materially affected by mergers. Also includes 11 trust companies not engaged in deposit banking.
 Includes, in addition, data for national banks which reported for the first half of the year only.
 Interest and dividends paid depositors of mutual savings banks are included as a deduction from net profits.
 Income taxes published separately only for banks submitting reports to FDIC.
 Therest and dividends paid depositors. See footnote 5.

Note: Minus (-) indicates non-operating loss.

Back figures—See the following Annual Reports: 1942, p. 92; 1941, p. 162; 1940, p. 194; 1939, p. 182; 1938, p. 214; 1937, p. 141 and p. 144; 1936, p. 165; 1935, p. 198.

Table 122. RATIOS OF EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND DIVIDENDS OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1943

BY CLASS OF BANK

•			nks not submitti		State banks reports t	submitting to FDIC	Insured mutual
	Total	Members F	. R. System		0 11.49	041	savings banks³
		National	State	Other <sup>1</sup>	On par list <sup>2</sup>	Other	
Amounts per \$100 of current earnings  Current operating earnings—total  Interest and dividends on 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	\$100.00 43.96 35.33 .69 4.87 3.45 5.34 6.36	\$100.00 47.47 34.46 .62 5.04 2.78 3.24 6.39	\$100.00 44.52 31.65 .73 3.90 2.65 10.48 6.07	\$100.00 15.95 50.24 .64 14.58 13.86	\$100.00 32.20 46.14 .95 6.12 3.50 3.37 7.72	\$100.00 26.50 42.17 .54 5.95 20.91 .28 3.65	\$100.00 36.97 50.90 .12
Current operating expenses, excluding taxes—total Salaries—officers Salaries and wages—employees Fees paid to directors and members of executive, discount, and other committees Interest on time deposits (including savings deposits)	59.00 11.49 18.22 .60 8.36	57.86 10.80 18.27 .55 7.92	57.78 10.23 20.08 .48 6.72	71.79 11.94 23.56 .72 12.58	65.66 14.97 15.50 .94 13.77	63.41 21.08 10.61 1.18 10.28	25.90 3.46 7.24 .62
Interest and discount on borrowed money Recurring depreciation on banking house, furniture and fixtures Other current operating expenses.	.03 2.04 18.26	.02 2.24 18.06	.03 1.65 18.59	1.68 21.31	.06 2.23 18.19	1.69 18.55	1.11 13.47
Net current operating earnings, before taxes	41.00	42.14	42.22	28.21	34.34	36.59	74.10
Taxes	11.62	12.41	11.58	11.94	8.90	9.54	6.35
Net current operating earnings, after taxes	29.38	29.73	30.64	16.27	25.44	27.05	67.75

Amounts per \$100 of total assets  Current operating earnings—total  Current operating expenses, excluding taxes—total  Net current operating earnings, before taxes  Taxes  Net current operating earnings, after taxes  Non-operating profit.  Net profits after taxes.	1.90 1.12 .78 .22 .56 .06 .62	1.78 1.03 .75 .22 .53 .06 .59	1.82 1.05 .77 .21 .56 .08	3.54 2.54 1.00 .42 .58 06 .52	2.71 1.78 .93 .24 .69 .00	2.68 1.70 .98 .25 .73 .05	3.44 .89 2.55. .22: .33. 50. 1.83;
Amounts per \$100 of total capital accounts  Current operating earnings—total  Current operating expenses, excluding taxes—total  Net current operating earnings, before taxes  Taxes  Net current operating earnings, after taxes  Non-operating profit  Net profits after taxes  Cash dividends declared  Net profits after dividends	27.10 15.99 11.11 3.15 7.96 .86 8.82 3.23	27.60 15.97 11.63 3.42 8.21 .91 9.12 3.42 5.70	24.21 13.99 10.22 2.80 7.42 1.07 8.49 3.16 5.33	50.77 36.45 14.32 6.06 8.26 81 7.45 4.03	31.42 20.63 10.79 2.80 7.99 01 7.98 2.48 5.50	37.01 23.47 13.54 3.53 10.01 .69 10.70 3.28 7.42	34.67 8.98 25.69 2.20 23.49 -5.03 18.46 615.00 3.46
Special ratios <sup>5</sup> Income on loans per \$100 of loans Income on securities per \$100 of securities Income on service charges per \$100 of demand deposits. Interest paid per \$100 of time and savings deposits.	3.85 1.52 .12 .93	3.78 1.53 .12 .89	3.24 1.44 .09 .86	6.00 1.47 1.04 1.05	5.51 1.78 .29 1.11	5.73 1.78 .22 1.39	4.44 2.54 1.65
Assets and liabilities per \$100 of total assets <sup>5</sup> Assets—total Cash and due from banks. U. S. Government securities Other securities Loans and discounts All other assets.	100.00 25.91 48.70 6.11 17.75 1.53	100.00 26.65 49.47 5.91 16.59	100.00 23.64 50.89 5.65 18.19	100.00 30.03 36.38 1.91 30.00 1.68	100.00 25.60 40.37 8.62 23.20 2.21	160.06 39.11 31.87 7.96 20.00 1.06	100.00 6.22 41.80 8.35 39.43 4.20
Liabilities and capital—total.  Demand deposits. Time deposits. Total deposits.  Borrowings and other liabilities. Total capital accounts.	100.00 75.39 17.00 92.39 .60 7.01	100.00 77.02 15.84 92.86 .67 6.47	100.06 77.68 14.24 91.92 .55 7.53	100.00 49.59 42.55 92.14 .89 6.97	100.00 57.19 33.75 90.94 .42 8.64	100.00 72.64 19.90 92.54 .21 7.25	89.79 89.79 89.79 .28 9.93
Number of banks	13,274	5,040	1,695	7	4,185	2,347	184

National banks in the possessions and State banks in the District of Columbia, not members of the Federal Reserve System.
 For explanation of banks on par list, see page 66.
 Includes 3 mutual savings banks; members of the Federal Reserve System.
 Interest and dividends paid depositors of mutual savings banks are included as a deduction from net profits.
 Asset and liability items are averages of figures reported at beginning, middle, and end of year.
 Interest and dividends paid depositors. See footnote 4.

Note: Minus (-) indicates non-operating loss.

Table 123. RATIOS OF EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND DIVIDENDS OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS, 1943

BANKS GROUPED ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS

					Banks with o	leposits of—1			
	All banks	\$250,000 or less	\$250,000 to \$500,000	\$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	More than \$50,000,000
Amounts per \$100 of current earnings Current operating earnings—total. Interest and dividends on 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	\$100.00 44.03 35.39 .69 4.87	\$100.00 17.11 58.12 2.48 4.13	\$100.00 22.83 56.12 .90 4.96	\$100.00 27.78 51.70 .67 5.96	\$100.00 31.79 48.71 .63 6.36	\$100.00 35.71 44.69 .62 7.55	\$100.00 39.41 39.18 .51 7.78	\$100.00 41.03 35.15 .59 6.95	\$100.00 49.76 30.45 .76 3.11 2.17
and exchange charges Trust department Other current operating earnings.	3.44 5.23 6.35	12.43 1.24 4.49	11.70 .05 3.44	9.95 .10 3.84	7.75 .37 4.39	5.26 .98 5.19	3.98 2.65 6.49	8.04 5.05 8.19	7.34 6.41
Current operating expenses, excluding taxes—total Salaries—officers	\$58.97 11.47 18.21	\$71.79 32.43 6.93	\$67.38 27.58 7.26	\$66.56 24.28 8.34	\$65.18 20.38 10.73	\$65.10 16.61 14.29	\$65.59 13.73 17.39	\$64.37 11.59 20.09	\$54.01 8.18 20.06
Fees paid to directors and members of executive, discount, and other committees  Interest on time deposits (including savings deposits)  Interest and discount on borrowed money	.60 8.37 .03	1.51 8.30 .14	1.45 10.69 .01	1.51 12.69 .02	1.42 13.21 .01	1.24 13.02 .01	.95 12.51 .02	.66 10.14 .06	.26 5.59 .03
Recurring depreciation on banking house, furniture and fixtures Other current operating expenses.	2.04 18.25	2.48 20.00	2.24 18.15	2.28 17.44	2.30 17.13	2.59 17.34	2.71 18.28	2.38 19.45	1.70 18.19
Net current operating earnings, before taxes	\$41.03	\$28.21	\$32.62	\$33.44	\$34.82	\$34.90	\$34.41	\$35.63	\$45.99
Taxes	\$11.63	\$ 9.40	\$ 9.09	\$ 8.58	\$ 8.72	\$ 8.94	\$ 8.83	\$ 9.88	\$13.58
Net current operating earnings, after taxes	\$29.40	\$18.81	\$23.53	\$24.86	\$26.10	\$25.96	\$25.58	\$25.75	\$32.41
Amounts per \$100 of total assets¹ Current operating earnings—total Current operating expenses, excluding taxes—total Net current operating earnings, before taxes. Net current operating earnings, after taxes Non operating profit Net profits after taxes.	\$ 1.74 1.03 .71 .20 .51 .05 .56	\$ 3.06 2.20 .86 .28 .58 .16	\$ 2.60 1.75 .85 .24 .61 .15	\$ 2.39 1.59 .80 .21 .59 .11	\$ 2.24 1.46 .78 .19 .59 .07 .66	\$ 2.15 1.40 .75 .19 .56 .04	\$ 2.06 1.35 .71 .18 .53 .02	\$ 1.94 1.25 .69 .19 .50 .02 .52	\$ 1.54 .83 .71 .21 .50 .07 .57

Amounts per \$100 of total capital accounts  Current operating earnings—total  Gurrent operating expenses, excluding taxes—total  Net current operating earnings, before taxes.  Taxes  Not current operating earnings, after taxes  Non operating profit.  Net profits after taxes  Cash dividends declared  Net profits after dividends.	\$26.33	\$22.33	\$26.06	\$28.50	\$28.73	\$28.65	\$28.30	\$29.26	\$24.65
	15.53	16.03	17.56	18.97	18.73	18.65	18.56	18.83	13.31
	10.80	6.30	8.50	9.53	10.00	10.00	9.74	10.43	11.34
	3.06	2.10	2.37	2.44	2.50	2.56	2.50	2.90	3.35
	7.74	4.20	6.13	7.09	7.50	7.44	7.24	7.53	7.99
	84	1.21	1.47	1.31	.92	.53	28	.23	1.08
	8.58	5.41	7.60	8.40	8.42	7.97	7.52	7.76	9.07
	3.13	1.73	2.47	2.70	2.67	2.63	2.54	2.59	3.51
	5.45	3.68	5.13	5.70	5.75	5.34	4.98	5.17	5.56
Special ratios: Income on loans per \$100 of loans	\$ 3.75	\$ 7.95	\$ 6.94	\$ 6.40	\$ 5.93	\$ 5.67	\$ 5.24	\$ 4.53	\$ 2.84
	1.33	1.55	1.46	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.42	1.38	1.29
	.11	.18	.18	.21	.22	.26	.26	.20	.06
	.86	1.63	1.40	1.24	1.10	.97	.86	.82	.75
Assets and liabilities per \$100 of total assets  Assets—total Cash and due from banks U. S. Government securities Other securities Loans and discounts All other assets	\$100.00 24.22 52.30 5.33 16.78 1.37	\$100.00 41.72 29.81 3.98 23.37	\$100.00 36.94 35.98 4.80 21.35	\$100.00 33.03 40.33 6.14 19.55 .95	\$100.00 30.13 42.95 7.09 18.68 1.15	\$100.00 27.51 45.81 8.13 17.21 1.34	\$100.00 25.78 49.60 7.47 15.60 1.55	\$100.00 25.08 51.57 6.23 15.33 1.79	\$100.00 22.52 54.93 4.36 16.89 1.30
Liabilities and capital—total.  Demand deposits.  Time deposits.  Total 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
	75.73	70.29	70.00	67.08	65.14	63.24	62.60	68.99	81.53
	17.04	15.60	19.88	24.38	26.90	29.06	29.89	24.00	11.41
	92.77	85.89	89.88	91.46	92.04	92.30	92.49	92.99	92.94
	.60	.39	.15	.16	.15	.18	.23	.36	.82
	6.63	13.72	9.97	8.38	7.81	7.52	7.28	6.65	6.24
Number of banks <sup>2</sup>	13,191	317	1,522	3,107	3,414	2,831	984	774	242

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Asset and liability items are as of December 31. For ratios computed from average asset and liability items, for all insured commercial banks, see the total column in Table 122.

<sup>2</sup> For banks excluded see footnote 4 of Table 121.

## SUSPENSIONS, RECEIVERSHIPS, AND MERGERS

Table 124. Number and Deposits of Banks Suspending Operations, Placed in Receivership, and Merged with the Financial Aid of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 1934-1943

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

		Bar	nks suspend	ing operati	ions			Banks i	nvolving F	DIC disbu	rsement		
		Number		Deposi	ts (in thous dollars)1	sands of		Number		Deposi	Deposits (in thousands of dollars) <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Insured	Non- insured <sup>2</sup>	Total	Insured	Non- insured <sup>2</sup>	Total	Placed in receiver- ship	Merged	Total	Placed in receiver- ship	Merged	
All banks	337	247	90	154,739	113,425	41,314	395	244	151	495,149	106,964	388,185	
Class of bank National banks. State banks members F. R. System Banks not members F. R. System	22 6 309	22 6 219	90	22,990 26,548 105,201	22,990 26,548 63,887	41,314	64 20 311	21 6 217	43 14 94	93,179 179,089 222,881	19,396 26,548 61,020	73,783 152,541 161,861	
Calendar year 1934	57 34 44 59 56	9 26 41 53 49	48 8 3 6 7	36,937 9,852 11,412 19,722 13,172	1,952 9,005 10,820 19,242 11,969	34,985 847 592 480 1,203	9 25 69 75 74	9 24 42 50 50	1 27 25 24	1,952 12,931 27,323 33,100 59,550	1,952 8,702 11,037 14,715 10,121	4,229 16,286 18,385 49,429	
1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943.	42 23 9 9 4	32 19 8 6 4	10 4 1 3	34,997 5,958 14,705 1,710 6,274	32,558 5,600 14,626 1,379 6,274	2,439 358 79 331	60 43 15 20 5	32 19 8 6 4	28 24 7 14 1	157,599 142,331 29,617 18,574 12,172	32,558 5,600 14,626 1,379 6,274	125,041 136,731 14,991 17,195 5,898	
Banks with deposits of—1 \$100,000 or less	128 109 51	88 84 34	40 25 17	7,367 17,084 17,567	5,213 13,283 11,549	2,154 3,801 6,018	109 106 57	86 84 35	23 22 22	6,422 16,827 20,021	5,010 13,136 11,827	1,412 3,691 8,194	
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	26 23 3 10 3 3 3 3			18,898 13,774 30,275	16,554 13,774 20,394	2,344 9,881	48 35 24	23 10 4	25 25 20	35,770 49,884 75,295	16,554 13,774 14,005	19,216 36,110 61,290	
\$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000 More than \$50,000,000	2 2	2	2	17,116 32,658	32,658	17,116	8 8	2	8 6	51,793 239,137	<b>32,</b> 658	51,793 206,479	

State Alabama Arkansas. California Colorado Connecticut  Florida Georgia Illinois Indiana	2 5 1 1 2 1 9 10 31	1 5 1 2 1 7 7	1 1 2 3 3	286 1,081 84 8 1,514 140 1,013 4,624 5,704	100 1,081 8 1,514 140 967 4,382 3,416	186 84 46 242 2,288	2 5 1 1 2 2 8 14 17	1 5 1 2 1 7 6 14	1 1 1 1 1 1 8	528 1,081 1,078 8 1,514 414 996 6,359 9,192	100 1,081 8 1,514 140 967 1,587 3,415	1,078 274 29 4,772 5,777
Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maryland Massachusetts	10 23 4 2	5 19 3 2	5 4 1	944 6,445 1,697 828	552 4,639 1,654 828	708 392 1,806 43	9 22 3 5 2	14 3 5 18 3 2	3 4 4 3 2	5,522 1,247 8,431 1,654 4,569 3,019	503 552 4,434 1,654 828	5,717 5,019 695 3,997  3,741 3,019
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana	4 5 3 48 3	2 5 3 34 3 4	14	294 640 332 7,081 213	81 640 332 5,033 213	2,048	7 5 3 45 4	3 5 3 34 3	11 1	12,388 640 332 6,917 296	145 640 332 5,032 213	12,243 1,885 83
New Hampshire New Jersey New York North Carolina North Dakota	19 5 2	11 3 2	8 2	53,031 20,335 850 1.524	30,917 13,276 850	22,114 7,059	1 37 25 6	11 3 2	1 26 22 4	296 184,514 138,816 1,719 3,788	30,917 13,276 850 1,509	296 153,597 125,540 869 2,279
Ohio. Oklahoma. Oregon. Pennsylvania	5 8	6 8	3 2 2	2,964 1,614 14,537	2,242 1,550 14,070	722 64 467	2 7 1 24	2 5 8	2 1 16	2,242 2,032 1,114 65,700	2,242 1,465 14,070	567 1,114 51,630
South Carolina. South Dakota Tennessee Texas Vermont	3 22 10 19 2	22 8 16 2	2 2 3	347 2,759 1,679 3,724 3,341	136 2,759 1,389 3,071 3,341	211 290 653	1 23 12 17 3	1 22 8 16 2	1 4 1 1	136 2,885 1,867 3,148 3,691	136 2,759 1,545 3,071 3,341	126 322 77 350
Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	5 3 24	3 3 20	2	1,025 1,649 6,618	558 1,649 5,899	719	6 1 3 30	3 3 20	10	4,664 1,538 1,649 8,633	1,649 5,899	4,106 1,538 2,734

<sup>1</sup> Deposits of insured banks are as of date of suspension or merger; deposits of noninsured banks are as of latest report prior to suspension. Figures for each bank are rounded to thousands of dollars.

2 Excludes noninsured banks operating under restrictions or moratoria which were placed in receivership or liquidation.

NOTE: For reconcilement of figures relating to number of suspensions, receiverships, and mergers, see the Annual Report for 1941, p. 99.

Table 125. Assets and Liabilities of Insured Banks Placed in Receivership, 1934-1943

As shown by books of bank at date of suspension

•				Assets						Liabilities	and capital	accounts	
	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.	Private capital stock	Other capital accounts <sup>1</sup>
Total	\$22,424,162	\$10,036,378	\$15,905,472	\$65,485,187	\$5,373,316	\$12,293,686	\$8,325,073	\$139,843,274	\$106,969,354	\$10,121,892	\$5,891,646	\$12,226,999	\$4,633,383
Year 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	185,056 1,974,181 2,194,712 2,238,648 1,610,297 3,329,557 1,018,215 6,462,157 500,513 2,910,826	603,519 698,440 902,215 1,293,683 451,570 1,052,424 452,574 3,493,431 119,650 968,872	273,638 510,479 1,955,104 2,307,696 2,215,638 4,855,519 1,519,677 1,810,346 52,364 405,011	1,329,865 6,842,116 6,454,624 11,107,699 6,574,061 21,839,422 3,314,762 5,398,218 777,953 1,846,467	79,365 459,055 459,700 486,995 412,911 1,845,901 694,900 91,311 70,685 772,493	120,319 242,274 734,874 837,966 2,125,022 7,221,558 435,526 106,615 55,222 414,310	69,565 1,597,403 273,559 1,010,689 530,408 3,781,385 623,899 449,458 25,630 63,677	2,661,327 12,323,948 12,974,788 19,283,376 13,919,907 43,925,766 7,959,553 17,811,536 1,601,417 7,381,656	1,951,992 8,700,485 11,039,098 14,715,286 10,124,255 32,557,805 5,599,438 14,627,158 1,379,526 6,274,311	104,963 2,111,886 93,695 1,132,758 1,213,354 4,695,820 455,788 298,526 1,520 13,582	90,000 223,000 788,000 755,250 1,052,900 2,249,996 422,750 195,500 81,750 32,500	432,100 950,000 1,069,350 2,498,815 1,059,200 2,775,001 1,045,533 1,582,000 140,000 675,000	82,272 338,577 -15,355 181,267 470,198 1,647,144 436,044 1,108,352 -1,379 386,263
1943 Case number 241 242 243 244	205,875 412,270 99,158 2,193,523	187,300 77,309 284,132 420,131	14,863 56,107 334,041	490,806 264,361 52,838 1,038,462	9,726 3,112 2,655 757,000	6,450 6,149 401,711	4,165 35,403 72 24,037		862,458 767,197 474,085 4,170,571	1,104 1,415 447 10,616	25,000 7,500	25,000 25,000 25,000 600,000	5,623 53,599 -60,677 387,718

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

Note: Two banks placed in receivership in 1943 were national banks and two were commercial banks not members of the Federal Reserve System. The FDIC is receiver for cases 241, 242, and 244; the Illinois State banking authority for case 243. Case 241—The Poultney National Bank, Poultney, Vermont; 242—Bank of Black Mountain, North Carolina; 243—Farmers State Bank of Cullom, Illinois; 244—First National Bank and Trust Company of Easton, Pennsylvania.

Back figures-See the Annual Report for 1942, p. 98, and earlier reports.

Table 126. Depositors and Deposits of Insured Banks Placed in Receivership, 1934-1943 AS SHOWN BY BOOKS OF FDIC, DECEMBER 31, 1943

		Num	ber of depos	sitors					Amount of	deposits			
		Eligible fo	or insurance	protection				Insured4				Uninsured, not preferr	unsecured, ed, and not to offset
	Total	Paid by FDIC	Fully paid by other methods <sup>1</sup>	Unpaid	Not eligible for insurance protection <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>3</sup>	Total	Paid	Unpaid	Secured and preferred <sup>5</sup>	Subject to offset	In excess of insurance maximum	Other <sup>6</sup>
Total	378,019	286,298	35,811	17,875	38,035	\$109,078,626	\$86,849,919	\$86,007,991	\$841,928	\$4,801,569	\$6,264,863	\$9,802,687	\$1,359,588
Year 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943	15,545 32,273 41,831 74,151 43,699 90,191 20,671 38,591 5,715 15,352	11,262 23,420 30,924 56,812 31,765 72,210 15,680 29,883 4,203 10,139	937 2,985 4,677 7,761 7,389 6,221 2,935 1,668 560 678	2,761 4,614 23 85 24 3,951 11 919 952 4,535	585 1,254 6,207 9,493 4,521 7,809 2,045 6,121	1,966,378 9,088,525 11,240,970 14,961,270 10,295,741 32,739,801 5,656,748 14,729,744 1,816,309 6,583,145	6,042,799 8,055,840 12,049,319 9,087,562 26,273,452 4,895,819 12,280,788	941,008 6,024,617 8,055,563 12,044,528 9,032,444 26,183,983 4,893,487 12,275,773 1,611,574 4,895,014	3,756 18,182 277 4,791 5,118 89,469 2,332 5,015 3,274 709,714	831,832 539,559 659,382 1,140,812 340,557 573,176 182,440 375,883 59,809 98,119	91,005 561,289 660,362 1,084,311 525,663 1,910,809 341,745 793,058 80,961 215,660	30,607 1,933,585 1,048,034 642,707 252,043 3,951,245 221,323 997,814 60,691 664,638	68,165 11,293 817,352 44,121 89,916 31,119 15,421 282,201
1943 Case number 241 242 243 244	2,677 2,683 876 9,116	1,960 2,192 763 5,224	295 286 50 47	422 205 63 3,845		895,764 1,011,971 502,442 4,172,968	825,061 813,317 395,314 3,571,036	814,395 801,810 377,964 2,900,845	10,666 11,507 17,350 670,191	61,323 11,796 25,000	64,365 73,959 12,777 64,559	63,372	

NOTE: See Note to Table 125.

Back figures-See the Annual Report for 1942, p. 99, and earlier reports.

Includes all depositors whose claims have been fully paid by counterclaim, by sale of security, or directly by the receiver because of preferred status.
 Includes depositors holding only uninsured deposits. See footnote 6.
 Includes deposits discovered or reclassified subsequent to date of suspension, and for this reason the figures differ from those in Table 125.
 Includes all deposits paid or to be paid by FDIC.
 Includes only the portions of secured deposits met or to be met by sale of security and of preferred deposits paid by the receiver.
 Includes (a) deposits barred from insurance because not claimed before the expiration of the period set by law, (b) restricted and deferred deposits not eligible for insurance, and (c) deposits made after termination of insured status in 1 bank which suspended after its insured status had been terminated.

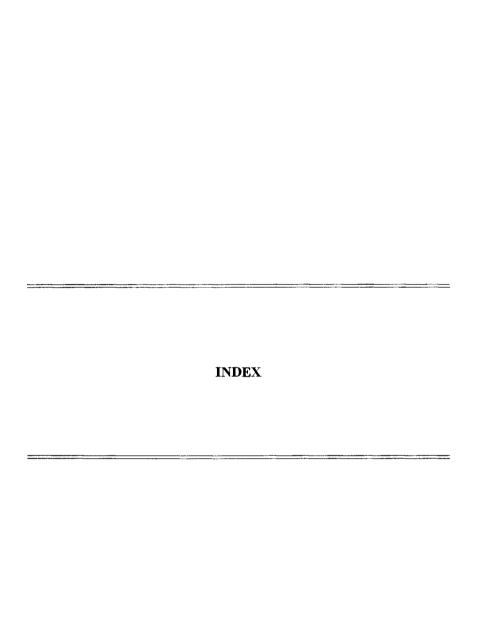
Table 127. Assets and Liabilities of Insured Banks Merged with the Financial Aid of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 1935-1943

AS SHOWN BY BOOKS OF BANK AT DATE OF MERGER

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Assets						Liabilitie	s and capital	accounts	
	Cash and due from banks	U.S. Government securities	Other securities	Loans, discounts, and overdrafts	Banking house, furniture & fixtures	Other real estate	Other assets	Total	Total deposits	Other liabilities	R. F. C.	Private capital stock	Other capital accounts <sup>1</sup>
Total	\$82,588,788	\$64,183,789	\$57,300,736	\$163,311,523	\$16,850,000	\$47,178,876	\$4,998,141	\$436,411,853	\$388,183,484	\$1,346,751	\$19,234,218	\$24,691,662	\$2,955,738
Year 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	18,966,364	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	8,133,887 27,451,442 30,227,874	7,018,796 27,929,162 17,183,076	10,377,037 16,266,036 17,987,527	20,896,236 44,289,765 60,687,428	2,873,257 5,142,882 4,553,388	3,913,009 15,459,743 22,840,095	2,380,489 1,049,600 458,831	55,592,711 137,588,630 153,938,219	49,428,383 125,038,946 136,731,549	168,674 679,659 157,766	3,726,463 6,103,500 7,186,655	2,697,650 6,381,000 8,666,162	-428,459 -614,475 1,196,087
1941 1942 1943	3,167,243 4,159,617 1,216,987	801,273 3,547,766 2,903,771	2,835,309 2,275,392 555,383	8,178,623 7,731,137 1,675,734		1,014,582 1,824,586 15,844		16,992,727 20,652,721 6,676,573	14,990,768 17,195,146 5,897,691	57,508 584	289,000 913,400 96,000	1,111,250 1,748,200 300,000	544,201 795,391 382,882

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

Note: On September 25, 1943, The Jefferson County National Bank of Watertown, New York, with 10,455 accounts, was absorbed by The Watertown National Bank with the aid of a disbursement by FDIC amounting to \$1,672,101. For names of banks merged prior to 1943, with number of accounts and amount of disbursement by FDIC, see the Annual Report for 1942, p. 100, and earlier reports. Power to make loans or purchase assets was contained in Banking Act of 1935.



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