

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

JANUARY, 1932



ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
AT WASHINGTON

Recent Banking Developments
Report of Young Plan Advisory Committee
Conference of South American Central Banks



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The FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN is the board's medium of communication with member banks of the Federal reserve system and is the only official organ or periodical publication of the board. The BULLETIN will be sent to all member banks without charge. To others the subscription price, which covers the cost of paper and printing, is \$2. Single copies will be sold at 20 cents. Outside of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the insular possessions, \$2.60; single copies, 25 cents.

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FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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No. 1

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

Changes in the volume of reserve bank credit in recent weeks have been influenced to a large extent by unseasonal factors, and the total volume of this credit outstanding has followed a course different from that in other recent years. From the third week of October, when the outflow of gold following England's suspension of the gold standard came to an end, to the second week in December, there was a continuous decrease in reserve bank credit reflecting chiefly a reduction in member bank reserve balances and an inflow of gold, mostly from Japan. Between December 9 and December 23 reserve bank credit increased again, but by a considerably smaller amount than is usual at that season, the increase in money in circulation, which was larger than seasonal, being offset in considerable part by a continued decline in member bank reserve balances and by some further imports of gold. Finally, during the last week of the year, when there is usually some decline in reserve bank credit, there was this year an increase of \$200,000,000 reflecting the net effect of a less than seasonal decrease of \$100,000,000 in currency and an increase of \$300,000,000 in member bank reserve balances due to anticipation of year-end statements.

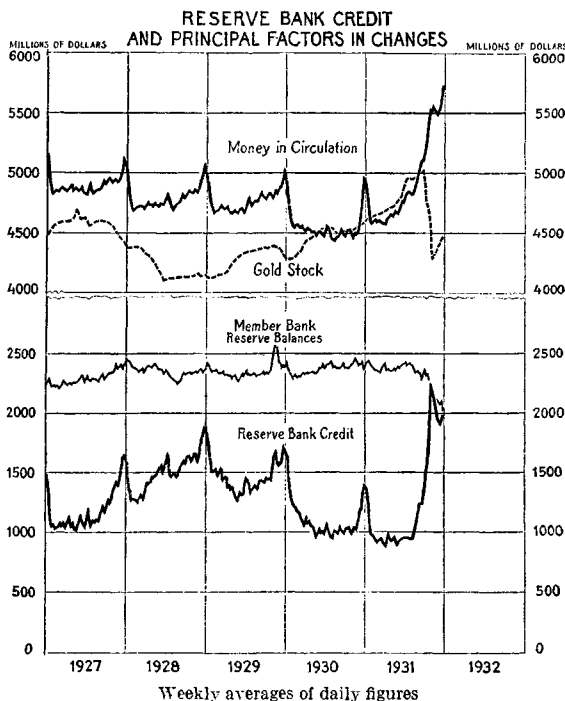
The course of reserve bank credit and of the principal factors in changes in its volume is shown on a weekly average basis for the period 1927-1931 on the chart.

Disregarding the last week, which was not representative, member bank reserve balances on December 23 were at \$2,000,000,000, the lowest level since 1924. The decrease in these balances began after July and for the following five months amounted to about \$400,000,000, reflecting chiefly a large decline in member bank deposit liabilities. Reserve

Recent changes at reserve banks

and the total volume of this credit outstanding has followed a course different from that in

balances, in fact, declined by a larger proportionate amount than did deposits of member banks, both because excess reserves of more than \$100,000,000 held throughout the autumn



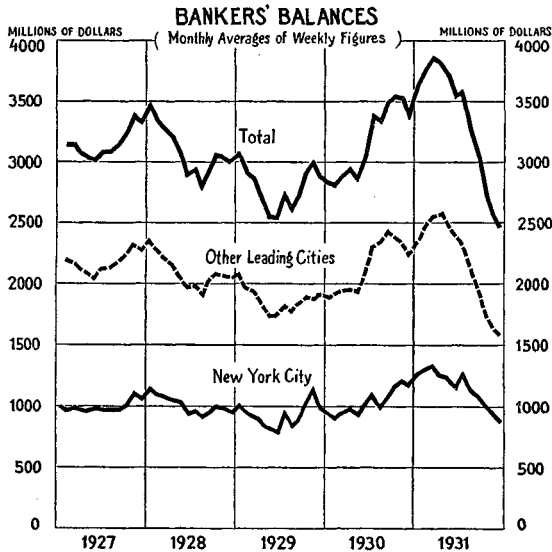
were subsequently reduced, and because the decrease in deposits was larger in demand deposits, against which a higher reserve is required, than in time deposits, against which the required reserve is only 3 per cent.

Decreases in so-called net demand deposits are influenced to a considerable extent by the volume of deposits of country banks that are redeposited with city correspondents. Such deposits represent in part a duplication of deposits, and since they are held in financial centers, where reserve requirements are relatively high, they exert a considerable influence on the member banks' requirements for reserves. A chart is introduced at this

Decrease in bankers' balances

Members' reserve balances

point showing the volume of bankers' balances held by reporting member banks in New York City and in other leading cities. During a period of relative inactivity and slack demand for credit, these bankers' deposits usually accumulate in the financial centers, where they earn interest and at the same time are available to the depositing banks at any time. In accordance with the usual experience, these balances showed an increase in 1930 and the first part of 1931. Beginning with April of

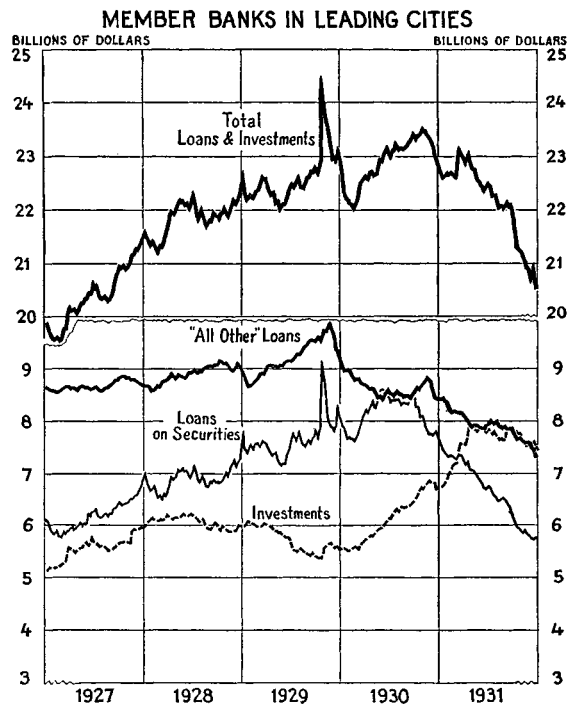


this year, however, as the banks in the interior required their resources to meet the withdrawal of deposits, bankers' balances turned down sharply, particularly at banks in centers other than New York, and toward the end of 1931 they were at the lowest level in several years. As already stated, this decline in bankers' balances was an important factor in reducing the reserve requirements of member banks.

Total loans and investments of reporting member banks, which had begun to decline in the latter part of 1930 and then had increased somewhat in the first quarter of 1931, declined steadily thereafter until the middle of December, when they increased temporarily as the result of subscriptions to issues of United States Government obligations offered on December

Member bank credit in 1931

15. At the end of the year total loans and investments of these banks were about \$2,400,000,000 lower than a year earlier. This decrease reflected a reduction of \$2,000,000,000 in security loans, and of about \$1,100,000,000 in "all other" loans, largely commercial, while the banks' investments were \$700,000,000 larger than a year ago. The banks' holdings of investment securities increased rapidly during 1930 and the first four months of 1931, offsetting during that period the effect of the liquidation of bank loans on the total volume of outstanding member bank credit. From May to September of 1931 the banks' investments remained fairly constant, but during the last three months of the year the banks sold a considerable amount of their investments; this



decrease added to the decline in loans resulting in a more rapid decline of the total volume of member bank credit. The chart shows the course of total loans and investments, security loans, all other loans, and investments of reporting member banks in leading cities for the past five years.

The decrease of member bank credit during the past year was not accompanied by a decline of reserve bank credit, which, on the contrary, increased and at the end of 1931 was close to the highest level in the past 10 years. The increase of \$830,000,000 in reserve bank credit over the year reflected chiefly a growth of \$740,000,000 of money in circulation and a decrease of \$135,000,000 in the stock of monetary gold, together with an increase in foreign bank deposits, offset to the extent of about \$150,000,000 by a net reduction over the year in member bank reserve balances.

Of the increase in reserve bank credit over the year the larger part was in the form of discounts for member banks, which showed an increase in every Federal reserve district. A chart showing discounts by Federal reserve districts is shown at the end of this review. Bills bought in the open market were at nearly the same level at the end of 1931 as a year earlier, while the reserve banks' holdings of United States securities showed an increase of \$75,000,000 for the year.

In January the demand for reserve bank credit usually declines as currency withdrawn for the holiday trade flows back to the reserve banks. This return flow, which begins after the Christmas holiday, amounted to \$100,000,000 during the last week of the year, but its effect on the volume of reserve bank credit was more than offset by a temporary increase in member bank balances. After the turn of the year the reduction of these balances to their previous level and a further return of currency from circulation were reflected in a decline of member bank indebtedness to the reserve banks and of the reserve banks' holdings of acceptances.

Changes during recent weeks in the gold reserves of the principal European countries have been relatively small. There was a further small loss of gold by Germany and moderate additions were made to the gold reserves of France, Switzerland, and Netherlands. Changes during the year, however, have been large, including losses

of \$290,000,000 by Germany and \$130,000,000 by England, and gains of \$600,000,000 by France, \$310,000,000 by Switzerland, \$190,000,000 by Netherlands, and \$170,000,000 by Belgium. The Italian gold reserves changed

GOLD RESERVES OF SELECTED CENTRAL BANKS
[In millions of dollars]

Country	Date (1931)	Gold reserves	Change from—	
			Month before	Year before
England.....	Dec. 30.....	588		-131
France.....	Dec. 31.....	2,699	+40	+590
Germany.....	Dec. 31.....	234	-5	-293
Italy.....	Nov. 30.....	296	+3	+17
Belgium.....	Dec. 22.....	355	-1	+169
Netherlands.....	Dec. 21.....	361	+9	+190
Switzerland.....	Dec. 23.....	444	+19	+310

little during the year. The table gives in millions of dollars the gold reserves of selected central banks in Europe on the latest date for which figures are available, with changes for the latest month and for the year.

At the Bank of England an increase of 67,000,000 pounds in bankers' balances for the month of December reflects the building up of reserves by joint-stock banks in anticipation of year-end statements. Last year, when the Bank of England statement was as of December 31, bankers' balances were even higher.

Notes in circulation also increased during December in connection with Christmas trade, although the increase this year has been less than usual. The funds required during the month for this increase in note circulation and in bankers' balances were in part transferred from Government deposits at the bank. These were heavily drawn upon in connection with the service of the national debt. The bulk of the funds, however, was supplied by the bank's open-market purchases of securities, although at the year-end the market also increased its borrowings by a substantial amount. During the year as a whole the Bank of England increased its holdings of securities by 44,000,000 pounds, an amount large enough to offset the loss of gold during 1931, and in addition to enable the market to retire a substantial part

of its indebtedness at the bank. The reduction over the year in indebtedness at the bank, however, reflects the repayment of the exceptional borrowings of December 31, 1930. Since England's suspension of the gold standard in September, discounts and advances have been more than double the volume of a year ago.

The following table shows the principal items in the Bank of England statement for December 30, with changes for the month and for the year:

BANK OF ENGLAND

[In thousands of pounds sterling; figures preliminary]

	Dec. 30, 1931	Change from—	
		Nov. 25, 1931	Dec. 31, 1930
Gold.....	120,700		-26,900
Discounts and advances.....	27,300	+14,600	-21,700
Securities.....	403,900	+45,100	+43,600
Bankers' deposits.....	126,400	+66,600	-6,100
Other deposits.....	48,100	-17,100	+5,300
Notes in circulation.....	364,200	+9,700	-4,700

During December the Bank of France revalued its sterling holdings. These had previously been carried at the lower gold import point—i. e., practically at par. It is estimated that in writing them down to current exchange rates the bank showed a loss of about 2,350,000,000 francs; and this is reflected in the decline reported for the month in the bank's foreign assets. To the extent of 250,000,000 francs the loss was absorbed immediately by the bank. The remainder, amounting to 2,100,000,000 francs, was covered by bills of the independent amortization office (Caisse d'amortissement) turned over to the bank by the Government. The bills are noninterest bearing, and the bank will contribute out of its profits to their amortization. The Government, however, will also contribute from its budget an annual sum equivalent to 1 per cent of the amount of the bills still outstanding.

Government deposits continued to decline, and the transfers from this source—together with some reduction of other deposits—were sufficient not only to meet the year-end demand for currency but also to pay off a moderate amount of discounts and advances as well.

During the year as a whole the reduction in Government deposits has nearly offset the growth of notes in circulation. The major part of the reduction has been in Treasury deposits proper and has accompanied the disappearance of the surplus tax revenues charac-

teristic of previous years. Substantial use has also been made, however, of the deposits of the Caisse.

The outstanding development of the year have been the growth of gold reserves and "other deposits" at the Bank of France. Presumably the growth during the year in these deposits has been largely in the balances of the commercial banks. The leading commercial banks have built up their cash ratio—i. e., cash in vault and at Bank of France to deposits—from less than 10 per cent to about 25 per cent. The movement became pronounced early last summer in connection with the international crisis and was sharply accentuated following England's departure from the gold standard and the difficulties experienced by an important financial institution in Paris. For the most part it appears to have represented drafts by the French banks upon their foreign assets

BANK OF FRANCE

[In millions of francs; figures preliminary]

	Dec. 31, 1931	Change from—	
		Nov. 27, 1931	Dec. 26, 1930
Gold.....	68,900	+1,000	+15,300
Foreign exchange.....	21,500	-2,800	-4,700
Domestic discounts and advances.....	10,100	-400	-1,200
Government deposits.....	5,900	-1,300	-6,800
Other deposits.....	23,600	-500	+11,900
Notes in circulation.....	83,500	+1,000	+7,100

for the purpose of showing an impregnable cash position at home. It was accompanied by a heavy flow of gold to France.

Gold and foreign exchange reserves of the Reichsbank showed little change during December. The funds necessary to provide for the year-end increase in note circulation and in deposits were obtained by borrowing at the

REICHSBANK

[In millions of reichsmarks; figures preliminary]

	Dec. 31, 1931	Change from—	
		Nov. 30, 1931	Dec. 31, 1930
Gold.....	980	-20	-1,230
Foreign exchange reserve.....	170		-300
Discounts and advances.....	490	+280	+1,660
Deposits.....	750	+250	+100
Notes in circulation.....	4,780	+140	

Reichsbank. The growth of circulation in the second half of December was distinctly less than usual this year—a fact which may be associated with the salary and wage reductions ordered in the decree of December 8.

During the year as a whole the most notable development has been the heavy borrowing of the market at the Reichsbank for the purpose of making payments abroad. The market has borrowed 1,660,000,000 reichsmarks, and the Reichsbank has lost 1,530,000,000 reichsmarks of reserves, from a volume of reserves already seriously diminished as a result of the transfer of funds abroad following the September, 1930, election. It is this development which has necessitated the present measures of exchange and credit control in Germany.

Appointment of Chief of Examinations Division

Effective January 16, 1932, Mr. Leo H. Paulger was appointed chief of the division of examinations of the Federal Reserve Board.

Changes in Foreign Central Bank Discount Rates

The following changes in discount rates during the month ended January 1, 1932, have been reported by central banks in foreign countries:

National Bank of Czechoslovakia—December 22, 1931, from 6½ to 6 per cent.

German Reichsbank—December 10, 1931, from 8 to 7 per cent.

Election of Class A and Class B Directors

The member banks have elected the following as Class A and Class B directors of Federal reserve banks for the 3-year term beginning January 1, 1932:

CLASS A

Boston—Frederick S. Chamberlain (reelected).
 New York—A. H. Wiggin.
 Philadelphia—John C. Cosgrove (reelected).
 Cleveland—Chess Lambertson (reelected).
 Richmond—James C. Braswell (reelected).
 Atlanta—E. C. Melvin (reelected).
 Chicago—Edward R. Estberg (reelected).
 St. Louis—John C. Martin (reelected).
 Minneapolis—Paul J. Leeman (reelected).
 Kansas City—Frank W. Sponable (reelected).
 Dallas—W. H. Patrick (reelected).
 San Francisco—C. K. McIntosh (reelected).

CLASS B

Boston—Edward S. French.
 New York—William H. Woodin (reelected).
 Philadelphia—C. F. C. Stout (reelected).
 Cleveland—R. P. Wright (reelected).
 Richmond—Edwin C. Graham (reelected).
 Atlanta—J. B. Hill (reelected).
 Chicago—S. T. Crapo (reelected).
 St. Louis—W. B. Plunkett (reelected).
 Minneapolis—W. O. Washburn (reelected).
 Kansas City—J. M. Bernardin (reelected).
 Dallas—A. S. Cleveland (reelected).
 San Francisco—E. H. Cox (reelected).

Appointment of Class C Directors

The Federal Reserve Board has appointed the following as Class C directors of Federal reserve banks for the 3-year term beginning January 1, 1932:

Boston—Charles H. Merriman (reappointed).
 New York—J. H. Case (reappointed).
 Philadelphia—Harry L. Cannon (reappointed).
 Cleveland—L. B. Williams (reappointed).
 Richmond—Robert Lassiter (reappointed).
 Atlanta—W. H. Kettig (reappointed).
 Chicago—F. C. Ball (reappointed).
 St. Louis—Paul Dillard (reappointed).
 Minneapolis—George W. McCormick (reappointed).
 Kansas City—H. M. Langworthy.
 Dallas—C. C. Walsh (reappointed).
 San Francisco—William Sproule (reappointed).

Appointment of Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen

The Federal Reserve Board has designated the following as Federal reserve agents and chairmen of the boards of directors of Federal reserve banks for terms of one year, beginning January 1, 1932:

Boston—Frederic H. Curtiss.
 New York—J. H. Case.
 Philadelphia—Richard L. Austin.
 Cleveland—George DeCamp.
 Richmond—William W. Hoxton.
 Atlanta—Oscar Newton.
 Chicago—Eugene M. Stevens.
 St. Louis—John S. Wood.
 Minneapolis—John R. Mitchell.
 Kansas City—M. L. McClure.
 Dallas—C. C. Walsh.
 San Francisco—Isaac B. Newton.

The Federal Reserve Board has appointed the following as deputy chairmen of Federal reserve banks for terms of one year, beginning January 1, 1932:

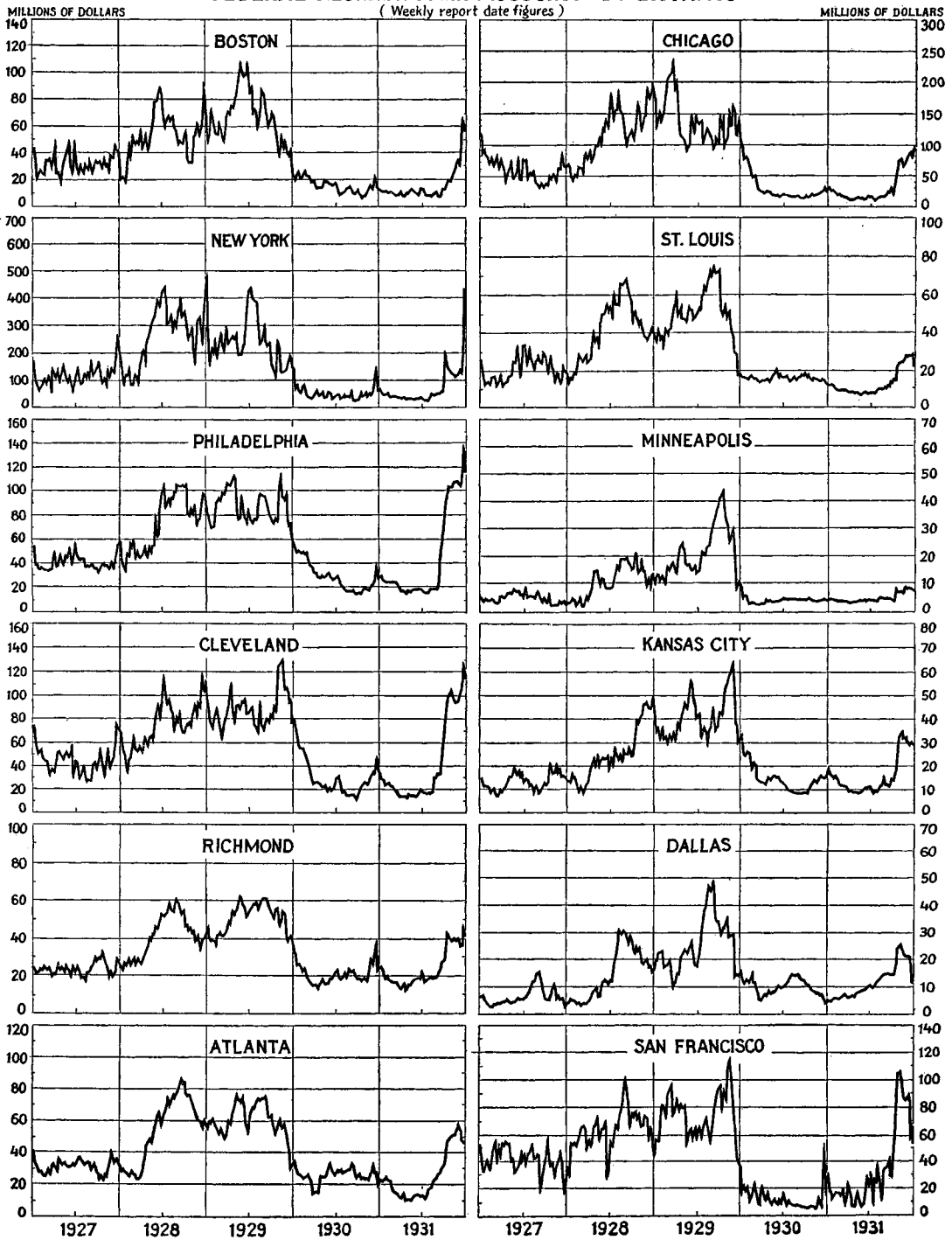
Boston—Allen Hollis.
 New York—Owen D. Young.
 Philadelphia—Alba B. Johnson.
 Cleveland—L. B. Williams.
 Richmond—Frederic A. Delano.
 Atlanta—W. H. Kettig.
 Chicago—James Simpson.
 St. Louis—John W. Boehne.
 Minneapolis—Homer P. Clark.
 Kansas City—H. M. Langworthy.
 Dallas—S. B. Perkins.
 San Francisco—Walter N. Moore.

Appointment of Governor at Kansas City

The board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City at its meeting on January 7, 1932, appointed Mr. George H. Hamilton governor of the bank to succeed Mr. W. J. Bailey, retired.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNTS - BY DISTRICTS

(Weekly report date figures)



SHIPMENTS OF AMERICAN CURRENCY TO AND FROM EUROPE

During the postwar reconstruction years, when American currency was in demand as a part of the circulating medium in certain European countries whose currencies had depreciated in value, a number of large banks in New York City began reporting to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York the amounts of their foreign shipments and receipts of American paper money. A summary of these movements to and from European countries is given in the accompanying table for the period May, 1923, when the reports were initiated, to the present time. These figures will be published currently in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN.

Almost all of the shipments made by American banks are included in these figures. Banks outside New York City have few transactions, and those New York City banks which report regularly include all those whose shipments are substantial. The number reporting has varied from 11 to 14; in addition, the foreign shipments and receipts of currency by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York are included.

Bank shipments do not measure the entire movement of our paper currency to and from Europe, however, because a considerable but indeterminable amount is carried abroad by American tourists, and some is sent in letters from immigrants to their relatives in foreign countries. Moreover, there is no adequate record of shipments of our currency to non-European countries. There is a substantial volume in circulation in Cuba, where American money forms the circulating medium; and considerable amounts move back and forth across the Canadian border.

The entire movement of currency to other countries, however, is usually relatively unimportant in comparison with changes in demand in the United States. The largest amount received from Europe by American banks in any one year—\$59,000,000 in 1924—is not as large as the increase in demand in this country over a national holiday, such as the Fourth of July. In certain months, however, European shipments have been important, and the gradual return of American money from abroad in the years prior to 1931 accounts in part for the gradual decline in the volume of currency outside the Federal reserve banks and the Treasury.

Ordinarily receipts by American banks from Europe have exceeded their shipments, as the

chart shows, largely because of the fact that American money carried out of the country by tourists is not a part of the banks' shipments, but generally returns to this country through banking channels, after having been exchanged for foreign currency abroad and assembled by foreign banks. The gradual return of American money from large stocks accumulated in foreign countries in the early postwar years has also been a factor in the excess of receipts over shipments, especially from the early part of 1924 to the middle of 1930.

Notwithstanding the incompleteness of the returns, important movements are promptly reflected in bank transactions. In the past year there have been two unusual movements of American currency—first a large export, then a sudden return flow of considerable proportions. During the financial crises on the Continent in the past summer, first in Austria and then in Germany, large shipments of currency were sent abroad by American banks. There was another outward movement in September, following Great Britain's suspension of gold payments. The chart illustrates the magnitude of these exports of American money in contrast with the small outflow in preceding years. From May to September exports amounted to \$33,000,000. This outward movement continued, in fact, until the middle of October, when there was a sudden reversal at the time when gold was being exported in large volume from the United States. At that time some Europeans who held American currency exchanged it for other currencies; in Poland, for example, several million dollars of American money were purchased in a few days from the Polish public by the Polish banks. Sales of American paper money lasted a brief time, but a considerable volume of American money which had been accumulated in the meantime was shipped to the United States in subsequent weeks. After the middle of November, however, the shipments became considerably smaller. The bulk of this recently repatriated currency came from banks in Germany, France, England, Switzerland, and Poland.

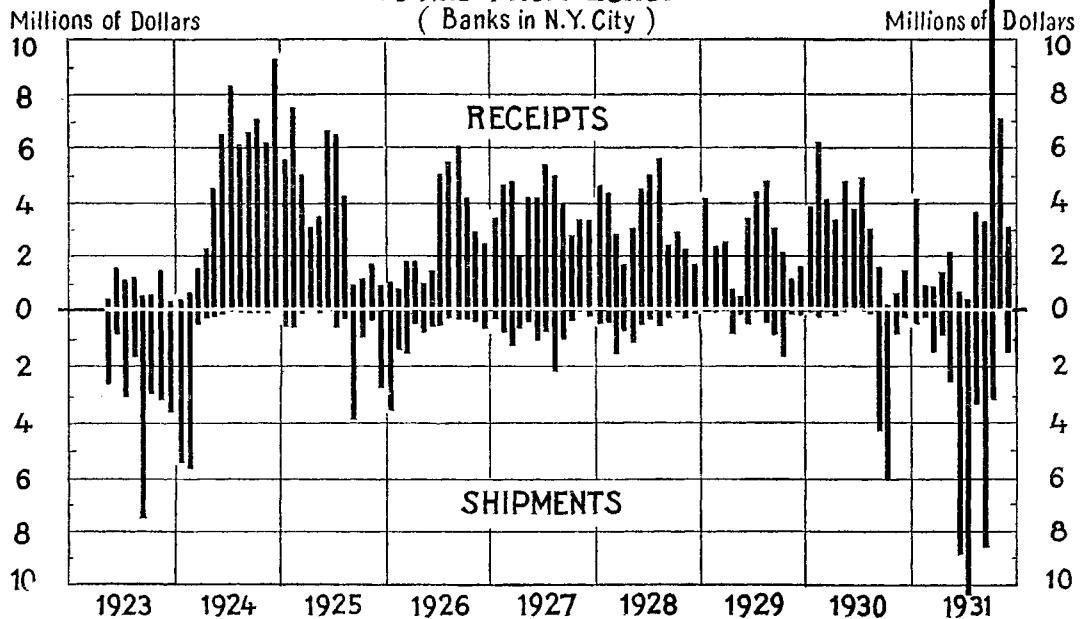
In 1923 American money was in use quite widely in central Europe because of the rapid depreciation of the German and Polish currencies. At that time, in fact, many European currencies were declining to some extent in terms of the dollar. In the period from May, 1923, to February, 1924, there was a continuous export

of American money, amounting to over \$35,000,000. In the spring of 1924 the outflow from this country stopped, and during the remainder of that year large sums were returned from abroad as a result of a number of favorable financial developments which gradually restored confidence in European currencies. In November, 1923, German currency was stabil-

European countries. As a consequence, during the last ten months of 1924 nearly \$60,000,000 in American currency was sent to New York banks, and at the same time their shipments to Europe practically ceased.

Late in 1925 and in the early part of 1926 American currency was again in demand abroad for a brief period, at the time when Polish

SHIPMENTS AND RECEIPTS OF AMERICAN CURRENCY TO AND FROM EUROPE.



ized through the creation of the Rentenbank and the issue of rentenmarks, and in 1924 it was more firmly established by the adoption of the Report of the First Committee of Experts to the Reparations Commission and by the subsequent acquisition of gold through the use of the proceeds of the Dawes loan. Improvement in currency conditions occurred also in other

currency was again declining in value and when the French franc showed increasing weakness on the exchanges. In the years 1927 to 1930 receipts at New York were somewhat smaller than in 1924, but they continued to be considerably larger than shipments to foreign countries, which dwindled to small proportions.

SHIPMENTS AND RECEIPTS OF AMERICAN CURRENCY TO AND FROM EUROPE BY SELECTED BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY

[In thousands of dollars]

Year and month	Shipments to Europe	Receipts from Europe	Net shipments (-) or receipts (+)	Year and month	Shipments to Europe	Receipts from Europe	Net shipments (-) or receipts (+)	Year and month	Shipments to Europe	Receipts from Europe	Net shipments (-) or receipts (+)
1923				1926				1929			
January				January	3,567	1,043	-2,524	January	50	4,178	+4,128
February				February	1,340	824	-516	February	20	2,439	+2,419
March				March	1,429	1,816	+387	March	6	2,693	+2,687
April				April	444	1,822	+1,378	April	833	809	-24
May	2,696	481	-2,215	May	735	1,009	+274	May	7	586	+579
June	899	1,692	+793	June	480	1,427	+947	June	470	3,496	+3,026
July	2,966	1,122	-1,844	July	450	5,059	+4,609	July	49	4,405	+4,356
August	1,607	1,146	-461	August	140	5,507	+5,367	August	428	4,851	+4,423
September	7,535	535	-7,000	September	220	5,987	+5,767	September	814	3,045	+2,231
October	2,950	577	-2,373	October	285	4,064	+3,779	October	1,626	2,138	+512
November	3,075	1,462	-1,613	November	310	2,917	+2,607	November	63	1,167	+1,104
December	3,570	344	-3,226	December	600	2,478	+1,878	December	134	1,550	+1,416
Total (8 mos.)	25,298	7,359	-17,939	Total	10,000	33,953	+23,953	Total	4,500	31,357	+26,857
1924				1927				1930			
January	5,487	317	-5,170	January	250	3,489	+3,239	January	5	3,843	+3,838
February	5,639	621	-5,018	February	768	4,725	+3,957	February	251	6,143	+5,892
March	485	1,506	+1,021	March	1,122	4,844	+3,722	March	0	4,211	+4,211
April	177	2,161	+1,984	April	576	1,911	+1,335	April	154	3,378	+3,224
May	172	4,552	+4,380	May	406	4,178	+3,772	May	1	4,923	+4,922
June	107	6,556	+6,449	June	996	4,134	+3,138	June	30	3,803	+3,773
July	61	8,261	+8,200	July	730	5,335	+4,605	July	30	4,981	+4,951
August	67	6,057	+5,990	August	2,095	5,005	+2,910	August	90	3,052	+2,962
September	72	6,636	+6,564	September	975	3,975	+3,000	September	4,245	1,573	-2,672
October	62	7,098	+7,036	October	310	2,772	+2,462	October	6,112	244	-5,868
November	69	6,133	+6,064	November	50	3,340	+3,290	November	872	556	-316
December	2	9,155	+9,153	December	110	3,292	+3,182	December	275	1,353	+1,078
Total	12,400	59,053	+46,653	Total	8,388	47,000	+38,612	Total	12,065	38,060	+25,995
1925				1928				1931			
January	500	5,681	+5,181	January	460	4,749	+4,289	January	470	4,051	+3,581
February	514	7,573	+7,059	February	400	4,405	+4,005	February	130	960	+830
March	47	5,057	+5,010	March	1,458	2,930	+1,472	March	1,380	863	-517
April	0	3,097	+3,097	April	740	1,691	+951	April	915	1,469	+554
May	10	3,444	+3,434	May	1,075	3,073	+1,998	May	2,570	2,103	-467
June	37	6,716	+6,679	June	300	4,559	+4,259	June	8,811	779	-8,032
July	520	6,390	+5,870	July	210	5,008	+4,798	July	10,256	394	-9,862
August	206	4,260	+4,054	August	415	5,624	+5,209	August	3,226	3,723	+497
September	3,919	912	-3,007	September	185	2,511	+2,326	September	8,433	3,290	-5,143
October	902	1,049	+147	October	30	2,964	+2,934	October	3,088	11,588	+8,500
November	235	1,744	+1,509	November	150	2,105	+1,955	November	52	7,039	+6,987
December	2,770	915	-1,855	December	60	1,758	+1,698	December	1,523	3,749	+2,226
Total	9,660	46,838	+37,178	Total	5,483	41,377	+35,894	Total	40,854	40,008	-846

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

[Compiled December 22 and released for publication December 24]

Industrial activity and factory employment declined further from October to November, reflecting in part the usual seasonal tendencies. Continued gold imports and further reduction in member bank reserve requirements during November and the first half of December were reflected in a considerable decline in the outstanding volume of reserve bank credit.

Production and employment.—In November industrial production showed a somewhat larger decrease than is usual at this season, and the board's seasonally adjusted index declined from 73 to 72 per cent of the 1923-1925 average. Activity declined at woolen mills, lumber mills, and coal mines, while daily average output at steel mills increased and volume of automobile production showed less than the usual seasonal decline from the low level of October. The November increase in steel production was followed by a considerable decline in the first three weeks of December. Output of petroleum increased further in November to a level slightly lower than that prevailing last summer before output was sharply curtailed.

Volume of employment in most manufacturing industries declined by more than the seasonal amount between the middle of October and the middle of November. Reductions were particularly large in the wearing apparel, leather, and building-material industries, while in the automobile and tire industries declines were smaller than usual at this season.

The value of building contracts awarded, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, has declined further in recent months, and a preliminary estimate of the board's seasonally adjusted index for the last quarter of 1931 is 49 per cent of the 1923-1925 average, compared with 59 for the third quarter, 65 for the second quarter, and 79 for the first quarter of the year; part of this decline in dollar volume reflects lower building costs.

Production of principal crops in 1931 was about 10 per cent larger than in 1930, according to the December crop report of the Department of Agriculture, while acreage harvested was slightly smaller than a year ago. There were large increases in the crops of cotton, corn, winter wheat, apples, and peaches, while the harvests of oats, barley, and rye were smaller than last year; as in 1930, the hay crop was unusually small.

Distribution.—Commodity distribution continued at about the same rate in November as

in October, the volume of freight-car loadings showing a seasonal decline, while sales at department stores increased by about the usual amount for that month.

Wholesale prices.—The general level of wholesale prices remained practically unchanged from October to November, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index; prices of grains, petroleum, and silver advanced, while those of livestock and dairy products showed declines, partly of a seasonal character. Between the middle of November and the middle of December there were decreases in the prices of many leading commodities, including livestock, meats, grains, sugar, silk, and silver; during this period prices of copper and rubber showed a decline, followed by a recovery.

Bank credit.—Volume of reserve bank credit outstanding declined during November and the first half of December and averaged \$360,000,000 less in the week ending December 12 than at its October peak seven weeks earlier. The decrease was in large part in the banks' portfolio of acceptances, as discounts for member banks and holdings of United States Government securities showed little change for the period. The decline in total volume of reserve bank credit outstanding during the period reflected a growth of \$100,000,000 in the stock of monetary gold, largely through imports from Japan, and a continued reduction in the reserve balances of member banks, reflecting a further liquidation of member bank credit. Demand for currency declined during the last three weeks of November and showed considerably less than the usual seasonal increase in the first half of December. After the middle of December, however, bank suspensions in New England were followed by some increased withdrawals of currency, part of which has begun to return.

Loans and investments of member banks in leading cities continued to decline, and on December 9 were \$370,000,000 smaller than four weeks earlier. The decrease was equally divided between the banks' loans and their investments. Deposits of these banks, both demand and time, also showed a decrease, with a consequent reduction in required reserves.

Money rates in the open market showed little change from the middle of November to the middle of December. Rates on prime commercial paper continued at $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 per cent while rates on 90-day bankers' acceptances advanced from 2% to 3 per cent on November 25.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CREDIT

RESERVE BANK CREDIT OUTSTANDING AND FACTORS IN CHANGES

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars. For explanation see BULLETIN for July, 1929, pp. 432-438. For back figures see Annual Report for 1930 (Tables 1, 2, and 3).]

Month or week	Reserve bank credit outstanding					Factors of decrease		Factors of increase			
	Bills discounted	Bills bought	United States securities	Other reserve bank credit ¹	Total	Monetary gold stock	Treasury currency (adjusted)	Money in circulation	Member bank reserve balances	Non-member deposits, etc.	Unexpended capital funds
1930—September.....	189	197	597	33	1,016	4,503	1,785	4,492	2,397	26	389
October.....	196	185	602	37	1,020	4,520	1,787	4,501	2,407	27	392
November.....	221	184	599	29	1,033	4,553	1,793	4,528	2,433	30	388
December.....	338	257	644	34	1,273	4,583	1,793	4,823	2,415	27	384
1931—January.....	253	206	647	23	1,129	4,622	1,784	4,695	2,433	28	379
February.....	216	102	603	15	936	4,656	1,780	4,598	2,370	25	379
March.....	176	123	604	18	921	4,682	1,778	4,590	2,386	24	381
April.....	155	173	600	24	952	4,711	1,770	4,647	2,376	27	383
May.....	163	144	599	20	926	4,767	1,783	4,679	2,387	28	382
June.....	188	121	610	26	945	4,865	1,759	4,750	2,404	35	380
July.....	169	79	674	32	954	4,958	1,784	4,836	2,407	83	370
August.....	222	135	712	38	1,107	4,975	1,764	4,947	2,345	187	367
September.....	280	259	736	38	1,313	4,948	1,768	5,133	2,333	199	364
October.....	613	692	733	50	2,088	4,447	1,768	5,478	2,256	208	361
November.....	695	560	727	53	2,035	4,363	1,766	5,518	2,118	171	357
December.....	774	340	777	59	1,950	4,450	1,782	5,611	2,069	144	358
Week ending (Saturday)—											
Nov. 28.....	691	487	727	49	1,954	4,402	1,773	5,486	2,114	171	358
Dec. 5.....	743	435	718	49	1,945	4,423	1,772	5,527	2,091	165	357
Dec. 12.....	738	385	721	53	1,897	4,438	1,777	5,529	2,079	149	355
Dec. 19.....	718	319	853	59	1,949	4,455	1,804	5,599	2,108	143	358
Dec. 26.....	842	281	796	72	1,991	4,467	1,786	5,727	2,013	145	359

	End of month series (in millions of dollars)						Wednesday series (in millions of dollars)													
	1930		1931				Nov. 25		Dec. 2				Dec. 9		Dec. 16		Dec. 23		Dec. 30	
	Dec. 31	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31														
Bills discounted.....	251	255	328	728	718	638	686	718	725	698	911	1,024								
Bills bought.....	364	215	469	681	452	339	480	423	389	307	257	327								
Special Treasury certificates.....										198										
Other United States securities.....	729	728	742	727	717	817	727	717	717	708	758	803								
Other reserve bank credit.....	29	57	39	47	44	59	47	47	49	63	79	48								
Total reserve bank credit ¹.....	1,373	1,255	1,578	2,183	1,931	1,853	1,941	1,905	1,880	1,974	2,006	2,202								
Monetary gold stock.....	4,593	4,995	4,741	4,292	4,414	4,461	4,409	4,417	4,437	4,458	4,465	4,458								
Treasury currency adjusted.....	1,798	1,729	1,773	1,767	1,769	1,759	1,774	1,780	1,777	1,811	1,760	1,761								
Money in circulation.....	4,890	5,052	5,246	5,540	5,536	5,648	5,479	5,509	5,507	5,578	5,733	5,633								
Member bank reserve balances.....	2,471	2,373	2,364	2,167	2,051	1,961	2,117	2,073	2,086	2,168	2,001	2,323								
Nonmember deposits, etc.....	28	189	120	181	170	110	527	520	501	497	496	465								
Unexpended capital funds.....	375	365	362	354	357	354														

¹ Includes "Other securities," foreign loans on gold, amounts due from foreign banks, and reserve bank float.

² Figures preliminary.

³ Averages of daily figures for weeks ending on Wednesday, as follows (in millions of dollars): Nov. 18, 2,036; Nov. 25, 1,961; Dec. 2, 1,946; Dec. 9, 1,932; Dec. 16, 1,906; Dec. 23, 1,965; Dec. 30, 2,019.

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN MONETARY GOLD STOCK

[In millions of dollars]

Month	Gold stock at end of month	Analysis of changes			
		Increase in stock during month	Net gold import	Net re-lease from-ear-mark ¹	Domestic production, etc. ²
1930—December.....	4,593	22.1	32.7	-15.2	4.5
Total (12 mos.).....		305.4	280.2	-4.4	32.0
1931—January.....	4,643	49.4	34.4	11.9	3.1
February.....	4,665	22.0	16.1	2.5	3.3
March.....	4,697	32.0	25.6	3.0	3.3
April.....	4,726	28.7	49.5	-7.5	³ -13.3
May.....	4,798	72.4	49.6	4.0	³ 18.8
June.....	4,956	158.0	63.8	92.3	1.9
July.....	4,949	-6.6	19.5	-29.7	3.6
August.....	4,995	45.7	57.5	-16.0	4.2
September.....	4,741	-254.3	20.6	-279.1	4.2
October.....	4,292	-448.4	-337.7	-107.6	-3.1
November.....	4,414	122.0	89.4	28.3	4.2
December.....	4,461	47.1	54.7	-22.9	15.4
Total (12 mos.).....		-132.1	143.1	-320.8	45.6

¹ Gold released from earmark at Federal reserve banks less gold placed under earmark.

² This figure, derived from preceding columns, represents the excess of domestic production over nonmonetary consumption of gold—chiefly consumption in the arts. In any given month, however, it may be predominantly affected by the fact that on the final day of the month (a) gold bullion or foreign gold coin recently imported may not yet have reached a reserve bank of the Treasury, and (b) gold bullion recently withdrawn from stock for export may not yet have been actually exported. The figures are subject to certain unavoidable inaccuracies in official reports of gold imports and exports.

³ \$15,649,000 of gold bullion imported on Apr. 30 from France was not purchased by the New York Assay Office until May 1.

⁴ Preliminary figures.

RESERVE BANK CREDIT OUTSTANDING, IN DETAIL

[In thousands of dollars]

	Dec. 31, 1931	Nov. 30, 1931	Dec. 31, 1930
Reserve bank credit—total.....	1,853,402	1,930,898	1,373,322
Bills discounted—total.....	638,293	718,265	251,398
For member banks.....	626,779	706,457	250,590
For intermediate credit banks.....	11,044	11,320	737
For nonmember banks (secured by adjusted-service certificates).....	470	488	71
Bills bought—total.....	338,687	451,712	363,844
Payable in dollars—total.....	305,258	418,326	327,861
Bought outright.....	224,220	412,121	288,763
Under resale agreement.....	81,038	6,205	39,098
Payable in foreign currencies.....	33,429	33,386	35,983
United States securities—total.....	816,960	717,031	729,467
Bought outright.....	771,931	717,031	686,064
Under resale agreement.....	45,029		43,403
Other reserve bank credit—total.....	59,462	43,890	28,623
Intermediate credit bank debentures.....	26,185	25,330	6,300
Federal land bank bonds.....	500	500	
Municipal warrants.....	4,463	4,397	843
Due from foreign banks.....	8,662	8,724	704
Reserve bank float ¹	19,652	4,939	20,776

¹ Uncollected items in excess of deferred availability items.

GOLD MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM UNITED STATES

[In thousands of dollars]

From or to—	1931					
	December (preliminary)		November		January–November	
	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports
Belgium.....		5,772	1	58	24	9,746
England.....	4,588		425	92	2,765	218
France.....		15,077	4	14	19,383	348,747
Germany.....		65		115	37,073	985
Italy.....		198			8	5,120
Netherlands.....		10,869		394		40,470
Portugal.....						2,088
Sweden.....			150		5,463	30
Switzerland.....		904		515	55	18,553
Canada.....	4,087		7,416	8	76,730	107
Central America.....			90	50	1,000	50
Mexico.....	912		994	5	23,975	3,052
Argentina.....			267		141,263	
Colombia.....	2,035				13,074	
Ecuador.....			1		911	
Peru.....			41	683	7,438	1,082
Uruguay.....					6,080	
Venezuela.....			130		933	
British India.....	3,009		4,895		4,899	
China and Hong Kong.....	497		1,644		33,681	63
Dutch East Indies.....			351		4,840	
Japan.....	68,201		75,973	42	131,042	42
Philippine Islands.....			299		3,290	
All other countries ¹	4,420	200	1,747	3,018	8,682	3,790
Total.....	² 87,749	³ 33,085	94,430	4,994	522,610	434,143

¹ Includes all movements of unreported origin or destination.

² At New York—Imports, \$13,414,000; exports, \$33,085,000. Elsewhere—Imports, \$74,335,000.

KINDS OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION

[In millions of dollars]

Kind of money	Dec. 31, 1931 ²	Nov. 30, 1931	Dec. 31, 1930
Gold coin.....	410	383	368
Gold certificates.....	877	928	1,118
Federal reserve notes.....	2,603	2,463	1,641
Treasury currency: ¹			
Standard silver dollars.....	33	33	37
Silver certificates.....	389	387	404
Treasury notes of 1890.....	1	1	1
Subsidiary silver.....	270	272	281
Minor coin.....	117	117	119
United States notes.....	288	294	296
Federal reserve bank notes.....	3	3	3
National bank notes.....	656	655	623
Total Treasury currency.....	1,758	1,762	1,764
Total money in circulation.....	5,648	5,536	4,890

¹ For explanation of the term "Treasury currency" see BULLETIN for July, 1929, p. 432.

² Figures preliminary.

MEMBER BANK RESERVE BALANCES

[Monthly averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Month	Reserves held				Excess reserves			
	Total—all member banks	New York City ¹	Other reserve cities	"Country" banks	Total—all member banks	New York City ¹	Other reserve cities	"Country" banks
1930—December.....	2,415	869	956	590	73	26	18	28
1931—January.....	2,433	801	955	587	105	51	23	31
February.....	2,370	847	945	578	57	12	18	27
March.....	2,386	860	945	580	66	19	19	28
April.....	2,376	829	962	585	56	7	20	28
May.....	2,387	848	961	578	67	16	24	28
June.....	2,404	882	949	573	129	71	27	30
July.....	2,407	887	950	570	125	61	33	31
August.....	2,345	843	943	559	101	34	36	31
September.....	2,333	864	918	551	120	52	37	30
October.....	2,256	848	872	536	129	52	40	37
November.....	2,118	774	832	512	57	11	19	27

¹ Central reserve city banks only.

MEMBER BANK DEPOSITS

[Deposits subject to reserve. Monthly averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

	November, 1931	October, 1931	November, 1930
NET DEMAND AND TIME DEPOSITS			
Total—all member banks.....	28,218	29,138	33,014
New York City ¹	6,612	6,937	7,787
Other reserve cities.....	11,350	11,658	13,218
"Country" banks.....	10,256	10,544	12,009
NET DEMAND DEPOSITS			
Total—all member banks.....	16,358	16,859	18,959
New York City ¹	5,653	5,872	6,216
Other reserve cities.....	6,273	6,421	7,370
"Country" banks.....	4,432	4,567	5,372
TIME DEPOSITS			
Total—all member banks.....	11,860	12,279	14,056
New York City ¹	959	1,065	1,571
Other reserve cities.....	5,076	5,236	5,847
"Country" banks.....	5,825	5,977	6,637

¹ Central reserve city banks only.

RESERVES OF MEMBER BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY AND OTHER RESERVE CITIES, BY WEEKS

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Week ending (Friday)—	New York City ¹			Other reserve cities		
	Held	Re-quired	Excess	Held	Re-quired	Excess
Sept. 25.....	871	804	66.7	900	866	33.7
Oct. 2.....	892	835	60.3	898	851	46.9
Oct. 9.....	826	810	16.2	904	846	58.3
Oct. 16.....	833	784	49.3	882	834	48.2
Oct. 23.....	877	785	92.0	856	827	29.8
Oct. 30.....	857	789	68.7	837	816	20.6
Nov. 6.....	786	778	8.3	830	813	17.0
Nov. 13.....	766	760	6.5	834	816	18.0
Nov. 20.....	768	762	5.9	840	816	23.6
Nov. 27.....	780	759	20.9	828	808	19.9
Dec. 4.....	775	761	14.4	818	805	12.7
Dec. 11.....	756	748	8.2	825	802	22.6
Dec. 18.....	790	759	31.0	818	797	21.4

¹ Central reserve city banks only.

ALL MEMBER BANKS—CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

	Total—all member banks			New York City ¹			Other reserve cities			"Country" banks		
	Sept. 29, 1931	June 30, 1931	Sept. 24, 1930	Sept. 29, 1931	June 30, 1931	Sept. 24, 1930	Sept. 29, 1931	June 30, 1931	Sept. 24, 1930	Sept. 29, 1931	June 30, 1931	Sept. 24, 1930
Loans and investments—total.....	33,073	33,923	35,472	8,253	8,287	8,557	13,016	13,567	13,971	11,805	12,068	12,944
Loans to banks.....	599	457	466	250	150	169	284	247	235	64	60	62
Loans to other customers—total.....	18,713	19,257	21,010	3,850	3,839	4,276	7,845	8,100	8,726	7,018	7,318	8,007
Secured by stocks and bonds.....	6,842	7,117	7,864	1,815	1,897	2,031	3,092	3,188	3,632	1,935	2,031	2,200
Secured by real estate.....	3,149	3,218	3,163	152	160	157	1,585	1,621	1,526	1,411	1,437	1,480
Otherwise secured and unsecured.....	8,722	8,922	9,982	1,881	1,782	2,087	3,168	3,291	3,567	3,673	3,849	4,326
Open-market loans—total.....	1,563	2,103	3,262	1,121	1,497	1,912	326	470	1,064	116	135	286
Acceptances of other banks—total.....	338	502	267	234	340	176	102	158	85	3	4	8
Payable in United States.....	268	389	205	201	296	148	67	91	54	1	2	4
Payable abroad.....	70	113	62	33	44	28	35	67	31	2	2	4
Commercial paper purchased.....	296	384	523	48	94	22	167	189	337	81	101	164
Loans to brokers in New York ²	928	1,217	2,472	839	1,063	1,714	56	124	643	32	30	115
Investments—total.....	12,199	12,106	10,734	3,032	2,801	2,198	4,561	4,750	3,947	4,606	4,555	4,589
United States Government securities.....	5,564	5,343	4,095	1,830	1,656	1,091	2,301	2,408	1,785	1,433	1,279	1,219
Other domestic securities.....	5,973	6,121	5,938	1,018	1,006	1,004	2,092	2,177	1,973	2,864	2,938	2,961
Foreign securities.....	662	642	701	184	139	103	169	164	188	309	339	409

¹ Central reserve city banks only.

² Loans (secured by stocks and bonds) to brokers and dealers in securities in New York City.

ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—TOTAL LOANS AND INVESTMENTS, DEPOSITS

[In millions of dollars. Includes national banks, State commercial banks and trust companies, mutual and stock savings banks, and all private banks under State supervision. For back figures see May BULLETIN (p. 253) and Annual Report for 1930 (Tables 42-43)]

Date	Total loans and investments									Deposits (exclusive of interbank deposits)		
	All banks			Member banks			Nonmember banks			All banks	Member banks	Non-member banks
	Total	Loans	Investments	Total	Loans	Investments	Total	Loans	Investments			
1928—June 30.....	57,265	39,464	17,801	35,061	24,303	10,758	22,204	15,161	7,043	53,398	32,133	21,265
Oct. 3.....	57,219	39,671	17,549	34,929	24,325	10,604	22,201	15,346	6,945	53,720	32,138	21,582
Dec. 31.....	58,266	40,763	17,504	35,684	25,155	10,529	22,582	15,607	6,975	56,766	34,826	21,940
1929—Mar. 27.....	58,019	40,557	17,462	35,393	24,945	10,448	22,626	15,612	7,013	54,545	33,215	21,330
June 29.....	58,474	41,512	16,962	35,711	25,858	10,052	22,763	15,853	6,910	53,852	32,284	21,567
Oct. 4.....	58,595	42,201	16,634	35,914	26,165	9,749	22,922	16,036	6,885	55,180	33,004	22,176
Dec. 31.....	58,417	41,898	16,519	35,934	26,150	9,784	22,483	15,748	6,735	55,389	33,895	21,424
1930—Mar. 27.....	57,386	40,686	16,700	35,056	25,119	9,937	22,331	15,568	6,763	53,185	32,082	21,103
June 30.....	58,108	40,618	17,490	35,656	25,214	10,442	22,453	15,404	7,048	54,954	33,690	21,264
Sept. 24.....	57,500	39,715	17,375	35,472	24,738	10,734	22,118	14,977	7,141	52,784	31,839	20,945
Dec. 31.....	56,299	38,135	18,074	34,860	23,870	10,989	21,349	14,264	7,085	53,039	32,560	20,479
1931—Mar. 25.....	55,924	36,813	19,111	34,729	22,840	11,889	21,105	13,974	7,222	51,427	31,153	20,274
June 30.....	55,021	35,384	19,637	33,923	21,816	12,106	21,009	13,568	7,531	51,782	31,566	20,216
Sept. 29.....	53,361	33,752	19,609	33,073	20,874	12,109	20,288	12,877	7,410	49,152	29,469	19,682

NUMBER OF BANKS, BANKING OFFICES, BANKS OPERATING BRANCHES, ETC.

[For additional detail—and certain statistics of banks in groups or chains—see BULLETIN for December, 1930, pp. 766-768 and 811-817]

Date	Banks ¹	Banking offices (banks plus branches)	Single-office banks				Banks operating branches					
			Total	Member		Non-member	Member				Nonmember	
				National	State		National		State		Banks	Branches
							Banks	Branches	Banks	Branches		
1925—Dec. 31.....	28,257	30,899	27,472	7,916	1,245	18,311	132	332	196	1,277	457	1,033
1926—Dec. 31.....	27,377	30,158	26,581	7,760	1,160	17,661	146	406	194	1,366	456	1,009
1927—Feb. 25 ²	26,973	29,873	26,194	7,677	1,133	17,384	145	390	189	1,560	445	950
June 30.....	26,781	29,775	25,989	7,638	1,123	17,228	152	722	186	1,301	454	971
1928—June 30.....	25,950	29,180	25,115	7,516	1,058	16,541	169	941	186	1,220	480	1,069
1929—June 30.....	25,115	28,555	24,297	7,366	987	15,944	164	993	190	1,298	464	1,149
Dec. 31.....	24,630	28,177	23,808	7,237	939	15,632	166	1,027	180	1,299	476	1,221
1930—June 30.....	23,852	27,470	23,035	7,082	899	15,054	165	1,041	169	1,308	483	1,269
Dec. 31.....	22,769	26,308	21,993	6,872	850	14,262	161	1,106	160	1,286	455	1,147
1931—June 30.....	21,903	25,480	21,107	6,636	827	13,644	164	1,110	155	1,287	477	1,150

¹ All banks in the United States; includes national banks, State commercial banks and trust companies, mutual and stock savings banks and all private banks under State supervision.

² Date of the McFadden Act; see BULLETIN for May, 1927.

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS

[In millions of dollars. Monthly data are averages of weekly figures]

Month or date	Loans and investments					Borrowings on F. R. banks
	Total	Loans on securities	All other loans	Investments		
				Total	U. S. securities	
BY MONTHS						
Total:						
1931—January	22,660	7,495	8,399	6,766	3,163	82
February	22,659	7,315	8,242	7,102	3,385	57
March	22,839	7,302	8,150	7,387	3,638	35
April	22,942	7,157	8,040	7,745	3,913	26
May	22,713	6,998	7,893	7,822	3,957	28
June	22,439	6,770	7,853	7,816	4,045	56
July	22,393	6,631	7,964	7,798	4,121	44
August	22,093	6,480	7,900	7,713	4,074	75
September	22,078	6,413	7,870	7,795	4,154	127
October	21,425	5,971	7,679	7,775	4,171	398
November	21,023	5,859	7,586	7,578	4,072	404
December	20,749	5,763	7,441	7,545	4,127	499
New York City:						
1931—January	7,906	3,111	2,472	2,323	1,254	5
February	7,965	3,079	2,410	2,476	1,353	2
March	7,975	3,176	2,295	2,504	1,391	-----
April	7,889	3,080	2,242	2,567	1,414	-----
May	7,875	3,039	2,194	2,642	1,460	-----
June	7,694	2,846	2,204	2,644	1,523	-----
July	7,780	2,764	2,365	2,651	1,608	-----
August	7,633	2,640	2,370	2,623	1,600	3
September	7,744	2,657	2,375	2,712	1,652	3
October	7,466	2,369	2,272	2,825	1,750	74
November	7,258	2,277	2,243	2,738	1,705	16
December	7,165	2,237	2,218	2,710	1,732	83
Other leading cities:						
1931—September	14,334	3,756	5,495	5,083	2,502	124
October	13,950	3,602	5,407	4,950	2,421	324
November	13,765	3,582	5,343	4,840	2,367	358
December	13,584	3,526	5,223	4,835	2,395	416
BY WEEKS						
Total:						
1931—Dec. 2	20,856	5,807	7,543	7,506	4,033	424
Dec. 9	20,664	5,700	7,477	7,427	3,997	428
Dec. 16	20,963	5,740	7,472	7,751	4,336	392
Dec. 23	20,734	5,733	7,386	7,615	4,208	567
Dec. 30	20,532	5,777	7,327	7,428	4,060	685
New York City:						
1931—Dec. 2	7,181	2,239	2,249	2,693	1,676	14
Dec. 9	7,084	2,210	2,215	2,639	1,657	12
Dec. 16	7,238	2,208	2,243	2,807	1,836	-----
Dec. 23	7,175	2,231	2,189	2,755	1,778	98
Dec. 30	7,147	2,295	2,197	2,655	1,712	289
Other leading cities:						
1931—Dec. 2	13,675	3,568	5,294	4,813	2,357	410
Dec. 9	13,600	3,550	5,262	4,788	2,340	416
Dec. 16	13,705	3,535	5,228	4,944	2,500	392
Dec. 23	13,559	3,502	5,197	4,860	2,430	469
Dec. 30	13,385	3,482	5,130	4,773	2,348	396

* Revised.

BROKER'S LOANS

REPORTED BY THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

[Net borrowings on demand and on time. In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total		From New York banks and trust companies		From private banks, brokers, foreign banking agencies, etc.	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
February	4,168	1,840	3,529	1,646	639	194
March	4,656	1,909	4,026	1,692	631	217
April	5,063	1,651	4,409	1,466	654	185
May	4,748	1,435	4,139	1,293	609	141
June	3,728	1,391	3,201	1,221	527	170
July	3,689	1,344	3,227	1,171	462	173
August	3,599	1,354	3,109	1,160	489	194
September	3,481	1,044	3,057	932	425	112
October	2,556	796	2,299	685	257	108
November	2,162	730	1,928	582	234	148
December	1,894	587	1,694	455	199	132

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1930 (Table 57).

MADE BY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN N. Y. CITY

[In millions of dollars. Monthly data are averages of weekly figures]

Month or date	Total	For own account ¹	For account of out-of-town banks ²	For account of others
February	1,759	1,186	290	283
March	1,858	1,335	264	259
April	1,824	1,322	271	231
May	1,644	1,279	191	174
June	1,464	1,110	181	173
July	1,434	1,062	204	168
August	1,342	951	226	165
September	1,268	943	174	151
October	921	674	90	157
November	802	588	124	190
December	655	554	88	13
Dec. 2	720	567	132	21
Dec. 9	690	552	117	21
Dec. 16	662	555	98	9
Dec. 23	611	553	51	7
Dec. 30	591	544	41	6

¹ Weekly reporting member banks in New York City.

² Member and nonmember banks outside New York City (domestic banks only) includes unknown amount for customers of these banks.

³ New clearing-house rule relating to "Loans for account of others" became effective Nov. 16; see p. 657 of BULLETIN for December, 1931.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1930 (Table 56).

ACCEPTANCES AND COMMERCIAL PAPER

[In millions of dollars]

End of month	Bankers' acceptances outstanding (dollar acceptances)														Commercial paper outstanding			
	Total		Held by Federal reserve banks						Held by group of accepting banks									
			For own account		For account of foreign correspondents				Total		Own bills		Bills bought				Held by others	
					1930	1931	1930	1931			1930	1931	1930	1931				
January	1,693	1,520	293.3	89.3	525.9	447.4	220.5	571.4	63.1	134.0	157.3	437.4	653.2	411.9	404	327		
February	1,624	1,520	209.2	85.0	503.0	456.0	182.9	549.5	70.7	151.4	112.2	398.2	668.8	429.5	457	315		
March	1,539	1,467	277.3	123.2	482.5	430.8	166.7	472.2	71.9	130.9	94.7	341.3	612.9	440.8	529	311		
April	1,414	1,422	208.5	161.6	465.5	408.9	157.5	410.2	54.7	125.0	102.8	285.3	582.2	441.3	553	307		
May	1,382	1,413	184.0	124.4	462.8	380.2	165.6	464.2	62.6	171.4	103.0	292.8	569.8	444.2	541	305		
June	1,305	1,368	126.8	85.0	469.7	340.8	205.1	553.5	63.7	196.2	141.4	357.4	503.3	378.7	527	292		
July	1,350	1,228	129.0	39.0	479.2	243.0	278.6	668.0	62.5	231.7	216.1	436.3	462.9	278.0	528	289		
August	1,339	1,090	167.0	70.1	470.7	228.0	267.3	606.5	95.1	168.0	172.2	438.5	434.4	185.4	526	271		
September	1,367	996	207.7	419.7	431.6	100.1	316.7	409.9	130.9	161.6	185.8	248.3	410.8	66.3	513	248		
October	1,508	1,040	141.3	647.3	433.1	99.3	384.2	230.4	172.4	112.3	211.8	118.1	549.7	63.0	485	210		
November	1,571	1,002	143.0	418.3	428.8	126.4	493.0	296.2	180.2	124.7	312.8	171.4	506.6	162.0	448	174		
December	1,556	1,002	327.9	439.3	439.3	-----	371.5	-----	89.6	-----	281.8	-----	417.4	-----	358	-----		

Figures for acceptances outstanding (and held by accepting banks) from American Acceptance Council; for commercial paper as reported by about 20 dealers.

INTERBANK LOANS: MEMBER BANK LOANS TO BANKS

[In millions of dollars]

Date	Total, by all member banks	By reserve city banks ¹			By other member banks	
		Total	In New York City ²	In Chicago ²		
1929—Mar. 27	548	509	251	62	196	39
June 29	670	621	314	67	241	49
Oct. 4	640	595	302	68	225	45
Dec. 31	714	669	322	88	258	45
1930—Mar. 27	527	462	199	58	205	65
June 30	535	474	196	50	228	62
Sept. 24	466	404	169	41	193	62
Dec. 31	631	569	283	55	231	62
1931—Mar. 25	446	388	154	41	194	58
June 30	457	397	150	70	177	60
Sept. 29	599	535	250	65	219	64

¹ Member banks in 62 legally designated cities: 2 central reserve cities (New York and Chicago) and 60 other reserve cities; see table on p. 72.

² Central reserve city banks.

³ Other reserve city banks; see table on p. 72.

BANK SUSPENSIONS

[Banks closed to public on account of financial difficulties by order of supervisory authorities or directors of the bank. Figures of suspensions include banks subsequently reopened]

Month	Number of banks				Deposits (in thousands of dollars)			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
January	53	54	99	202	10,983	16,413	28,903	78,130
February	50	60	85	77	18,352	21,746	32,800	35,123
March	66	51	76	86	16,953	9,002	23,769	35,285
April	43	29	96	64	8,190	7,790	33,388	42,417
May	29	112	55	89	6,394	24,090	19,315	43,963
June	28	48	66	167	13,496	19,219	70,566	105,951
July	24	69	65	93	5,368	66,161	32,333	41,334
August	21	17	67	158	6,147	8,532	21,951	182,248
September	20	39	66	305	7,888	10,050	23,666	236,511
October	41	43	72	522	8,011	13,153	24,599	479,831
November	72	68	254	174	24,784	22,646	186,306	69,402
December	44	52	344	353	11,076	15,730	367,119	319,289
Year	491	642	1,345	2,290	138,642	234,532	864,715	1,759,484

* Revised.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1928 (Table 64).

MEMBER BANK HOLDINGS OF ELIGIBLE ASSETS (GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND ELIGIBLE PAPER) COMPARED WITH BORROWINGS AT FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[In millions of dollars. Back figures not available]

Date	Holdings of Government securities ¹ and eligible paper (including paper under rediscount)									Member bank borrowings at Federal reserve banks
	By reserve city banks ²			By other banks			By all member banks			
	U. S. Government securities ¹	Eligible paper	Total	U. S. Government securities ¹	Eligible paper	Total	U. S. Government securities ¹	Eligible paper	Total	
1927—June 30	2,299	2,775	5,074	847	1,992	2,839	3,146	4,767	7,913	441
1928—June 30	2,714	2,680	5,394	862	1,967	2,829	3,576	4,647	8,223	1,096
Oct. 3	2,823	2,551	5,374	914	1,817	2,731	3,738	4,368	8,106	1,020
Dec. 31	2,730	2,349	5,079	932	1,811	2,744	3,662	4,160	7,822	1,041
1929—Mar. 27	2,832	2,582	5,414	974	1,761	2,735	3,807	4,343	8,150	981
June 29	2,577	2,688	5,265	929	1,773	2,702	3,506	4,461	7,968	1,029
Oct. 4	2,469	2,865	5,334	912	1,733	2,645	3,381	4,598	7,979	899
Dec. 31	2,403	2,713	5,116	814	1,684	2,498	3,217	4,397	7,614	646
1930—Mar. 27	2,619	2,542	5,161	818	1,662	2,480	3,438	4,204	7,642	206
June 30	2,640	2,285	4,925	772	1,620	2,392	3,412	3,905	7,317	274
Sept. 24	2,682	2,271	4,953	764	1,541	2,305	3,446	3,812	7,258	173
Dec. 31	2,777	2,100	4,877	708	1,438	2,146	3,485	3,538	7,023	248
1931—Mar. 25	3,584	2,045	5,629	776	1,373	2,149	4,360	3,418	7,778	165
June 30	3,871	1,870	5,741	836	1,328	2,164	4,707	3,198	7,905	147
Sept. 29	3,942	1,787	5,729	994	1,209	2,203	4,936	2,996	7,932	323

¹ Exclusive of approximately \$650,000,000 of Government securities pledged against national bank note circulation.

² Member banks in 62 legally designated cities: 2 central reserve cities (New York and Chicago) and 60 other reserve cities; see table on p. 72.

* Revised.

MEMBER BANK BORROWINGS AT FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[Monthly averages of weekly figures. In millions of dollars]

Month	Total ¹		Reporting member banks in leading cities				Member banks outside leading cities ¹	
			New York City		Other leading cities			
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
January	462	245	39	5	208	77	215	163
February	371	209	21	2	152	55	198	152
March	247	173	1	-----	80	35	166	138
April	225	146	17	-----	54	26	154	120
May	226	149	11	-----	48	28	167	121
June	222	185	5	-----	48	56	169	129
July	218	168	-----	-----	53	44	165	124
August	196	214	4	3	39	72	153	139
September	186	284	9	3	35	124	142	157
October	193	627	6	74	50	324	137	229
November	211	684	6	15	65	388	140	280
December	308	815	26	83	115	416	167	316

¹ Includes (in small amounts) discounts by Federal reserve banks for nonmembers: (1) Bills discounted for intermediate credit banks and (2) notes secured by adjusted-service certificates discounted for non-member banks.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK RATES

DISCOUNT RATES

[Rates on all classes and maturities of eligible paper]

Federal reserve bank	Rate in effect on Jan. 1	Date established	Previous rate
Boston	3½	Oct. 17, 1931	2½
New York	3½	Oct. 16, 1931	2½
Philadelphia	3½	Oct. 22, 1931	3
Cleveland	3½	Oct. 24, 1931	3
Richmond	4	Oct. 20, 1931	3
Atlanta	3½	Nov. 14, 1931	3
Chicago	3½	Oct. 17, 1931	2½
St. Louis	3½	Oct. 22, 1931	2½
Minneapolis	3½	Sept. 12, 1930	4
Kansas City	3½	Oct. 23, 1931	3
Dallas	4	Oct. 21, 1931	3
San Francisco	3½	do	2½

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1930 (Table 33).

BUYING RATES ON ACCEPTANCES

[Buying rates at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York]

Maturity	Rate in effect on Jan. 1	Date established	Previous rate
1-15 days	3	Nov. 20, 1931	3½
16-30 days	3	do	3½
31-45 days	3	do	3½
46-60 days	3½	Oct. 16, 1931	2½
61-75 days	3½	do	2½
76-90 days	3½	do	2½
91-120 days	3½	do	2½
121-180 days	3½	do	3

NOTE.—Rates on prime bankers' acceptances. Higher rates may be charged for other classes of bills.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1930 (Table 34)

OPEN-MARKET RATES

RATES IN NEW YORK CITY

Month or week	Prevailing rate on—			Average rate on—		Average yield on—	
	Prime commercial paper, 4 to 6 months	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days	Time loans, 90 days ¹	Call loans ¹		U. S. Treasury notes and certificates, 3 to 6 months	Treasury bonds ²
				New	Renewal		
1930							
November	2¼-3	1½	2 -2¼	2.00	2.00	1.40	3.32
December	2¼-3	1½	2 -2½	2.27	2.23	1.48	3.34
1931							
January	2¼-3	1½-1¾	1½-2½	1.50	1.57	1.24	3.33
February	2¼-2½	1½-1¾	1½-2	1.50	1.50	1.06	3.40
March	2½	1½	2 -2¼	1.56	1.55	1.38	3.39
April	2¼-2½	1½	1¾-2¼	1.57	1.52	1.49	3.35
May	2 -2¼	¾-1½	1½-2	1.45	1.45	.88	3.31
June	2	¾	1¼-1½	1.50	1.50	.55	3.30
July	2	¾	1¼-1½	1.50	1.50	.41	3.32
August	2	¾	1¼-1½	1.50	1.50	.42	3.34
September	2	¾-1¼	1¼-2	1.50	1.50	.45	3.42
October	2 -¼	1¼-3¼	2½-4	2.10	2.10	1.70	3.71
November	3¼-4¼	2½-3¼	3 -4	2.50	2.50	1.77	3.69
December	3¼-4	3	3 -4	2.73	2.70	2.41	3.92
Week ending—							
Nov. 28	3¼-4	2½-3	3 -3½	2.50	2.50	1.85	3.73
Dec. 5	3¼-4	3	3 -3½	2.50	2.50	1.99	3.77
Dec. 12	3¼-4	3	3 -3½	2.50	2.50	2.06	3.86
Dec. 19	3¼-4	3	3 -3½	2.55	2.50	2.07	3.94
Dec. 26	3¼-4	3	3 -4	3.00	3.00	2.68	3.96

¹ Stock exchange call loans; new and renewal rates.
² Stock exchange 90-day time loans.
³ 3 issues—3½, 3¼, 4 per cent; yields calculated on basis of last redemption dates—1947, 1956 and 1954.
⁴ Change of issues on which yield is computed.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1930 (Tables 36 and 37).

RATES CHARGED CUSTOMERS BY BANKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

[Weighted averages of prevailing rates]

Month	New York City			8 other northern and eastern cities			27 southern and western cities		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
January	5.74	5.64	4.24	5.87	5.88	4.61	5.94	6.12	5.50
February	5.73	5.35	4.31	5.86	5.66	4.63	5.96	6.04	5.42
March	5.81	5.22	4.20	5.91	5.47	4.62	6.04	5.98	5.40
April	5.85	4.91	4.17	6.00	5.22	4.57	6.07	5.86	5.36
May	5.88	4.74	4.11	6.09	5.13	4.55	6.10	5.75	5.26
June	5.93	4.59	4.13	6.02	5.06	4.49	6.16	5.69	5.34
July	5.88	4.48	4.05	6.08	4.81	4.48	6.17	5.62	5.30
August	6.05	4.41	3.97	6.11	4.79	4.47	6.22	5.57	5.27
September	6.06	4.29	3.93	6.24	4.74	4.48	6.27	5.54	5.32
October	6.08	4.26	4.27	6.25	4.75	4.62	6.29	5.53	5.38
November	5.86	4.17	4.67	6.12	4.66	4.87	6.29	5.49	5.53
December	5.74	4.16	4.64	5.94	4.68	4.91	6.20	5.42	5.56

NOTE.—Figures relate to rates charged by reporting banks to their own customers as distinguished from open-market rates (which are given in preceding table). All averages are based on rates reported for 3 types of customer loans—commercial loans, and demand and time loans on securities. The method of computing the averages takes into account (a) the relative importance of each of these 3 types of loans and (b) the relative importance of each reporting bank, as measured by total loans. In the two group averages the average rate for each city included is weighted according to the importance of that city in the group, as measured by the loans of all banks in the city.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1930 (Table 39).

SECURITY PRICES, SECURITY ISSUES, AND SECURITY LOANS

SECURITY PRICES

[Index numbers of Standard Statistics Co. Monthly data are averages of weekly figures]

Month or date	Common stocks (1926=100)															
	Bonds ¹	Preferred stocks ¹	Selected groups of industrial issues													
			Total	Industrial	Rail-road	Public utility	Auto-mobile	Building equipment	Chain store	Chemical	Copper and brass	Electrical equipment	Ma-chinery	Oil	Steel	Textile
Number of issues.....	60	20	404	337	33	34	13	13	17	9	9	4	10	16	10	30
1930—November.....	99.1	124.7	117	109	102	167	101	77	82	176	91	196	120	97	131	55
December.....	97.8	121.7	109	102	94	158	100	71	78	168	80	182	117	88	125	51
1931—January.....	99.6	123.6	112	103	100	163	106	74	78	162	82	176	120	89	124	53
February.....	99.4	124.8	120	110	105	178	120	78	86	174	91	194	126	91	132	55
March.....	100.0	126.4	122	112	97	189	129	81	90	173	96	201	125	85	133	58
April.....	99.6	125.3	109	100	87	170	117	70	86	148	79	172	109	74	116	52
May.....	99.7	122.6	98	89	77	156	110	59	89	127	67	159	89	63	94	47
June.....	99.4	119.7	95	87	74	153	101	68	89	128	62	157	83	63	85	45
July.....	99.4	121.1	98	90	75	158	105	60	89	131	66	161	88	67	88	46
August.....	98.5	120.7	96	89	66	154	103	58	92	127	61	155	84	70	81	45
September.....	95.6	116.1	82	76	56	132	85	47	80	110	50	132	72	60	72	40
October.....	89.4	109.4	70	65	48	112	70	33	70	90	43	113	59	53	59	36
November.....	89.0	108.5	72	68	46	115	75	39	69	96	45	114	61	57	59	36
December.....	81.6	99.1	58	54	33	96	65	31	57	79	35	94	46	44	41	31
Nov. 25.....	87.7	105.6	66	62	39	107	70	37	64	88	39	101	56	52	53	34
Dec. 2.....	85.9	104.9	63	60	36	104	68	35	63	87	41	102	52	50	48	33
Dec. 9.....	84.3	103.1	61	57	34	101	65	32	62	81	37	96	48	48	47	32
Dec. 16.....	78.9	96.8	55	51	31	91	63	27	51	74	32	90	43	42	37	31
Dec. 23.....	80.2	95.7	55	51	32	91	63	29	53	77	35	89	44	40	36	30
Dec. 30.....	78.8	95.1	55	52	32	92	65	30	54	77	32	92	44	40	36	29

¹ Average price of 60 high-grade bonds adjusted for differences in coupon rate and maturity. 20 high-grade industrials; average price.

CAPITAL ISSUES

[Exclusive of refunding issues. In millions of dollars]

Year and month	Total, domestic and foreign	Domestic issues ¹				Foreign issues ¹
		Total ²	Government	Corporate		
				Bonds (and notes)	Stocks	
1922.....	4,395	3,631	1,072	1,645	570	764
1923.....	4,440	4,019	1,043	1,989	659	421
1924.....	5,557	4,588	1,380	2,200	829	969
1925.....	6,205	5,129	1,356	2,452	1,152	1,076
1926.....	6,282	5,157	1,312	2,667	1,087	1,125
1927.....	7,489	6,152	1,423	3,182	1,460	1,337
1928.....	7,979	6,728	1,387	2,378	2,900	1,251
1929.....	10,005	9,334	1,398	2,068	5,868	671
1930.....	6,918	6,013	1,441	2,980	1,503	905
1930—November.....	249	248	86	117	18	1
December.....	384	365	186	93	71	19
1931—January.....	420	334	49	235	45	96
February.....	211	202	119	48	27	9
March.....	4961	4959	4685	250	9	2
April.....	4837	4794	4526	166	102	43
May.....	352	333	172	132	29	19
June.....	4574	4535	4429	100	6	39
July.....	228	226	96	113	2	2
August.....	200	200	154	34	12	—
September.....	4725	4701	4595	94	12	24
October.....	445	445	416	14	4	—
November.....	4161	4161	4105	26	24	—

¹ Source: Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

² Issues publicly offered; annual totals are as finally reported by Department of Commerce; monthly figures are as compiled currently and are subject to revision.

³ Includes issues of Federal land banks and Federal intermediate credit banks, not shown separately.

⁴ Includes Treasury issues (exclusive of refunding) as follows: March, \$408,925,000; April, \$425,404,000; June, \$310,826,000; August \$80,042,000; September, \$433,872,000; October, \$779,000; November, \$52,027,000.

TOTAL REPORTED SECURITY LOANS

[In millions of dollars]

Call date	Total ¹	By member banks					By other lenders ¹
		Total	To banks	To brokers in New York City		To others	
				To brokers elsewhere	To brokers in New York City ²		
1928—Oct. 3.....	12,429	8,819	274	1,899	850	5,796	3,610
Dec. 31.....	14,052	10,172	269	2,556	975	6,373	3,880
1929—Mar. 27.....	14,643	9,693	274	1,879	1,014	6,526	4,950
June 29.....	15,144	10,094	335	2,025	921	6,813	5,050
Oct. 4.....	16,954	10,314	320	1,885	939	7,170	6,640
Dec. 31.....	12,955	10,505	357	1,660	803	7,685	2,450
1930—Mar. 27.....	12,544	10,334	260	2,344	706	7,024	2,210
June 30.....	12,085	10,655	230	2,365	819	7,242	1,430
Sept. 24.....	11,701	10,511	175	2,472	774	7,090	1,190
Dec. 31.....	10,364	9,754	315	1,498	675	7,266	610
1931—Mar. 25.....	9,752	9,272	219	1,630	575	6,848	480
June 30.....	8,943	8,563	229	1,217	515	6,602	380
Sept. 29.....	8,361	8,081	311	928	521	6,321	280

¹ For lenders other than member banks—i. e., nonmember banks, foreign banks, corporations, etc.—only security loans to brokers in New York City are included in available reports.

PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, CAR LOADINGS, AND COMMODITY PRICES

[Index numbers; 1923-1925 average =100. The terms adjusted and unadjusted refer to adjustment for seasonal variation]

Year and month	Industrial production*						Building contracts awarded (value)**						Factory employment †		Factory pay rolls ‡		Freight-car loadings *		Commodity prices†
	Total †		Manufactures†		Minerals †		Total		Residential		All other		Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	
	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	
1919	83		84		77		63		44		79		107		98		84		139
1920	87		87		89		63		30		90		108		118		91		154
1921	87		67		70		56		44		65		82		77		79		98
1922	85		86		74		79		68		88		90		81		87		197
1923	102		101		105		84		81		86		104		103		100		01
1924	95		94		96		94		95		94		96		96		97		198
1925	104		105		99		122		124		120		100		101		103		104
1926	106		108		108		129		121		135		101		104		106		00
1927	106		106		107		126		117		139		99		102		103		95
1928	111		112		106		135		126		142		97		102		103		98
1929	119		119		115		117		87		142		101		108		106		97
1930	96		96		99		92		50		125		88		87		92		86
1927																			
August	105	106	104	106	111	106	131	126	108	113	149	136	99	99	102	109	104	95	
September	106	105	106	105	111	104	133	128	119	118	145	136	101	98	102	116	103	97	
October	105	103	104	102	112	105	126	128	120	119	131	135	99	98	103	114	101	97	
November	101	100	100	100	105	101	122	129	120	121	124	136	97	97	98	101	98	97	
December	96	101	95	100	97	103	111	131	111	125	111	136	95	97	99	88	98	97	
1928																			
January	105	105	106	106	100	103	111	137	116	139	108	135	94	96	96	92	102	96	
February	111	108	113	109	99	103	121	138	123	142	115	135	96	96	101	94	102	96	
March	112	108	114	109	98	103	138	137	143	136	134	137	97	96	103	97	103	96	
April	110	109	113	110	94	105	165	137	152	130	157	142	96	96	100	96	101	97	
May	110	109	111	110	104	105	159	137	149	139	168	143	96	96	101	105	103	99	
June	108	109	109	111	104	101	154	139	140	133	166	144	96	97	101	101	100	98	
July	105	109	105	110	103	101	142	132	127	126	155	137	96	97	98	105	102	98	
August	110	111	110	112	111	105	137	131	116	119	154	141	98	97	103	109	103	199	
September	116	114	116	115	115	107	138	134	118	118	154	147	100	98	104	119	105	00	
October	118	116	117	116	123	114	134	136	115	115	150	152	100	98	107	119	106	98	
November	115	116	115	116	117	113	122	132	112	114	130	146	99	99	104	109	107	97	
December	109	116	110	117	106	112	107	127	93	106	117	145	98	100	104	94	106	97	
1929																			
January	117	117	117	117	114	118	98	120	81	97	111	139	97	100	101	95	108	97	
February	121	118	122	118	116	120	102	118	84	94	116	137	100	100	108	99	107	97	
March	123	118	126	120	101	107	121	121	106	101	133	137	101	101	111	98	105	98	
April	124	122	128	124	103	115	139	123	117	100	158	142	102	102	111	102	108	97	
May	126	124	128	126	116	116	143	121	113	97	168	141	102	102	111	109	107	96	
June	125	127	127	129	116	112	144	126	102	95	178	152	102	103	110	110	108	96	
July	120	125	120	126	118	114	136	124	94	93	170	149	102	103	106	111	107	98	
August	122	123	122	124	121	115	129	122	84	86	166	152	104	103	111	115	107	98	
September	123	122	123	122	127	118	112	110	73	73	144	140	105	102	112	121	106	98	
October	121	118	119	118	127	118	104	107	67	67	135	139	103	101	111	118	104	96	
November	108	108	107	108	114	110	94	103	66	67	116	132	99	99	103	102	102	94	
December	96	100	93	98	110	116	84	102	53	61	109	136	95	97	99	89	102	94	
1930																			
January	103	104	103	103	108	112	78	95	46	56	104	128	93	96	94	80	100	93	
February	109	107	110	107	104	109	89	104	44	49	126	148	93	94	98	91	99	92	
March	107	104	109	105	91	96	102	102	54	52	141	144	93	93	95	90	96	91	
April	108	106	110	107	93	104	113	101	62	53	156	140	93	92	97	93	97	91	
May	105	104	106	104	102	103	125	105	61	52	178	148	91	91	94	97	96	89	
June	99	100	99	100	103	100	116	99	54	49	166	140	89	90	91	95	93	87	
July	91	94	89	94	100	97	107	95	48	47	155	135	86	87	83	95	92	84	
August	90	91	88	90	101	96	85	81	48	49	115	106	85	84	82	96	89	84	
September	92	91	91	90	100	94	82	81	52	52	108	105	86	83	83	99	87	84	
October	90	87	88	85	104	98	75	78	51	52	94	99	84	82	81	97	86	83	
November	85	84	83	83	95	92	68	76	46	48	86	99	81	81	75	86	84	80	
December	78	82	76	80	89	94	59	73	37	43	77	98	79	80	74	74	84	78	
1931																			
January	82	82	81	81	86	90	58	71	37	44	75	93	76	78	68	74	82	77	
February	87	86	88	85	84	88	68	79	42	47	89	104	77	78	73	74	80	76	
March	89	87	91	87	82	87	77	77	50	47	98	100	78	78	75	75	80	75	
April	89	89	91	89	83	92	82	73	52	44	107	96	78	78	74	77	80	73	
May	89	89	90	89	84	86	78	65	47	40	104	85	77	78	72	79	79	71	
June	83	84	83	84	85	85	74	63	41	37	101	84	75	76	68	77	77	70	
July	80	83	79	83	85	84	68	61	36	35	94	82	74	75	64	78	76	70	
August	78	79	77	79	82	79	63	59	32	33	87	81	74	74	64	76	72	7	
September	77	76	77	76	82	77	59	59	32	32	81	80	75	73	62	78	69	69	
October	75	73	72	71	89	85	52	55	29	30	71	76	71	70	59	78	69	68	
November	73	72	71	70	82	84	43	49	26	27	57	67	69	69	56	70	68	68	

1 For back figures see BULLETIN for September, 1931 (p. 508). For indexes of groups and separate industries see p. 82.
 2 For indexes of groups and separate industries see p. 83.
 * A average per working day.
 ** 3-month moving average, centered at second month; see BULLETIN for July, 1931, p. 358.
 † Wholesale price index of Bureau of Labor Statistics: 1926=100. Index numbers for groups and subgroups of commodities are given on p. 84.
 ‡ Preliminary.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

[In millions of dollars]

Month	Merchandise exports				Merchandise imports				Excess of exports			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
January.....	411	488	411	250	338	369	311	183	73	119	100	66
February.....	371	442	349	224	351	369	282	175	20	72	67	49
March.....	421	490	370	236	380	384	300	219	40	106	69	26
April.....	364	425	332	215	345	411	308	186	19	15	24	29
May.....	423	385	320	204	354	400	285	180	69	*15	35	24
June.....	389	393	295	187	317	353	250	173	71	40	44	14
July.....	379	403	267	181	318	353	221	174	61	50	46	6
August.....	379	381	298	165	347	369	218	167	32	11	79	*2
September.....	422	487	312	180	330	351	226	170	102	86	86	10
October.....	550	529	327	205	355	391	247	169	195	137	80	36
November.....	545	442	289	193	327	338	204	150	218	104	85	43
Year to date.....	4,653	4,814	3,568	2,240	3,752	4,090	2,852	1,937	900	725	716	302
December.....	476	427	275		339	310	299		136	117	67	

* Excess of imports.

* Preliminary.

DEPARTMENT STORES—SALES, STOCKS

[1923-1925 average=100. For back figures see BULLETIN for November, 1930, p. 636]

Month	Index of sales ¹				Index of stocks (end of month)			
	Adjusted for seasonal variation		Without seasonal adjustment		Adjusted for seasonal variation		Without seasonal adjustment	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
January.....	107	97	88	79	99	88	88	78
February.....	108	98	89	80	98	86	93	81
March.....	107	97	93	92	97	84	100	87
April.....	107	106	110	101	97	83	101	87
May.....	105	97	105	97	96	83	98	85
June.....	103	95	98	90	96	82	93	80
July.....	100	91	71	65	94	81	87	75
August.....	102	88	77	67	91	79	87	76
September.....	99	84	103	87	91	81	95	84
October.....	102	86	112	93	92	80	101	88
November.....	98	83	113	95	92	87	104	98
December.....	94		165		91		85	
Year.....			102				94	

¹ Based throughout on figures of daily average sales—with allowance for changes from month to month in number of Saturdays and for six national holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas. Adjustment for seasonal variation makes allowance in March and April for the effects upon sales of changes in the date of Easter.

FREIGHT-CAR LOADINGS, BY CLASSES

[Index numbers; ¹ 1923-1925 average=100. Source of basic data: American Railway Association]

	1931				
	July	August	September	October	November
	Adjusted for seasonal variation				
Total.....	76	72	69	69	68
Coal.....	73	70	69	72	65
Coke.....	46	42	42	44	44
Grain and grain products.....	100	78	68	74	76
Livestock.....	67	72	64	64	69
Forest products.....	38	36	35	33	33
Ore.....	51	52	49	36	23
Miscellaneous.....	79	73	68	69	72
Merchandise ²	88	86	85	83	83
	Without seasonal adjustment				
Total.....	78	76	78	78	70
Coal.....	64	68	74	83	72
Coke.....	41	38	42	45	46
Grain and grain products.....	120	95	83	82	80
Livestock.....	56	64	76	86	80
Forest products.....	38	38	37	35	31
Ore.....	92	89	79	50	16
Miscellaneous.....	83	81	81	81	70
Merchandise ²	87	86	88	87	85

¹ Based throughout on daily average loadings.² In less-than-carload lots.

FOREIGN BANKING AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

PREAMBLE

The German Government having, in accordance with article 119 of the Young plan, applied in a letter annexed to this report to the Bank for International Settlements on November 19, 1931, for the convocation of the Special Advisory Committee, and having declared that "they had come to the conclusion in good faith that Germany's exchange and economic life might be seriously endangered by the transfer in part or in full of the postponable proportion of annuities," the board of the bank convened the committee in accordance with article 45 of its statutes.

The seven ordinary members of the committee were nominated under article 127 of the Young plan, as follows:

Prof. Alberto Beneduce, by the governor of the Banca d'Italia.

Monsieur Emile Francqui, by the governor of the Banque Nationale de Belgique.

Sir Walter T. Layton, C. H., C. B. E., by the governor of the Bank of England.

Dr. Carl Melchior, by the president of the Reichsbank.

Mr. Daisuke Nohara, by the governor of the Bank of Japan.

Prof. Charles Rist, by the governor of the Banque de France.

Dr. Walter W. Stewart, by the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The ordinary members held a meeting on December 7, at the Bank for International Settlements, at which Signor Beneduce was unanimously chosen as chairman. The members availed themselves, under article 129 of the Young plan, of the privilege of coopting the following four additional members:

Dr. R. G. Bindschedler.

Doctor H. Colijn.

Doctor Diouritch.

Mr. Oscar Rydbeck.

The full committee met for the first time at the Bank for International Settlements on December 8, and held plenary sessions from December 9 to December 23; and various sub-committees were set up, and their reports will be found as annexes to this report.

The committee has been supplied with an extensive documentation from official German

sources, copies of which it is forwarding to the governments concerned and to the Bank for International Settlements for their information.

The committee desires to express its gratitude for the very full information thus afforded, and its appreciation of the manner in which the material was compiled and presented. The committee has utilized this material, much of which is similar in content to the statistics available for other countries, as part of the basis for its work, although its conclusions have naturally been arrived at by reference to broader considerations.

The committee also wishes to express its thanks to the Bank for International Settlements for placing at its disposal the secretariat, and its high appreciation of the admirable manner in which the latter has executed difficult and exacting tasks which it has been called upon to perform.

CHAPTER I

1. Present situation.—The circumstances in which we have been called together are so well known that no lengthy recapitulation of events is necessary. The world depression, which started over two years ago, gradually gathered force until it broke in the credit crisis of the summer.

Every country has been shaken by that crisis, but its effects in Germany as well as in some other countries of central and eastern Europe were devastating. Sweeping withdrawals of foreign credits led to the crippling of the German banking system, strained the reserve and credit position of the Reichsbank to the uttermost, so that, in order to protect the currency, it was necessary to impose stringent measures of exchange control, which accentuated the already serious restrictions in the volume of economic activity. The pressure upon the whole structure of Germany culminated in the emergency decree of December 8, 1931, which includes measures without parallel in modern legislation. The following paragraphs sketch in brief outline the situation which these developments have created in Germany to-day.

2. Foreign debt.—Germany was peculiarly susceptible to the credit crisis by reason of the

arge amount of her short-term foreign liabilities. In the first seven months of 1931, 2,900,000,000 reichsmarks (\$690,780,000) of short-term credits were withdrawn, principally in June and July. A census taken by the German Government of the amount of foreign capital in Germany as on July 28 shows that the total commercial debt, and in particular the amount lent on short term, was even larger than was indicated in the available figures which were submitted to the bankers' committee early in August last. This census indicates that the total of advances repayable by Germany at short term outstanding at the end of July amounted to nearly 12,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$2,858,400,000). But this figure of 12,000,000,000 reichsmarks includes nearly 4,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$952,800,000) of nonbanking credits, which in all probability are not so likely to be withdrawn to the same extent as banking advances, and to a considerable extent are set off by direct counterassets. The Standstill Agreement, under which the banking creditors of Germany undertook not to call in their credits for six months as from September 1, 1931, applies to rather more than half of the 12,000,000,000 reichsmarks.

The Standstill Agreement, however, permitted the repayment of certain credits, and under these provisions sums estimated at 1,200,000,000 reichsmarks (\$285,840,000) have been withdrawn during the period ending November 30, 1931.

3. Trade balance.—Some set-off for the recent withdrawals has been found in the fact that they have coincided with a growing export surplus which began at the end of 1929. The figures are as follows:

[In millions]

	Imports		Exports		Surplus of imports (-) or exports (+)	
	Reichsmarks	Dollars	Reichsmarks	Dollars	Reichsmarks	Dollars
Monthly average:						
1925-1929.....	1,051	250	959	228	-92	-22
1930.....	866	206	1,003	239	+137	+33
1931, January to						
June.....	634	151	794	189	+160	+38
July, 1931.....	562	134	827	197	+265	+63
August, 1931.....	454	108	803	191	+349	+83
September, 1931.....	443	107	835	199	+387	+92
October, 1931.....	483	115	879	209	+396	+94
November, 1931.....	482	115	749	178	+267	+64

The recent heavy export surplus is in part the result of certain abnormal factors, and it is

doubtful if economic conditions will permit it to continue at the same high level. Exports have been maintained partly because the need for cash has put pressure on manufacturers to sell off stocks, in many cases at a loss, while some exceptional sales have been made to Great Britain in anticipation of tariffs. Imports have been reduced because unemployment, lower wages, and high taxation have reduced the consuming power of the country, and therefore the demand for imports of consumable commodities. The general reduction of industrial activity has curtailed the demand for imports of raw and semifinished material, and in any case the sharp reversal in the flow of foreign credit handicaps purchases abroad. The surplus has, moreover, been increased by the fact that up to now the world price level of the type of goods imported into Germany, viz, raw materials, foodstuffs, etc., has fallen much more than that of the type of goods exported by Germany, viz, finished products.

But it is impossible to disregard the existence of powerful general factors adverse to the continuance of this favorable development. Tariffs, exchange control measures in other countries, import restrictions and contingents, together with the enhanced competition Germany is likely to meet through the depreciation of sterling and other currencies, all tend to hamper German exports; on the import side it will be necessary for Germany to replenish her stocks of raw materials and to purchase food from abroad.

In any case, the surplus represented by the above figures has not become immediately available to Germany in the form of foreign exchange which can be utilized to repay debts. In view of the prevailing lack of confidence, there has been an increasing tendency to call upon Germany to pay cash for her imports, while she has had to give extended credits for her exports. In particular, German exports to Russia, which are running at about 80,000,000 reichsmarks (\$19,056,000) a month, on the average of the last four months, have been made on very long credit terms. On the other hand, even exporters have been able, in spite of the legal restrictions, to keep abroad part of the foreign exchange resulting from exports.

4. Balance of payments.—Taking the year as a whole, the extent of the exodus of capital which Germany has to meet by means of her export surplus (disregarding the qualification explained in the preceding paragraph), together with such other resources as have been avail-

able to her, is indicated by the following rough balance sheet for the year 1931:

[In millions]

	Reichs- marks	Dollars
Export surplus for year (estimated), including services and deliveries in kind.....	3,000	715
Utilization of foreign assets of German banks.....	1,300	310
Rediscount and other credits, including that from central banks and the Bank for International Settlements.....	1,200	286
Drawn from gold, etc., reserve of Reichsbank.....	1,700	405
Total.....	7,200	1,715
Reparation payments up to June 30, 1931.....	800	191
Interest and normal amortization on Germany's foreign liabilities (estimated).....	1,500	357
Balance representing capital withdrawn.....	4,900	1,167
Total.....	7,200	1,715

An examination of the above table, which can obviously be only an estimate, as will be seen from the report of the subcommittee, shows how great a part of Germany's income from the surplus of exports has been absorbed by the amounts required for the interest and normal amortization of her foreign liabilities, and for reparation payments before the Hoover plan. The withdrawal of capital, besides exercising considerable pressure on the balance of trade, as already described, forced Germany to have recourse not only to the reserves held against their foreign liabilities by the German private banks but also to increase such credits as were commercially available by the rediscount credits granted to the Reichsbank and the Golddiskontbank. This did not obviate heavy sales of gold, and the striking feature of this balance sheet is the drain which the withdrawal of capital has placed upon the reserve of the Reichsbank, which has profoundly influenced the policy of the latter.

5. **The Reichsbank.**—The Reichsbank reserve, which stood at 2,685,000,000 reichsmarks (\$639,567,000) at the end of 1930, and even at 2,576,000,000 reichsmarks (\$613,603,200) at the beginning of June, 1931, had fallen to 1,610,000,000 reichsmarks (\$383,502,000) on July 31, 1931. Of this last amount, however, it owed at short-term 630,000,000 reichsmarks (\$150,066,000) in respect of the rediscount credits granted to it by the Bank for International Settlements and the central banks, and to the Golddiskontbank by an American banking consortium. In order to insure that the necessary foreign exchange should be available to meet the service of Germany's long-term debt, for such repayment of short-term credits as is permissible under the standstill arrange-

ments, and for the imports necessary to Germany, the Reichsbank has been forced to take or recommend a series of measures of increasing stringency, in order to limit to the greatest possible extent the other calls for foreign exchange which might be made upon it. Nevertheless, the reserve has fallen still further, until on December 15, 1931, it was no more than 1,161,000,000 reichsmarks (\$276,550,200), of which 630,000,000 reichsmarks (\$150,066,000) represent the amounts due under the rediscount credits referred to above.

The percentage cover for the note issue has thus fallen to 25.6 per cent, or if the 630,000,000 reichsmarks be excluded, to 11.7 per cent. The note circulation itself amounts to approximately 4,600,000,000 reichsmarks (\$1,095,720,000), which compares with a figure of 4,300,000,000 reichsmarks (\$1,024,260,000) a year ago. In view of the reduction of business activity in the last year, as well as of certain measures taken to economize the use of currency, the present note circulation is high; this may be attributed to a decrease in the velocity of circulation and to a certain tendency on the part of the public to hoard notes.

An important change in the situation is revealed by an examination of the volume of bills now held by the Reichsbank and the private banks, respectively. Before the crisis the proportion of gold and foreign exchange to the total note issue fluctuated around 60 per cent; for example, on April 30, 1931, the Reichsbank held gold and exchange reserves of 2,526,000,000 reichsmarks (\$601,693,200), and domestic bills of 1,520,000,000 reichsmarks (\$362,064,000), against a total note issue of 4,340,000,000 reichsmarks (\$1,033,788,000), that is, 58 per cent of the note issue was covered by gold and foreign exchange. At the same date the credit banks held nearly 2,900,000,000 reichsmarks (\$690,780,000) of domestic bills, representing an immediately liquid asset which the credit banks held as a reserve against their despoit liabilities.

The heavy withdrawal of deposits from the credit banks during the crisis, whether by external or internal creditors, induced the banks to seek assistance from the Reichsbank by discounting such material as they had available, and in addition creating (to some extent, with the assistance of the Acceptance and Guarantee Bank) further material for discounting with the Reichsbank. The latter has thus to a considerable degree extended its own credit in substitution for the deposits and other credits which have been withdrawn from the

credit banks, as well as from the savings banks. As a result, the domestic bill holding of the Reichsbank on December 15, 1931, amounted to 4,213,000,000 reichsmarks (\$1,003,536,000) (including 542,000,000 reichsmarks (\$129,104,400) of bills set aside against credits granted to the Reichsbank as referred to above), while that of the credit banks on October 31, 1931 (the last available date), has fallen to 1,792,000,000 reichsmarks (\$426,854,400). In these circumstances we hesitate to express an opinion on the advisability of the recent reduction in the Reichsbank rate.

6. Production and employment.—In order as far as possible to protect the external position—the reichsmark exchange and the export market—Germany has pursued a deliberate policy of stringent and sharp reduction of the level of wages and prices. The index figure of wholesale prices fell from 140 in November, 1928, to 106 in November, 1931, and prices are further to be reduced under the emergency decree of December 8, 1931, while wages are reduced under that decree to approximately the level prevailing at the beginning of 1927.

Taking 1928 as 100, the index of industrial production rose to 101 in 1929, fell to 86 in 1930, and for September, 1931 (the latest figure available), it had fallen to 66—in other words, one-third of the industrial life of Germany has stopped.

This gradual atrophy of industrial and commercial activity has further increased unemployment, which was already high before the crisis. The figure of unemployed (excluding part-time workers) on December 1, 1931, had reached a level of 5,000,000 out of approximately 21,000,000 employed persons.

The crisis has also seriously affected German agriculture, which in 1925 employed about 30 per cent of the working population of Germany. Having contracted debts at high rates of interest when prices were high, it now finds it difficult, if not impossible, to earn sufficient to meet the interest on these debts, and measures of protection and financial relief, amounting almost to a moratorium, have been taken in order to prevent a general collapse.

Ever since the inflation period the demand for capital in Germany, in relation to the supply from domestic sources, has kept interest rates above those prevailing in other countries. During 1930, advances to manufacturers of first-class standing seldom cost less than 8 per cent; in recent months the cost has been about 50 per cent higher—that is, rates have risen to about 12 per cent. This burden naturally imposes a heavy strain on German industry, and

is one of the causes of the present decline in industrial activity.

7. The budget.—The decline of economic activity, the fall of profits resulting from the fall in prices, and the lower yield of the taxes on wages due to increased unemployment and lower wage rates, have seriously reduced the yield of taxation. This fall (taken in conjunction with the cost of maintaining the growing army of the unemployed) has produced a critical situation in the public finances of Germany. In the five years preceding the depression the revenue and expenditure of the Reich, the Federal States and the communes showed a rapid increase. Owing to the system of taxation under which the latter received a proportion of the taxation collected by the Reich, the situation can best be shown by combining the budgets of all the authorities concerned. The figures are shown in the following table, which also gives the total gross expenditure of all these authorities including expenditure covered by receipts from State property—from loans and from other sources:

[In millions]

	Reichsmarks	Dollars
Taxes ¹ raised and retained by the Reich (i. e., excluding the tax transfers to the States):		
1926-27	5,312	1,265
1927-28	6,357	1,514
1928-29	6,568	1,564
1929-30	6,686	1,593
1930-31	6,634	1,580
Taxes raised by States and Communes, including the tax transfers from the Reich:		
1926-27	6,363	1,516
1927-28	7,189	1,712
1928-29	7,730	1,841
1929-30	7,593	1,809
1930-31	7,482	1,782
Expenditure of Reich:		
1926-27	6,561	1,563
1927-28	7,154	1,704
1928-29	8,375	1,995
1929-30	7,987	1,903
1930-31	8,193	1,952
Expenditure of other authorities:		
1926-27	10,639	2,534
1927-28	11,647	2,774
1928-29	12,426	2,960
1929-30	12,836	3,058
1930-31	12,770	3,042

¹ Including the contribution of the railway company.

The expenditure of the Reich includes an item for reparations which rose from 1,300,000,000 reichsmarks (\$309,660,000) in the year 1926-27 to 1,800,000,000 reichsmarks (\$428,760,000) in the year 1930-31, that is, about 12½ per cent of the total tax revenue of the Reich, the States and the communes.

The revenue receipts for 1930-31 fell considerably short of the original estimates. The position in 1931-32, in which the revenue was expected to equal that actually received in the

preceding year, has rapidly deteriorated. Fresh estimates made in September, 1931, showed an estimated fall in the total receipts from taxes collected by the Reich (including amounts subsequently transferred) of not less than 1,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$238,200,000). It is further estimated that the yield of taxes collected by the Reich at the rates in force prior to the recent decree will show a further fall next year of 1,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$238,200,000) and amount to not more than 7,250,000,000 reichsmarks (\$1,726,950,000), as compared with receipts of 9,250,000,000 reichsmarks (\$2,203,350,000) in 1929-30. This fall of 2,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$476,400,000) is after taking credit for a series of measures imposing taxation during the preceding two years, amounting to 1,500,000,000 reichsmarks (\$357,300,000). Had the rates of taxation not been increased, therefore, the revenue would have fallen off in the last two years by some 3,500,000,000 reichsmarks (\$833,700,000), or about 40 per cent. It is estimated that the present decree will raise the revenue to approximately the same level as in the present year, that is, about 8,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$1,905,600,000).

Apart from the increase in taxation referred to above, attempts are being made to meet the falling off in revenue by sweeping reductions in expenditure. So far as the Reich is concerned, expenditure on all objects other than service of the debt, transfers to the Federal States, external war burdens and emergency unemployment relief, has been reduced from 1929 to 1932 from 4,780,000,000 reichsmarks (\$1,138,596,000) to 3,720,000,000 reichsmarks (\$886,104,000), that is, a reduction of 1,060,000,000 reichsmarks (\$252,492,000), or 22 per cent.

Measures similar in character have been taken by the Federal States and by the communes. The latter were empowered about a year ago to increase taxation and they were asked to reduce expenditure, and in any cases where these powers have not been exercised the competent higher authority may step in to see that the necessary measures are taken. Part of the economies effected have, however, been offset by the increased cost of unemployment relief, due to the growth of unemployment in the last two years. It has been possible to effect considerable economies in this sphere by reducing the average monthly benefit paid to the unemployed, which from a former average of 80.93 reichsmarks (\$19.28) has fallen to 63.86 reichsmarks (\$15.21) in 1931. Expenditure under the emergency relief system, which averaged 71 reichsmarks (\$16.91) a month, has dropped to 60.75 reichsmarks

(\$14.47), while welfare relief payable by the communes—varying according to the locality—may be estimated probably in the neighborhood of 50 reichsmarks (\$11.90) monthly.

It is, however, an advantage from the purely budgetary point of view that the internal debt and the annual charge which it involves is comparatively very low as a result of the inflation prior to 1924, which wiped out the greater part of the previously existing debt. On the other hand, the German Government in the sketch estimate for 1932 has included a considerable sum for the amortization of its short-term debt incurred to meet the deficit of previous years. This provision has been made by Germany in view of the fact that the shortage of credit is such that the Government is practically unable at present to rely on borrowing in the money market in order to meet its maturing short-term obligations.

In view of the measures taken in the four decrees relating to taxation and expenditure issued in the last two years, and in particular in that of December 8, 1931, the committee is of opinion that the burden of taxation has become so high that there is no margin for a further increase.

8. German railway.—The growing stagnation in German business activity has naturally been reflected in the gross receipts of the German Railway Company, which fell in 1930 by 14.6 per cent compared with 1929. Although energetic measures of economy were taken to meet this loss of income, the surplus of receipts over operating expenses fell from 860,000,000 reichsmarks (\$204,852,000) to 480,000,000 reichsmarks (\$114,336,000), that is, 180,000,000 reichsmarks (\$42,876,000) short of the amount necessary to cover the reparation liability. A further fall has taken place in 1931, the receipts of which are 28 per cent below those of 1929, and it is estimated that the surplus of receipts over operating expenses will amount to only 178,000,000 reichsmarks (\$42,399,600). In these circumstances the railway in 1931 will not be able, even after drawing upon its reserves, to cover out of earnings the liabilities incumbent upon it in respect of reparation and debt charges, though the cash position is met by the financial arrangements made between the German Government, the railway, and the Bank for International Settlements in connection with the Hoover plan. It is impossible to estimate what will be the operating results of the year 1932. Nevertheless, the subcommittee who were asked to report upon the position of the German Railway Company

came to the conclusion that once Germany and the world at large had recovered their balance and returned to something like the economic conditions which we are accustomed to regard as normal, the railway company (fundamentally a sound undertaking) will be able in future years, if managed on a commercial basis, to yield a net operating surplus comparable with that earned by other big foreign railway systems.

CHAPTER II

CIRCUMSTANCES AND CONDITIONS WHICH HAVE LED TO THE PRESENT SITUATION

The circumstances and conditions which have led to the situation we have been describing are partly international and partly peculiar to Germany.

§ 1. *Course of the crisis.*—Like all other countries, Germany has suffered from the consequences of the extreme fall of prices, which is the characteristic trait of international economic life since the end of 1929. The fall of about 30 per cent of wholesale prices in the world as a whole far exceeds in magnitude the fall in prices that has taken place in any period of depression in the last 100 years. It is impossible to say if this fall is permanent or if it will be followed, after the acute depression has passed away, by a substantial rise. What is certain is that it has deeply affected all economic activity, and that no effort to maintain prices—by whatever means it may have been attempted—has hitherto attained any success.

The sharp reduction of purchasing power of large masses of consumers has involved in the last two years the reduction or complete disappearance of industrial profits, serious unemployment, and an uninterrupted slump in stock exchange securities. It has threatened in consequence the status of a large number of banks; this banking crisis in its turn has provoked a general lack of confidence and involved a withdrawal of foreign capital from countries which hitherto have had the use of it, and in particular from central Europe. It has only been possible to maintain the exchange value of the currencies of some of these countries on a nominal basis by a system of decrees regulating the exchange market and by the suspension of a part of their foreign payments.

This situation has naturally aggravated the "crise de confiance" in the lending countries themselves. The abandonment of the gold standard by certain of them has created a fresh

source of disturbance in international trading relations and given rise to the universal tendency to hoard, which, if it were to continue, would bring to a standstill the whole system of credit.

Finally, to this monetary crisis is now being added a tariff crisis, each country seeking to defend its diminished production against foreign imports by a fresh increase in import duties and other forms of trade restrictions, which in turn result in the still further shrinkage of international trade.

We can not here attempt to examine all the underlying causes of this profound disturbance to the economic life of the world, but certain of its aspects are intimately linked with the problem with which we are directly concerned.

Among these factors, the banking committee which met in Basel in August called attention to the fact that "in recent years the world has been endeavoring to pursue two contradictory policies, in permitting the development of an international financial system which involves the annual payment of large sums by debtor to creditor countries, while at the same time putting obstacles in the way of the free movement of goods," and that the case of Germany provides a most forcible illustration of this dilemma. So long as the payments to be made were offset by loans to the debtor country this dilemma did not arise, but as soon as such capital movements ceased, as happened in the autumn of 1929, it becomes evident that in the long run, as the Dawes committee clearly pointed out, these payments can only be made in the form of goods. The change from a period of excessive expansion of foreign lending by certain creditor countries, followed by an abrupt cessation of such lending, constitutes one of the chief points of contrast between the period 1924-1929 and 1930-31, and has been one of the principal features in the credit situation of recent times. If barriers are imposed to the free movements of goods, the world can not readily adapt itself quickly to important changes in the course of credit and trade. Attempts to maintain the international balance of payments by means of larger and abnormal movements of gold have weakened the monetary foundations of many countries. In fact, when the withdrawal of large sums of capital took place, the gold reserves of the countries concerned proved quite inadequate to stand the strain. This led in some countries to the strict control of foreign payments and in others to the suspension of the gold standard.

2. Capital and commercial debt of Germany.—Germany's demand for capital to fill the gap left by the war, the aftermath and the inflation, was very great. As a matter of fact, the influx of foreign capital which began as soon as the mark was stabilized and which was estimated by the bankers' committee to be about 18,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$4,287,600,000), has been partly offset by the 10,300,000,000 reichsmarks (\$2,453,460,000) of reparation payments.

But in any case, between 1925 and 1930 Germany has invested a very large amount of capital in both private and public enterprises. She has, for example, reconstructed her merchant fleet, she has modernized and rationalized many of her industries, and her towns have carried through large programs for public purposes. The figures furnished to us by the German delegation show for the period 1924-1929 the investment of a sum amounting to 32,845,000,000 reichsmarks (\$7,824,000,000), of which 22,428,000,000 reichsmarks (\$5,342,000,000) represent investments by public authorities, for public utilities, housing (other than houses financed purely by private means), roads, canals, etc.

These sums have, of course, been forthcoming partly from Germany's own savings, which reached very high figures in the course of recent years. But the foreign holding of so large a proportion of her capital wealth makes her peculiarly vulnerable to financial disturbance, particularly to the extent that this capital is withdrawable at short notice. Moreover, a substantial part of these short-term credits has proved to be immobilized in long-term investments. The withdrawal of these credits must therefore threaten not only the exchange but also the liquidity of the banks themselves.

3. Growth of the German budget.—Turning to Germany's budgetary situation, the rapid development of Germany's economic activity in recent years has been paralleled by an increase of government expenditure. The continued increase of expenditure from 1925 to 1930 has absorbed as fast as it came into being the growing taxable capacity of Germany. In spite of a rapid increase in normal receipts, which increased between 1926-27 and 1929-30 from 14,719,000,000 reichsmarks (\$3,506,100,000) to 18,054,000,000 reichsmarks (\$4,300,500,000), the increase of expenses has been equally rapid. Indeed, they have risen from 17,200,000,000 reichsmarks (\$4,097,000,000) to 20,823,000,000 reichsmarks (\$4,960,000,000), and have resulted in an increase of debt. Among the expenditure items, outgoings for buildings, education and social charges (chiefly

due to increasing unemployment) have continuously increased and now represent 43 per cent of the total expenditure, and amount in 1929-30 to 8,897,000,000 reichsmarks (\$2,119,300,000).

While expenditure thus increased the debt grew in a disquieting fashion. When stabilizing took place, inflation had reduced the public debt to very small amount. On the other hand, by 1931 this debt reached more than 24,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$5,716,800,000), of which 8,400,000,000 reichsmarks (\$2,000,880,000) were for public undertakings (water, gas, electricity, transport, and roads), for the building of houses and for various public works (hospitals, sanatoria, etc.). In particular from 1928 to 1931—in three years—the debts of the States and communes increased from 7,500,000,000 reichsmarks (\$1,786,500,000) to 12,700,000,000 reichsmarks (\$3,025,140,000).

When the crisis came, with the inevitable reduction of private incomes and budgetary receipts which it naturally involved, the fact that expenditure had been so high meant that the deficit was correspondingly large.

This policy of growing expenditure, as also the system of financial relations which exists between the Reich, the States and the communes, have often been the subject of criticism. The Reich levies taxation of which it retains part only, and of which a proportion fixed by law is automatically handed over to the States and communes, which only cover their expenditure from their own resources to the extent of 75 per cent. Such a system means that the control of expenditure is divorced from the responsibility of raising the revenue to meet it, and although the system may have been moderated by recent ordinances of the Reich, we think that reform in this matter would have beneficial results.

In concluding this analysis of the circumstances and conditions which have given rise to the present budgetary position of Germany, the following observation should be made:

Notwithstanding the exceptional character of the present crisis, there is no instance in economic history of a crisis, no matter how great, which was not followed by periods of stability or prosperity. Just as it would be wrong to forecast a country's economic future on the basis of a period of prosperity, so it would be unjustifiable to judge its chances for the future on the basis of a period of depression.

At the present time the budgets of all countries and of almost all privately or publicly owned railways show a deficit. In every country efforts are being made to restore the equi-

librium of these budgets by cutting down expenditure and by adjusting receipts to changed conditions. To assume that in the present case equilibrium will not be regained would be a counsel of despair.

What is true of the budgets and railways of other countries is obviously equally true of Germany. In past years Germany has built up an immense and powerful economic equipment, capable of yielding a great return. The restriction of markets and the fall of prices have prevented her from utilizing this equipment to the full. The activity of her factories is now necessarily reduced, but although it is impossible to fix a date for the recovery of stability, which is still threatened to-day, it is none the less certain that this stability will ultimately be restored with the help of the measures suggested in chapter 4.

In the course of our investigations we were able to ascertain from the figures submitted to us that, as regards both the railways and the budget, receipts are no less elastic in the case of Germany than elsewhere.

On the other hand, it would be rash, both in the case of Germany and in the case of other countries, to presume to indicate the precise moment at which this exceptional and unfortunate period through which we are now passing will come to an end.

CHAPTER III

SPECIAL MEASURES TAKEN BY GERMANY TO MEET THE CRISIS

In the course of its deliberations the committee had the opportunity of receiving a synopsis of the special measures taken by the German Government by form of emergency decrees, as from July, 1930, in order to meet the increasing difficulties of the situation.

The primary object of the German Government was to secure the stability of the currency and in general the functioning of the German economy within the frame of the world economy. To this end they devoted all their efforts in securing the balance of the budget, not only in the Reich but also in the States and communes. Direct taxation was augmented by two increases in the income tax; indirect, by the imposition of further heavy duties on beer and tobacco, while finally the turnover tax has lately been increased from 0.85 to 2 per cent. Sweeping economies have been effected in the expenditure of the Reich; a series of cuts in the salaries of all public serv-

ants, reducing them by over 20 per cent, has been made in the last 18 months, so that salaries will be now on a lower level than at the beginning of 1927.

Similar measures have been taken with regard to the budgets of the Federal States and the communes. The latter have been authorized, and in certain cases compelled, to levy new and additional taxation in the form of a poll tax, a local beer duty, and a tax on beverages. The reductions in salaries apply also to officials employed by these bodies.

Contributions under the unemployment insurance scheme have been raised to 6.5 per cent of wages, while considerable reductions in the scope and scale of the benefits paid by the Insurance Institute have been made.

A further main point in the program of the Government was the reduction of prices and wages. Prices were generally reduced by 10 per cent. Rents are being reduced by a similar percentage. Even the rates of interest on long-term obligations must be reduced by about 25 per cent. In the sphere of wages, a general reduction to approximately the level prevailing at the beginning of 1927 has to take place.

The magnitude of the crisis forced the Government to emergency measures in the field of credit policy. Such measures have been taken for supporting a series of banking institutions and for strengthening the position of the money market. A system of general control of the banks has been set up, with a commissioner responsible to a board including representatives of the Reichsbank and of the competent Government authorities. New regulations have been made for the carrying on of the business of the savings banks and allied institutions, in particular limiting the extent to which they may finance the municipalities in future. For the time being they are not allowed to grant them new credits. The law governing public companies has been revised and the provisions regarding the responsibility of directors sharpened, while new regulations are made regarding the auditing of accounts.

Transactions in foreign exchange have been centralized in the Reichsbank with a view to limiting the purposes for which foreign exchange may be acquired, and all purchases of foreign exchange require prior authorization. All persons becoming possessed of foreign exchange, whether by exports or otherwise, are compelled to offer their holdings to the Reichsbank. It is no longer possible to remit abroad the proceeds of sales of securities on behalf of foreigners.

Stringent provisions seek to limit the flight of capital. All the above-mentioned prescriptions are secured by heavy penalties (fines and prison). Repayment of foreign credits is regulated by the Standstill Agreement, or, if not covered by this agreement, under decree.

Finally, in order to prevent widespread collapse of agricultural credit, measures amounting practically to a moratorium for agricultural debts have been taken, chiefly for the eastern parts of Germany. Farmers suffering from special difficulties are allowed to appeal for protection against foreclosure or distraint on condition that they carry on their business under the supervision of trustees, pending approval of a scheme for relieving them of the immediate burden of their debts. Such schemes may provide for reduction of interest rates and the diminution of the capital debt, in certain cases even without the consent of the creditors.

The question how far the measures described above will be successful can not be answered at the present moment. But the committee considers that the steps taken to defend and to maintain the stability of the currency and the budget show, in their opinion, a resolute desire on the part of the German Government to meet the situation.

CHAPTER IV.

CONCLUSIONS

It is evident from the facts outlined in the preceding chapters that Germany would be justified in declaring—in accordance with her rights under the Young plan—that in spite of the steps she has taken to maintain the stability of her currency, she will not be able in the year beginning in July next to transfer the conditional part of the annuity.

The committee, however, would not feel that it had fully accomplished its task and justified the confidence placed in it if it did not draw the attention of the governments to the unprecedented gravity of the crisis, the magnitude of which undoubtedly exceeds the "relatively short depression" envisaged in the Young plan—to meet which the "measures of safeguard" contained therein were designed.

The Young plan, with its rising series of annuities, contemplated a steady expansion in world trade, not merely in volume but in value, in which the annuities payable by Germany would become a factor of diminishing importance. In fact, the opposite has been the case. Since the Young plan came into effect, not

only has the trade of the world shrunk in volume, but the very exceptional fall in gold prices that has occurred in the last two years has itself added greatly to the real burden, not only of German annuities, but of all payments fixed in gold.

In the circumstances the German problem—which is largely responsible for the growing financial paralysis of the world—calls for concerted action which the governments alone can take.

But the problem has assumed a world-wide range. We can recall no previous parallel in time of peace to the dislocation that is taking place and may well involve a profound change in the economic relations of nations to one another. Action is most urgently needed in a much wider field than that of Germany alone.

The economic interdependence of the various countries of the world to-day needs no further proof; recent years have most strikingly illustrated it.

Since July last, for example, it has been evident that if the crisis by which Germany has been overwhelmed were not remedied, it would spread to the rest of Europe, destroy the credit system so painstakingly built up, and create profound repercussions in other parts of the world.

The committee appointed by the Bank for International Settlements, on the invitation of the London Conference, after describing this situation in its report of August 18, 1931, sounded a most emphatic note of warning, urging that if disasters were to be avoided before the period of postponement of credits recommended by that conference expires on February, 29, 1932, immediate steps must be taken by the Governments.

But events did not wait. The year 1931 has not yet ended, and already the crisis has taken formidable dimensions, shattering the exchanges of many countries one after the other and accumulating difficulties which, if not dealt with, will only prove forerunners of further catastrophes. Unemployment has increased; stock exchanges remain closed; economic activity continues with difficulty at a very low ebb in the face of restricted credit, rigid control of the exchanges, and paralyzing restrictions on international trade. Slowly the effects of shrinking economic activity are making themselves felt in one country after another.

This state of things is complicated by the repercussion of economic affairs on the political situation and vice versa. The economic decline which has taken place in the last two years, the

increasing distress which it has brought in its train, have produced a general political instability from which an anxious world is suffering more and more. Similarly, political considerations have often been allowed to influence the treatment of economic problems by the governments, thus preventing the latter from viewing these problems in their true light and from dealing with them on their merits.

When governments come to examine the whole group of questions allied to the subject of the present report, they will have to take account of many matters relevant to these complex problems—which can only be solved in conformity with economic realities.

In this connection certain considerations seem to us of great importance.

The first is that transfers from one country to another on a scale so large as to upset the balance of payments can only accentuate the present chaos.

It should also be borne in mind that the release of a debtor country from a burden of payments which it is unable to bear may merely have the effect of transferring that burden to a creditor country which, in its character as a debtor, it, in its turn, may be unable to bear.

Again, the adjustment of all intergovernmental debts (reparations and other war debts) to the existing troubled situation of the world—and this adjustment should take place without delay if new disasters are to be avoided—is the only lasting step capable of reestablishing confidence, which is the very condition of economic stability and real peace.

Finally, although the German Government is energetically defending the stability of its currency, steps are necessary to secure that these measures shall have a permanent effect.

The European governments during recent years have made great efforts toward reestablishing the stability of currencies after the disasters of the war and postwar inflation. The destruction of this work would mean an extremely disquieting setback, which would be heavy with consequences. The maintenance of the stability of the German currency, as of the currency of any debtor nation, may be placed in the greatest peril if the confidence of investors is lost.

We appeal to the governments on whom the responsibility for action rests to permit of no delay in coming to decisions which will bring an amelioration of this grave crisis which weighs so heavily on all alike.

This report has been written in the English, French, German, and Italian languages.

(Signed) ALBERTO BENEDEUCE, *Chairman*.
 DR. RUDOLF G. BINDSCHEDLER
 H. COLIJN
 G. DIOURITCH
 E. FRANCOU
 WALTER T. LAYTON
 C. MELCHIOR
 D. NOHARA
 CHARLES RIST
 O. RYDBECK
 WALTER W. STEWART

BASEL, *December 23, 1931.*

ANNEXES

ANNEX I.

Application by German Government

To the PRESIDENT, THE BANK FOR
 INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS, BASEL.

Mr. PRESIDENT: In the name of the German Government I have the honour to transmit to the Bank for International Settlements in Basel a Memorandum, in which the German Government applies for the convocation of the Special Advisory Committee for which provision is made in the New Plan.

I have the honour to remain, Mr. President,
 Faithfully yours,

(Signed) H. DIETRICH,
Finance Minister of the Reich.

BERLIN, W. 8., *November 19, 1931.*

MEMORANDUM

The German Government hereby applies for the convocation by the Bank for International Settlements in Basel of the Special Advisory Committee for which provision is made in the New Plan of the Hague Agreement of January 20, 1930. In regard to the cause and purpose of this application the German Government has the honour to make the following statement:

As early as the beginning of June of this year the German Government became convinced that, in spite of the most severe retrenchment in Government expenditure and repeated increases in the burden of taxation, it would be incapable of continuing the payment of the

annuities under the New Plan. The economic and financial situation of Germany was at the time already most gravely threatened. The German Government had accordingly decided to draw the necessary conclusions from this situation.

This decision was followed on June 21 by the declaration of the President of the United States of America, proposing the postponement during one year of all payments on inter-governmental debts, reparations and relief debts. The purpose of the far-sighted initiative thus taken was, in the words of the declaration, to assist in the re-establishment of confidence, thus forwarding political peace and economic stability in the world; the debtor countries were to be given time to recover their national prosperity. The hope that this proposal would bring about a decisive turn in the world crisis was not realised. In consequence of subsequent events, the Hoover holiday year was not in itself sufficient to overcome the danger of collapse. Accordingly, the British Government in July took the initiative of summoning the London Conference. The recommendations of the conference led to the prolongation of the rediscount credit accorded to the Reichsbank, the Basel Standstill Agreement and the Report of the Basel Committee of Experts set up by the Bank for International Settlements.

Important as all these measures were for immediate relief, they were essentially merely preparatory in character. The London Conference itself in its closing declaration stated that the measures recommended were only intended as a first step which would form a basis for more permanent action to follow. Accordingly, the experts who collaborated in the execution of the London recommendations constantly had in mind the provisional character of all these measures. The Standstill Agreement states, for example, that the contracting parties have approved the settlement therein provided "pending a more permanent solution of the German short-term indebtedness problem." Similarly the Report of the Basel Committee of Experts closes with an urgent appeal to the Governments concerned to "lose no time in taking the necessary measures for bringing about such conditions as will allow financial operations to bring to Germany—and thereby to the world—sorely needed assistance."

In the intervening months the economic and financial situation of Germany has become

exceedingly critical. The characteristic facts of this situation are universally known. In other countries also the pressure of the crisis has had a most serious effect. The world has come to realise in an increasing measure the interrelationship of the various financial problems to which the situation has given rise, and the necessity for immediate action for their solution as a whole. In considering the most suitable method of handling this problem the view has gained ground that the Special Advisory Committee should now be convened. As under the terms of the New Plan the convocation of the Special Advisory Committee is dependent upon an application by the German Government, the German Government has determined to make this application, in order to do all in its power to pave the way for comprehensive and joint measures on the part of the Governments.

In accordance with the New Plan the application requires a declaration by the German Government to the effect that "they have come to the conclusion in good faith that Germany's exchange and economic life may be seriously endangered by the transfer in part or in full of the postponable portion of the annuities." In making this declaration, the German Government must expressly state that such a declaration does not do justice to the present situation. Since the New Plan was framed, the economic and financial situation in the world, and particularly in Germany, has been fundamentally altered by a crisis without parallel. As the New Plan requires the committee to examine the situation from all points of view, the Special Advisory Committee must investigate the problem in its entirety by taking into consideration all its factors, with special reference to the circumstance that the question of Germany's private indebtedness must duly form the subject of a new settlement before the end of the month of February next, by means of an agreement to be reached between foreign creditors and German debtors.

Present conditions being such that the necessary measures require to be taken with the utmost dispatch, the German Government proposes that the Special Advisory Committee should meet immediately and that it should complete its work as quickly as possible, in order that a Conference of those Governments which are competent to take the decisions then to be reached may thereupon at once be held.

BERLIN, *November 19, 1931.*

ANNEX II

Report of the Subcommittee on Statistics Regarding Interest and Amortization of German Foreign Indebtedness

The German Delegation at the plenary session of the committee has presented estimates of interest on Germany's foreign indebtedness and of amortisation on funded debt. These estimates have evidently been computed with great care. The task assigned to this subcommittee was to examine these computations and to pass judgment upon the degree of their accuracy, or at least upon the extent to which they may be considered as representative.

As a general statement it should be said that all such statistics are to be accepted only with due allowances for differences of opinion regarding classification, etc., for unavoidable duplication, for omissions, and for minor errors of compilation.

The committee was not in a position to check, in detail, the basic figures from which these computations were derived. The figures in question are those presented by the German Delegation to the Advisory Committee showing a total German foreign indebtedness of between 28,500,000,000 and 30,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$6,788,700,000 and \$7,146,000,000) as at the end of July, 1931. A large part of these statistics has been compiled as a result of an inquiry made by the Reichsbank. The results of this enumeration have been examined by the subcommittee with the idea of checking them so far as possible with comparable information in other countries.

In addition to the statistics compiled from the inquiry, some of the figures presented by the German Delegation have been based upon estimates which it is not possible to check with any degree of precision. In the case of some of these estimates, however, the subcommittee makes with all necessary reservations certain tentative suggestions.

A. LONG-TERM DEBT

The long-term debt has been divided into four groups, which are treated separately.

1. GERMAN FOREIGN CURRENCY BONDS ISSUED ABROAD

This group of obligations is probably capable of more exact statistical determination than any other, and without question the statistical basis for computation of interest and amortisation charges is more precise than in the other types of indebtedness. The German Delegation

has tabulated the following three items for the year 1932:

[In millions]

	Reichsmarks	Dollars
(a) Annual interest payments provided in the indenture of the bond.....	398.4	94.9
(b) Annual amortisation charges as and if provided in the indenture of the bond.....	128.8	30.7
(c) Total payments in each year for bonds maturing in that year not retired by means of regular amortization payments.....	110	26.2
In addition the service for interest and amortisation of the so-called Dawes and Young Loans is shown separately from the above-mentioned items for other public and private issues.....	181.2	43.2

These computations were made for each issue in accordance with the amount outstanding at the end of December, 1930, with allowances for amounts retired. The total interest and amortisation charges as thus computed for the year 1932 amount to 818,000,000 reichsmarks (\$194,-847,600).

This estimate is a maximum figure. The following factors would tend to reduce it:

(a) Lower market prices of the bonds permit purchases for amortisation at a smaller outlay than that computed.

(b) Depreciated currencies permit similar reductions in reichsmark interest and amortisation charges on bonds expressed in such currencies.

(c) Previous purchases by residents of Germany of German foreign currency bonds reduce the amounts to be paid outside Germany.

It is difficult to estimate the possible effect of these various factors, but the committee considers that the total figure is susceptible of a maximum reduction of approximately 150,000,000 reichsmarks (\$35,730,000). In this way interest charges would amount to between 420,000,000 reichsmarks (\$100,044,000) and 530,000,000 reichsmarks (\$126,246,000), and amortisation to between 250,000,000 reichsmarks (\$59,550,000) and 290,000,000 reichsmarks (\$69,078,000).

2. LONG-TERM DEBTS NOT ISSUED PUBLICLY

This second category of long-term debts is subdivided into two groups:

(a) Mortgages on real estate, amounting to 715,000,000 reichsmarks (\$170,313,000.)

(b) Long-term advances and open-book accounts of every kind, amounting to 1,748,000,000 reichsmarks (\$416,373,600).

These figures were compiled from the Reichsbank inquiry and it is this category which showed the greatest difference between previous estimates and the new computation of German indebtedness.

For the purpose of estimating the service of these obligations an average interest rate of 8 per cent per annum had been taken in the German estimate for the first group. The obligations are subject to the terms of the recent emergency decree and the rate of interest has been accordingly reduced to 6 per cent. The service as computed is thus lowered by 14,000,000 reichsmarks (\$3,334,800) and fixed at 43,000,000 reichsmarks (\$10,242,600).

For the second group a rate of 6½ per cent was assumed. This rate was not directly affected by the emergency decree and it is too early to know what the ultimate effect may be. The subcommittee has no means of checking these assumed rates of interest. They seem reasonable in view of the prevailing level of interest rates in Germany during the past few years. The figure of 113,000,000 reichsmarks (\$26,916,600) given in the German estimates has accordingly been adopted by the subcommittee.

3. GERMAN INTERNAL BONDS OWNED BY FOREIGNERS

The magnitude of this amount—400,000,000 reichsmarks (\$95,280,000)—was derived by a process of approximation, based upon a previously known figure and a logical inference regarding the influence of subsequent events. There is no way of determining the accuracy of the guess. In any case the amount is small and the interest burden negligible. As a result of the recent decree the German estimate of interest burden may be reduced by 12,000,000 reichsmarks (\$2,858,400) and fixed at 24,000,000 reichsmarks (\$5,716,800).

4. SHARES, PARTICIPATIONS, REAL ESTATE, ETC.

No adequate statistics are available regarding foreign holdings of these types of assets. It has been estimated by the Reich Statistical Office that real estate owned by foreigners may be valued at approximately 2,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$476,400,000). Shares, participations, etc., in German enterprise owned by foreigners have been estimated, on the basis of a partial inquiry, at between 2,500,000,000 reichsmarks (\$595,500,000) and 3,500,000,000 reichsmarks (\$833,700,000).

The yield on real estate has been computed by the Reich Statistical Office at 50,000,000 reichsmarks (\$11,910,000) per annum.

The yield on shares, etc., previously estimated by the Statistical Office for 1930 of 250,000,000 reichsmarks (\$59,550,000) should be considerably reduced in view of the prevail-

ing industrial depression, perhaps to as low a figure as 100,000,000 reichsmarks (\$23,820,000).

B. SHORT-TERM DEBT

The estimates for the service of the short-term debts are perhaps the most difficult on which to pass judgment.

The calculations of interest—709,000,000 to 825,000,000 reichsmarks (\$168,883,800 to \$196,515,000)—presented to the Advisory Committee were based upon the figures for German indebtedness for the end of July. These figures seem capable of reduction. Since July repayments have taken place (a sum of 1,200,000,000 reichsmarks (\$285,840,000) has been given by the German Delegation), and, moreover, there has been a depreciation in certain currencies in which a portion of the debt is expressed. Final figures of the amounts repaid during the period in question are not yet available, and the rates of interest which will be chargeable in the future are, to a large extent, dependent upon the decisions of the present Standstill Committee.

With the material at our disposal and leaving out of account the possible variations in the future rates of interest, the subcommittee consider that a reduction in the total interest of about 100,000,000 reichsmarks (\$23,820,000) to 600,000,000 reichsmarks (\$142,920,000)—725,000,000 reichsmarks (\$172,695,000) seems reasonable.

Summarising, therefore, the results of the subcommittee's deliberations on this subject, and taking into full account all reservations previously made, the gross service of German foreign debt for the year 1932 could be tentatively estimated as follows:

[In millions]

	Reichsmarks	Dollars
A. Long-term debt:		
(1) Foreign currency bonds—		
(a) Amortisation ¹	250—290	60—69
(b) Interest.....	420—530	100—126
	670—820	160—196
(2) Long-term debts not issued publicly.....	156	37
(3) German internal bonds.....	24	6
(4) Shares, participations, real estate, &c.....	150	36
B. Short-term debt.....	600—700	143—167
Total.....	1,600—1,850	381—441

¹ Including an amount of 110,000,000 reichsmarks (\$26,202,000) for payment in full of two loans maturing in 1932.

This report concerns only German payments and does not consider German receipts from interest, etc., on their investments abroad, which will be the subject of a later report.

ANNEX III

Report of the Subcommittee Regarding German Assets Abroad

I

Whereas the first report of the subcommittee related to interest and amortisation payments on the German debt, the present report deals with the foreign investments of Germany and the income which Germany derives from them. For these purposes no direct statistics exist, and, owing to the absolute impossibility of determining exactly the volume of German assets abroad, the subcommittee feels itself obliged to formulate the necessary reservations in regard to the accuracy of the estimates contained in the present report.

The subcommittee, nevertheless, attempted, in the first instance, to form a direct estimate of the volume of these assets but encountered insurmountable obstacles in the almost complete absence of data on which to work. It was compelled to recognise that certain elements are entirely beyond the bounds of its investigations, and that, generally speaking, the figures on which its discussions were based allow of a wide margin of error.

II

The subcommittee, therefore, endeavoured to reach some result by taking as a starting point the increase of 6,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$1,429,200,000) in the volume of Germany's international indebtedness over the estimates furnished in August, 1931, and have tried to determine to what extent a similar figure must appear in the volume of Germany's foreign assets.

III

The new figure of the German debt need not necessarily imply a corresponding increase in German assets abroad.

There are, indeed, certain conjectures that offer a theoretical explanation of the present difference between the balance of indebtedness and the result of the various balances of payments of the previous years. But it is evidently impossible to state in figures, even approximately, the practical consequences of these conjectures.

(1) Previous estimates of Germany's net claim on foreign countries have been computed from a base figure of 2,900,000,000 reichsmarks (\$690,780,000) as at the end of 1923. Assuming that in that year Germany's foreign debt

was in fact greater, this alone would provide an explanation for a portion of the present difference.

(2) Assuming that the statistics of the balance of payments for 1924 to 1930 contain only errors insignificant in amount, but tending in the same direction, a further portion of the difference could also be explained in this way. Obviously, minor errors continuing over a period of years would amount in the aggregate to a substantial total.

Such statistics are always subject to error; for instance, the coefficients of adjustment applied by the Statistische Reichsamt to German foreign trade figures for the years 1924-1927 may not have been quite correct.

(3) Further, the subsequent emigration of Germans, who had already invested their capital abroad during the years under consideration, may create a difference between capital exports as deduced from the balance of payments and the present total of foreign property.

In so far as the difference of 6,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$1,429,200,000) can not be explained by the above-mentioned items, the conclusion seems, of course, that Germany's foreign property must be greater than was assumed in August, 1931. The subcommittee was not, however, in a position to estimate the total amount which should be included under this head.

IV

The subcommittee has, nevertheless, attempted to obtain at least an idea of the magnitude of some part of Germany's foreign property.

(1) So far as Germany's long-term investments are concerned, a total for this item of 5,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$1,191,000,000) has been tentatively suggested. This total, the result of calculations and inquiries by German institutions, may be incomplete. No means exist, indeed, for assessing the full amount of foreign bonds in the hands of German nationals.

Such bonds and shares as are included in the German total have been taken at their nominal value. For real estate, participations and so forth, the value of 1929 has been taken owing to the lack of later information.

(2) The short-term claims of Germany are even more difficult to assess. The lengthy terms which Germany has extended in respect of her exports has resulted in the building up of considerable claims abroad. On the basis of an average monthly exportation of 800,000,000 reichsmarks (\$190,560,000) and average credit terms of three months, these credits

might be estimated to amount to about 2,400,000,000 reichsmarks (\$571,680,000). The subcommittee would, nevertheless, point out that, in view of the fact that the German exporters have been led lately to increase the length of their credits, an average of three months might possibly be too low. For instance, the Russian credits with State guarantee extend up to 12 to 18 months on the average.

(3) At the end of July foreign claims by the Reichsbank and German banks were computed at 1,300,000,000 reichsmarks (\$309,660,000). By November this total had fallen to 1,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$238,200,000). A deduction has, however, to be made from these totals because part of the foreign claims of German banks is already included in the estimate for commodity credits. It has been stated that this deduction should amount to 300,000,000 reichsmarks (\$71,460,000), thus reducing the figures to 1,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$238,200,000) and 700,000,000 reichsmarks (\$166,740,000), respectively.

For the above three items, therefore, aggregate nominal amounts of 8,400,000,000 reichsmarks (\$2,000,880,000) (July) and 8,100,000,000 reichsmarks (\$1,929,420,000) (November) are obtained; but the subcommittee is convinced that, due to the important capital emigration which has taken place recently, these totals must be considerably increased. In the absence of evidence of any kind, it is unable to give an estimate.

It is, accordingly, not possible to provide an estimate for the total property owned by Germany abroad.

V

The subcommittee was also asked to inquire into the amount of interest which Germany might expect to receive during the year 1932. Clearly, this second problem is closely connected with the first and the subcommittee has found it impossible to provide a satisfactory solution.

(1) If an amount of 5,000,000,000 Reichsmarks (\$1,191,000,000) is taken for long-term assets at an average rate of 3-4 per cent, the yield from such investments would amount to from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 reichsmarks (\$35,730,000 to \$47,640,000).

(2) For commodity credits no specific income from interest can be estimated; interest on capital of this kind being generally included in the price of the commodities and so in the balance of trade. Russian credits, however, are an exception to this rule, and the subcom-

mittee has accordingly included an item of about 50,000,000 reichsmarks (\$11,910,000).

(3) For the foreign claims of the Reichsbank and private banks 30,000,000 reichsmarks (\$7,146,000) have been taken as a reasonable figure for interest.

These items together give interest receipts totaling 230,000,000-280,000,000 reichsmarks (\$54,786,000-\$66,696,000).

For the calculation of interest on other German capital, so far as this is not included under the above headings, the subcommittee, as already explained, has no computation of the capital involved on which to base its estimates. Nor is information available as to the rate of interest on this capital or to what extent that interest finds its way to Germany.

The conclusion was finally reached that for 1932 German interest receipts on foreign investments might be put in round figures at between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 reichsmarks (\$71,460,000 and \$95,280,000).

Obviously, the subcommittee is not expected to express an opinion as to future economic conditions or to say what the rates of interest are likely to be in 1932. Conclusions which have been drawn take account of present conditions only, and should be accepted with reserve in view of the prevailing economic instability.

ANNEX IV

Report of the Subcommittee on the German Budget

The subcommittee was appointed to consider, with the assistance of the German experts, the situation of the German budget. The subcommittee, while devoting its attention primarily to the present state of the budget, has not failed to consider the broad lines of the development of the budget in the past, in order to be in a position to understand the causes which have led to the present serious financial difficulties of the German Reich.

In particular, the subcommittee has considered the development of the total expenditure, not only of the Reich, but also of the Federal States and Municipalities, and has paid special attention to the expenditure of these bodies on housing, education, and social welfare.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN GERMANY

In dealing with the development of the total expenditure of German public authorities, the subcommittee was unable to take its inquiries up to the year 1931, since exact

figures are not yet available for the expenditure of the Communes in 1931. The subcommittee noted that the total gross expenditure of German public bodies increased between the financial years 1926 and 1930 from approximately 17,200,000,000 reichsmarks (\$4,097,040,000) to approximately 20,963,000,000 reichsmarks (\$4,993,386,600), an increase of 3,763,000,000 reichsmarks (\$896,346,600). This increase was not spread equally over the intervening years, but was particularly sharp in the year 1928. This was due to the increase of salaries granted to public servants by the law regarding salaries of 1927, which the German experts estimated led to a total annual increase of 1,500,000,000 reichsmarks (\$357,300,000). It was pointed out that, since 1925, there had been a steady increase in the level of wages in Germany from the low point at which they stood after the inflation. No corresponding increase of salaries had taken place, and, therefore, in 1927 the German Government felt itself obliged to adjust salaries to wages, with the result that, generally speaking, the lower classes of officials had their real income restored to approximately the 1913 level, while the higher classes (with certain exceptions) remained well below that level. Now, however, as a result of recent emergency decrees, the increase of salaries made in 1927 has been more than canceled, and salaries will now be on a lower level than they were before the increase.

The remaining principal causes of the increase of 3,700,000,000 reichsmarks (\$881,340,000) are to be found under the heads of "Education," "Social Welfare," "External War Burdens," and "Trade and Commerce." The increase in expenditure on "Education" is principally—though not entirely—due to the higher level of salaries; that in "Social Welfare" to expenditure of unemployment relief, while the increase in expenditure of "Trade and Commerce" represents the assistance which the German Government has found itself forced to give to agriculture, communications, and industry. These items must necessarily be enhanced by the development of the crisis, and will show a further increase in the current year.

No explanation is needed of the increase in external war burdens.

Thus, the following items account, roughly, for the total increase of 3,700,000,000 reichsmarks:

[In millions]		
	Reichs- marks	Dollars
Increased expenditure on salaries since 1927.....	1,500	357
Increased expenditure on unemployment.....	1,000	238
Increased expenditure on external war burdens.....	500	119
Miscellaneous.....	700	167

The subcommittee wishes to draw attention to the fact that of this increase of expenditure of 3,700,000,000 reichsmarks, an amount of 1,600,000,000 reichsmarks (\$381,120,000) is for account of the Reich and 2,100,000,000 reichsmarks (\$500,220,000) for account of the States and Communes.

In connection with the revenue side of the Budget, the subcommittee observes that, during the years 1926–1929, years of industrial and commercial prosperity, the fiscal revenues developed from 11,675,000,000 to 14,298,000,000 reichsmarks (\$2,780,985,000 to \$3,405,783,600), showing a total increase of about 2,600,000,000 reichsmarks (\$619,320,000).

This development during the period of expansion was followed by a drop since 1929–30, which would have been almost as rapid except for the fact that tax increases almost equalling previous reductions were on several occasions introduced.

THE RELATION BETWEEN REICH AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The subcommittee, nevertheless, felt that some part at least of the increase in the total expenditure of public authorities in Germany had arisen from the fact that the financial relations between the Reich, the Federal States and the Communes permitted the latter in particular to embark upon additional activities which were paid for out of the share of taxes levied by the Reich but transferred on a percentage basis to the States and Communes. As the yield of these taxes rose in times of prosperity, money flowed into the coffers of the Communes, and part of their present difficulty is due to the fact that their receipts from these sources have now fallen off, while their expenditure can not be easily or quickly reduced to correspond. The amount of taxes transferred by the Reich in this way to other public authorities rose from 2,620,000,000 reichsmarks (\$624,084,000) in 1926 to a maximum of 3,412,000,000 reichsmarks (\$812,738,400) in 1928, and subsequently declined to 3,050,-

000,000 reichsmarks (\$726,510,000) in 1930 and to 2,321,000,000 reichsmarks (\$552,862,-200) in 1931. This has forced the Communes to radical measures of economy, but even these have not proved wholly sufficient, and some recourse to the funds of the Central Government has been necessary during 1931. An improvement has, however, been effected by the recent emergency decrees of the German Government, under which the municipalities have the power, and, in certain circumstances, the obligation, to levy additional taxes for themselves. These include a poll tax, a local beer tax, and a tax on beverages, the unpopularity of which acts as a powerful further stimulant upon the municipal authorities to effect economies in their budgets.

EDUCATION

As regards expenditure on education, which rose from 2,167,000,000 reichsmarks (\$516,179,-400) (net) in 1926-27 to 2,733,000,000 reichsmarks (\$651,000,600) (net) in 1930-31, the subcommittee took note of the fact that the increase was principally due to the increase in the level of salaries of school teachers, etc. It was, nevertheless, pointed out that expenditure per head on education was considerably above the level of certain countries in Western Europe, although practically equivalent to that in other countries.

The subcommittee was, however, informed that expenditure on education in Germany will show a considerable decrease in the current year as a result of the lowering of salaries and other measures taken by the German authorities.

HOUSING

As regards expenditure on housing, which rose from 861,000,000 reichsmarks (\$205,090,-200) (net) in 1926-27 to 918,000,000 reichsmarks (\$218,667,600) (net) in 1930-31, the subcommittee received an explanation of the system by which funds for housing are provided in Germany from public moneys. The principal source is the tax on house rents, which was created in 1924 after the inflation, during which house property had retained the greater part

of its value while investments expressed in money had been largely rendered worthless.

This tax was devoted partly to the general financial needs of the Federal States and the Communes, and partly to filling up the existing housing shortage. Since different arrangements were made in the various States for carrying out this scheme, no brief statement can be made of the allocation of the tax on house rents, but, roughly speaking, 50 per cent was devoted to housing purposes.

The authorities responsible were in most cases the Communes, who have frequently acted through public utility companies, of which they themselves may be the owners. Generally, mortgages are only granted out of funds arising from the house-rents tax when cover for the total sum required to carry out the building is assured. That is to say, the funds provided by the owner of the building himself and supplemented by a mortgage from a building society are completed by a mortgage granted from the proceeds of the house-rents tax. Strict provisions are laid down as to the type of house which may be built with such funds, and as to the retention of a charge on the site until the mortgage is paid off.

The document circulated by the German Delegation on "German housing during the post-war period" gives in considerable detail the extent of building activity, the method of financing and the amount of public funds involved in such financing. The subcommittee noted that the greater part of the money spent on housing has been raised by taxation. A certain amount of the money spent on housing has, however, been raised by loans, and the document referred to showed that this amounts to approximately 25 per cent of the amount spent by public authorities in the year 1928. This proportion is stated to have been generally applicable, so that it appears that the outstanding liability of public bodies in respect of housing may, for the years 1926-27 to 1930-31, be in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$476,400,000). Out of the total of 306,000 houses erected in the calendar year 1930, 240,000 have been erected with some sort of assistance from public funds.

DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT

In this connection, the German member of the subcommittee supplied the following table showing the development in the last three years of the total debt of all public authorities in the Reich:

[In millions]

Total at—	Reich		Federal States, including Hansa towns	
	Reichsmarks	Dollars	Reichsmarks	Dollars
31. 3. 1928.....	7, 130. 7	1, 698. 5	1, 693. 2	403. 3
31. 3. 1929.....	8, 228. 5	1, 960. 0	2, 201. 4	524. 4
31. 3. 1930.....	9, 623. 6	2, 293. 8	2, 590. 2	617. 0
31. 3. 1931.....	11, 342. 2	2, 701. 7	2, 802. 5	667. 6

Total at—	Communes and associations of communes		Total public administration	
	Reichsmarks	Dollars	Reichsmarks	Dollars
31. 3. 1928.....	5, 774. 7	1, 375. 5	14, 568. 6	3, 477. 4
31. 3. 1929.....	7, 729. 3	1, 841. 1	18, 159. 2	4, 325. 5
31. 3. 1930.....	9, 098. 7	2, 167. 3	21, 318. 5	5, 078. 1
31. 3. 1931.....	9, 934. 2	2, 366. 3	24, 078. 9	5, 735. 6

The increase in the public debt has been less marked in each year since 1928. (Net increase in the three years: 3,600,000,000 reichsmarks (\$857,520,000), 3,200,000,000 reichsmarks (\$762,240,000), and 2,800,000,000 reichsmarks (\$666,960,000).) The credit requirements accumulated after the currency stabilisation were gradually satisfied and certain tasks with high capital requirements devolving upon the public authorities (e. g., construction of dwelling houses) were to some extent accomplished. On the other hand, the ever-growing tension on the credit market since the end of 1929 prevented an expansion of the debt.

Of the total increase of 9,480,000,000 reichsmarks (\$2,258,136,000) in the years 1928 to 1931, more than 2,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$476,400,000) were in respect of claims in the debt register for war damages and Polish indemnities and of Reparation loans of the Reich (two-thirds of Young Loan), which entailed a burden for interest and amortisation but brought no new capital which could be employed.

The subcommittee notes that out of the total increase of debts in the amount of 9,480,000,000 reichsmarks (\$2,258,136,000), 4,160,000,000 reichsmarks (\$990,912,000) were contracted by the municipalities from the end of 1928 down to the end of March, 1931.

	Billions of reichsmarks	Billions of dollars
On Mar. 31, 1931, the debt total was accordingly.....	24. 1	5. 7
Including the following items:		
Old debts and debts incurred or authorised prior to Apr. 1, 1924.....	6. 0	1. 4
Thus leaving a new debt of approximately.....	18. 0	4. 3
Including the following items:		
Dawes and Young loans, claims in the Debt Register in virtue of the final war damage law and the decree on damage incurred in Poland, etc.....	3. 4	. 8
Supply of water, gas, and electricity and transport undertakings.....	2. 8	. 7
Construction of dwelling houses.....	2. 5	. 6
Construction of roads and waterways.....	2. 5	. 6
Productive unemployment relief, construction of hospitals, sanatoria, etc.....	1. 6	. 4

THE BUDGETS FOR 1931 AND 1932

Apart from discussing the points mentioned above, the subcommittee saw little advantage in inquiring at any length into the details of the German budget prior to the year 1930. Not only are these details fully analysed in the reports of the Agent General for Reparation Payments which are familiar to the world, but also the estimates appearing in the German budget are now framed, owing to the crisis and owing to the measures taken by the German Government, under quite different conditions. The figures supplied by the German Delegation show that the effect of the economic crisis quickly showed itself in the revenue receipts of the German budget, and that falling off in revenue became progressively more pronounced until, at the present time, it has assumed catastrophic proportions. This is well indicated by the fact that the yield from the assessed income tax, which in 1929 amounted to 1,440,000,000 reichsmarks (\$343,008,000), will fall in the current year to below 1,000,000,000 reichsmarks (\$238,200,000), while for 1932 it can only be estimated at 700,000,000 reichsmarks (\$166,740,000). This means a decline of over 50 per cent since 1929. Similarly the Corporation Tax, which yielded 560,000,000 reichsmarks (\$133,392,000) in 1929, is estimated to produce only 300,000,000 reichsmarks (\$71,460,000) in 1931, and only 120,000,000 reichsmarks (\$28,584,000) in 1932, representing a decline of nearly 80 per cent. Although the German Government has resorted to a series of emergency measures to increase taxation, they have been entirely unable to produce sufficient revenue to meet normal expenditure, which has, therefore, had to undergo sweeping reductions. So far as the Reich is concerned, expenditure on all objects other than service of the debt, transfers to the Federal States, external war burdens and emergency relief has been reduced from 1929

to 1931 from 4,780,000,000 reichsmarks to 4,150,000,000 reichsmarks (\$1,138,596,000 to \$988,530,000), i. e., a reduction of 13 per cent. Measures similar in character have been taken by the Federal States and by the Communes. The latter have been empowered to make reductions, and in any cases where this power has not been taken advantage of, the competent higher authority steps in to see that the necessary measures are taken. Part of the economies effected have, however, been offset by the increased cost of unemployment relief due to the growth of unemployment in the last two years. It has been possible to effect considerable economies in this sphere by reducing the average monthly benefit paid to the unemployed, which, from a former average of 80.93 reichsmarks (\$19.28) has fallen to 63.86 reichsmarks (\$15.21) in 1931. Expenditure under the emergency relief system, which averaged 71 reichsmarks (\$16.91) a month, has dropped to 60.75 reichsmarks (\$14.47), while welfare relief payable by the Communes—varying according to the locality—may be estimated probably in the neighbourhood of 50 reichsmarks (\$11.91).

In the opinion of the subcommittee the above figures show very clearly the ruthless economy which the falling off in revenue has compelled the German Government to exercise in all classes of its expenditure.

The subcommittee thereafter turned to an examination of the sketch budgets for the years 1931 and 1932 which had been circulated by the German Delegation and explained by Count Schwerin von Krosigk to the main committee. The subcommittee analysed the figures contained in these sketch budgets in some detail.

Taking, first, the sketch budget for 1932 as it has been framed by the German Delegation, and which, at the request of the experts, does not contain any item of expenditure which is or might be the consequence of payment of reparations, the subcommittee noted that the principal measure introduced by the emergency decree of December 8th on the revenue side was an increase in the turnover tax from 0.85 per cent to 2 per cent, i. e., an increase of over 130 per cent. The yield of the tax had, however, been increased only by 100 per cent. The German Finance Ministry had thus allowed for a falling off in the theoretically increased yield of 14 per cent. Since, however, the recent emergency decree also contemplates a general reduction in the price level of 10 per cent, the theoretical reduction in yield may not be much more than 5½ per cent.

The subcommittee then turned to an examination of the estimates of revenue for the fiscal year 1932.

Under full reserve of the difficulty of giving exact estimates in present conditions, the German member of the subcommittee presented certain figures which proved that, against an increase of certain taxes (mainly the increased turnover tax), others showed a decrease in yield which was about equal to the estimated increases.

The subcommittee felt unable, with the knowledge at their disposal, to criticise the estimates prepared by the German taxation experts. Nevertheless, they formed the opinion that the figures before them could not be considered as showing the situation in an unduly pessimistic light. As far as some sources of revenue are concerned, there seems to be even serious reason to fear that the estimated figure will not be reached.

Turning to the estimates of expenditure, the German member of the subcommittee explained that internal war charges would be reduced in 1932 because the recipients of war pensions were fewer in numbers and because, under recent decrees, the rates of payments had been reduced. Expenditure on personnel was reduced as an effect of the new emergency decree. Miscellaneous expenditure maintained the reduction effected for the present year under recent emergency decrees, and it was doubtful whether this hope would be realized even though the fall in prices would give some assistance.

As regards social charges, the German member of the subcommittee referred to the explanations he had already given to the main committee as to the danger of reducing the amounts paid for unemployment and poor relief, and showed that it was incumbent upon the Reich to provide those municipalities which were particularly hard hit by the present crisis with some assistance toward meeting their obligations in this respect. He doubted whether the figure shown in the sketch budget for 1932 would, in fact, be sufficient in view of the continuance of the crisis.

The subcommittee devoted special attention to the item for the public debt. As had been explained in the main committee, the figure of 1,420,000,000 reichsmarks (\$338,244,000) for 1932 contains approximately 870,000,000 reichsmarks (\$207,234,000), which will go in the reduction of debt. Four hundred and twenty million reichsmarks (\$100,044,000) of this represents the legal sinking fund. A further 350,000,000 reichsmarks (\$83,370,000) repre-

sents the amount necessary to cover the deficit remaining from 1930, which had risen solely on the ordinary budget, and in accordance, not only with the Fundamental Budget Law of Germany, but also in accordance with all principles of sound public finance, should be covered without delay. The remaining 100,000,000 reichsmarks (\$23,820,000) is in respect of Treasury bonds maturing in 1932.

It was pointed out to the subcommittee that the repayment of this amount of debt during a year of severe crisis represented a very heavy burden on the German budget. Should these figures be fulfilled, approximately one-half of the floating debt would be repaid and one-eleventh of the total debt of the Reich. While this consideration was fully appreciated by the German member of the subcommittee, he pointed out that the situation of Germany was that the budget had exhausted its last resource; should the estimates of taxation prove optimistic or should expenditure have to be incurred in excess of that shown, the German Government would have no recourse save to call upon the amounts included for the reduction of debt, i. e., to incur a further deficit.

Without expressing a definite opinion as to the figure included in the sketch budget for 1932 for redemption of floating debt, which figure, amounting to 870,000,000 reichsmarks (\$207,234,000), as compared with the total debt of the Reich, seems very considerable, the subcommittee could not but feel, having regard to the alarming increase of the total public debt of Germany shown in the figures given above, that it is vital for the German Government to pursue the firmest possible policy of debt reduction in order that the burden of debt may not become insupportable, and they consider that the German Government would not be justified unless it included in the budget a substantial provision for this purpose.

The subcommittee has not felt it its duty to offer an opinion as to the probability or otherwise of the estimates laid before them with all reserve on behalf of the German Delegation. They consider that the course of the German budget during the last two years has shown how the progressive deterioration in the economic life of Germany has led in due course to a falling off in revenue, which has in time become catastrophic. The subcommittee has no opinion as to the probability or otherwise of an early reversal of the present downward movement in business activity, not only in Germany, but in the whole world. They wish to do no more than point out that, unless this movement is reversed, there can be no

hope of recovery in the budget situation, and that, even if a speedy reversal should take place, it must be some time before the budget will benefit therefrom and return once more to a sound basis.

ANNEX V

Report of the Subcommittee on the Reichsbahn

The subcommittee has examined the position of the German Railway Company, as shown by the information furnished by the German Delegation. During the years 1925 to 1930 the operating receipts and payments of the Reichsbahn were as follows:

[In millions]

	1925		1926		1927	
	Reichsmarks	Dollars	Reichsmarks	Dollars	Reichsmarks	Dollars
Receipts.....	4, 669	1, 112	4, 540	1, 081	5, 039	1, 200
Payments.....	3, 974	947	3, 680	877	4, 158	990
Excess of receipts over payments.....	694	165	860	205	880	210
Working coefficient.....	85.1	85.1	81.0	81.0	82.5	82.5
	1928		1929		1930	
	Reichsmarks	Dollars	Reichsmarks	Dollars	Reichsmarks	Dollars
Receipts.....	5, 159	1, 229	5, 353	1, 275	4, 570	1, 089
Payments.....	4, 294	1, 023	4, 493	1, 070	4, 090	974
Excess of receipts over payments.....	864	206	860	205	480	114
Working coefficient.....	83.2	83.2	83.9	83.9	89.5	89.5

The above comparison shows that, after payments had been met, operating receipts in each of the years from 1925 to 1929 left a surplus well in excess of the reparation tax of 660,000,000 reichsmarks (\$157,212,000). The average amount of the surplus was 833,000,000 reichsmarks (\$198,420,600). During the period in question receipts rose progressively from 4,669,000,000 reichsmarks (\$1,112,155,800) to 5,353,000,000 reichsmarks (\$1,275,084,600), representing an average increase of 171,000,000 reichsmarks (\$40,732,200), or 3.5 per cent per annum.

During 1930 the world economic crisis found expression in a marked decline in traffic and in receipts, which fell 5.5 per cent in the case of passenger traffic and 18 per cent in the case of goods traffic, the total drop being 783,000,000 reichsmarks (\$186,510,600), or 14.6 per cent. Operating payments were energetically curtailed and were reduced by 403,000,000 reichs-

marks (\$95,994,600). The surplus of receipts over payments nevertheless fell to 480,000,000 reichsmarks (\$114,336,000), being thus 180,000,000 reichsmarks (\$42,876,000) short of the sum required to cover the reparation tax.

In 1931 the economic crisis has become still more intense and receipts are expected to fall to 3,860,000,000 reichsmarks (\$919,452,000), being a further diminution of 710,000,000 reichsmarks (\$169,122,000), or 15.8 per cent. By comparison with 1929, therefore, the decline in receipts in 1931 will probably aggregate 1,500,000,000 reichsmarks (\$357,300,000), or 28 per cent. In view of this marked drop in traffic, the Reichsbahn has naturally had to reduce expenditure in every possible way. Its representatives have explained that the economies realized in 1931 are estimated at 18 per cent of the expenditure total. They relate both to the programme of works and new orders and to the expenditure on personnel. The staff has been reduced by 30,000 in 1931 as compared with 1930. To-day it numbers 6 per cent less than before the war and 42 per cent less than in 1919, when the personnel total was, it is true, unduly inflated.

In short, operating receipts in 1931 are estimated at 3,860,000,000 reichsmarks (\$919,452,000) and payments at 3,682,000,000 reichsmarks (\$877,052,400), leaving a surplus of receipts over payments in the amount of 178,000,000 reichsmarks (\$42,399,600).

The reparation payments of the company have been influenced as follows by the putting into force of the Hoover Plan on July 1 last.

The company paid the annual tax during the first half of the year, making 330,000,000 reichsmarks (\$78,606,000). Since then, the Hoover Plan, while considerably easing the cash position of the Reichsbahn, has not released it from its reparation charges. In application of the Plan, the Reich pays 51,000,000 reichsmarks (\$12,148,200) to the Bank for International Settlements on the 15th of each month. On the same date the bank pays a sum of approximately 45,000,000 reichsmarks (\$10,719,000) to the Reichsbahn. In exchange, the Reichsbahn has to hand over certificates of indebtedness by which it undertakes to repay the loan in ten equal annuities, as from July 1, 1933. The company does not retain the counter-value of the 45,000,000 reichsmarks, but refunds them immediately, without counterpart, to the Reich.

For the recording of these transactions, the company charges to its operating account the monthly instalment of 45,000,000 reichsmarks plus a payment of 70,000,000 reichsmarks

(\$16,674,000) for the year, or 35,000,000 reichsmarks (\$8,337,000) for the second half of 1931, which sum is paid to the Reich as a contribution to reparation payments. In 1931 the company will debit its operating account in respect of reparation charges with a total of $330,000,000 + 270,000,000 + 35,000,000 = 635,000,000$ reichsmarks (\$78,606,000 + \$64,314,000 + \$8,337,000 = \$151,257,000).

On the other hand, the company benefits by the amount of the B. I. S. loans which strengthen its cash position and will amount to 270,000,000 reichsmarks (\$64,314,000) in 1931 and a corresponding total for the first half of 1932. Allowing for the company's contribution of 635,000,000 reichsmarks (\$151,257,000) to reparation payments in 1931, it would appear that the surplus of operating receipts over operating payments in the amount of 178,000,000 reichsmarks (\$42,399,600) will leave a deficiency of 456,000,000 reichsmarks (\$108,619,200). Allowing further for the preference share dividend, the service of new debts and the writing off of the concession, the deficiency is brought up to 567,000,000 reichsmarks (\$135,059,400). In order to cover this deficit, it will be necessary to draw upon the whole of the legal reserve (450,000,000 reichsmarks (\$107,190,000)) and upon the dividend reserve (76,000,000 reichsmarks (\$18,103,200)), after which an uncovered balance of 42,000,000 reichsmarks (\$10,004,400) will still remain.

For 1932 the company expects a further drop of 310,000,000 reichsmarks (\$73,842,000) in receipts, which are estimated at only 3,550,000,000 reichsmarks (\$845,610,000). As the Government of the Reich is at present endeavouring to obtain a general lowering of prices, in conformity with the Emergency Decree of December 8th last, the company desired to support the initiative thus taken by deciding to reduce goods tariffs by some 300,000,000 reichsmarks (\$71,460,000) per annum, or 13 per cent. The reductions apply in part as from December 16, 1931. It must be observed that the measure in question is a very daring venture, the object of which is to help bring about a general economic revival. A reduction of transport tariffs in this way is quite exceptional under present circumstances, when the railways of many countries are demanding the increases in rates which are required in order to balance their budgets.

On the other hand, the Reichsbahn anticipates that cuts in wages and in the price of materials will entail a reduction in its expenditure, which is put at 200,000,000 reichsmarks (\$47,640,000) for the personnel alone. In the aggregate, the company estimates its operating

expenditure for 1932 at 3,298,000,000 reichsmarks (\$785,583,600). The surplus of receipts over payments would then be 252,000,000 reichsmarks (\$60,026,400). Allowing during the first half year only for the reparation contribution amounting, as explained above, to 305,000,000 reichsmarks (\$72,651,000), there remains a deficiency of 53,000,000 reichsmarks (\$12,624,600) without provision for any reparation payment in the second half of 1932. It must also be noted that the 270,000,000 reichsmarks (\$64,314,000) are returned to the company by the B.I.S. in the form of a loan repayable in ten years.

In order to reply to a question asked in committee, we give below a comparison of the working coefficients obtained during the last few years and in 1913 by the Reichsbahn and some other railway administrations. These coefficients represent, of course, the percentage of receipts which is devoted to operating payments, the surplus being available as cover for capital charges.

WORKING COEFFICIENTS

	1913	1929	1930
Germany.....	72.1	83.9	89.5
Belgium.....	72.0	86.5	90.9
Italy.....	96.0	87.2	88.7
France.....	65.0	78.7	88.3
Great Britain.....	63.5	78.4	80.8

This table shows that the working coefficients of the Reichsbahn and of the other railways have varied from year to year under very comparable conditions.

CAPITAL CHARGES

According to the position as worked out for the end of 1931, the total financial commitments, capital and loans, of the German Railway Company amount to 2,500,000,000 reichsmarks (\$595,500,000) in round figures. Among the principal items in this total are the preference shares issued for the present to an amount of 1,081,000,000 reichsmarks (\$257,494,200) and the Young Loan at present totalling 288,500,000 reichsmarks (\$68,720,700); there is further included the whole of the loan of 540,000,000 reichsmarks (\$128,628,000) granted to the company by the B. I. S., to which reference has already been made.

CONCLUSIONS

After examining the figures furnished by the German Delegation, which have been sum-

marised above, the subcommittee has reached the following conclusions:

The results obtained by the Reichsbahn may be classified under three heads, according to the periods to which they relate: the years 1925 to 1929, the years 1930 and 1931, and the year 1932. The figures for 1925 to 1929 show that during this period the annual average excess of operating receipts over payments amounted to 833,000,000 reichsmarks (\$198,420,600), thus enabling the Reichsbahn to meet the contribution of 660,000,000 reichsmarks (\$157,212,000) for which it is liable.

It might be argued that, from the standpoint of the Reichsbahn, these years were not entirely normal, since writings off and replacements were not carried beyond a certain limit, precisely with a view to enabling the Reichsbahn to make its contribution. But it should be noted in this connection that earnings were well in excess of the contribution, and further that the working coefficient, thanks to which the earnings were obtained, varied during the years in question between 81 and 85 per cent, a figure comparable with that of the principal railway systems during the same period.

In 1930, under the influence of the world economic crisis, receipts dropped by 14.6 per cent. The operating surplus fell to 480,000,000 reichsmarks (\$114,336,000). To meet its reparation and other annual charges the company was obliged to draw upon the balance brought forward from the previous account. In that year the working coefficient rose to 89.5 per cent, and a similar increase is to be noted in the coefficients of other countries.

In 1931 the economic crisis became still more acute. The decline of receipts in two years amounts to 1,500,000,000 reichsmarks (\$357,300,000), or 28 per cent. To meet its charges the company is compelled to have recourse to its reserves. It must be pointed out that these charges include the reparation payments, which, in conformity with the Hoover Plan and the London Protocol, are in fact returned to the company in the form of loans repayable in ten years as from 1933.

It appears that in 1932—after allowing for the decline of receipts and payments which is likely to arise from the general crisis and the measures recently enacted in Germany for the lowering of tariffs and expenditure—it will not be possible to balance the company's budget.

What will the position of the Reichsbahn be in 1932 and in subsequent years? The question was not submitted to the committee, which would in any case have been unable to find the answer. Obviously, the financial

results will depend upon the development of the economic crisis, its duration and intensity, and also upon the measures which the company elects to adopt in respect of tariffs and expenditure. In Germany, as in other countries, experience has shown how sensitive the budgets of the railways are to changes in the general economic situation, the marked recovery in Germany in 1925 being a characteristic example.

Nevertheless, the figures cited above, together with the facts ascertained and the com-

parisons made by the experts, would appear to us to suggest that, once Germany and the world at large have recovered their balance and returned to something like the economic conditions which we are accustomed to regard as normal, the Reichsbahn (fundamentally a sound undertaking) will be able in future years if managed on a commercial basis to yield a net operating surplus comparable with that earned by other big foreign railway systems.

CONFERENCE OF SOUTH AMERICAN CENTRAL BANKS

A conference of delegates¹ of the central banks of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru convened on December 2, 1931, at Lima, Peru, to consider the common problems of those institutions during the present period of economic depression. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York received and accepted an invitation to be represented at this conference and named as its representatives Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, of Princeton University, Allan Sproul, assistant deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Eric F. Lamb, of its foreign department. While these representatives took part in the discussions of the conference, they did not participate as voting members in its organization or in the adoption of resolutions drafted by it. The conference adjourned on December 12.

An official statement of the questions considered by the conference and of the action which it took with respect to these questions follows:

CONFERENCE OF SOUTH AMERICAN CENTRAL BANKS, LIMA, PERU, DECEMBER 2 TO 12, 1931

I

A. TO CONSIDER THE CASE OF BOLIVIA, WHICH HAS LINKED ITS CURRENCY "DE FACTO" TO THE POUND STERLING

Since it is not advisable that the monetary unit of an American republic be linked absolutely to that of another country, regardless of how great its economic and political importance may be, and even though a situation such as that described, where exchange was linked to the pound sterling in order to prevent the damaging or wiping out of the export trade, is comprehensible, the conference deems that such a state of affairs should hold only temporarily, it being essential to establish monetary stability through a return to the gold standard.

B. TO CONSIDER THE SITUATION WHEREIN ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES NECESSITATE THE SUSPENSION OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE AND TO SUGGEST HOW GREATER ILLS MAY BE AVOIDED

Without prejudice to other steps conducive to reestablishing confidence and equilibrium, the committee recommends the following measures, which are advisable not only for the case in question, but also for avoiding inconvertibility, the dangers of which are too well known to be enumerated here.

1. As the amount of the circulating medium is a fundamental factor in the value of money, it is of paramount importance—

(a) That budgetary equilibrium be assured so that the Government may not find itself obliged to have recourse to the central bank, seeking credits which bring about inflation of the note circulation.

(b) That the regulation of the circulating medium be left exclusively in the hands of the central bank, by means of the discount and rediscount of paper which arises from agricultural, industrial, and commercial transactions in accordance with the terms specifically provided for in the organic laws of the central banks.

It is also recommended that the central banks make use of open-market operations, when possible, as a means of aiding in the regulation of the amount of money in circulation.

2. As a lack of equilibrium in the international balance of payments, with the incidence against a particular country over a long period, inevitably causes heavy exports of gold, the conference recommends that a policy of defense of the national economy be adopted to correct such a situation.

C. TO CONSIDER THE RESULTS OF THE CONTROL OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Resolution approved by the delegations from Colombia, Bolivia, and Chile.—The results of exchange control which have been brought to the attention of the committee are not ample enough to permit the conference to draw a defi-

¹ A full list of the delegates to the conference is given on page 49.

nite conclusion, there being both favorable and unfavorable aspects to be found. In any case, the most prudent course is deemed to be, not to employ exchange control except under grave circumstances and as a temporary expedient, according to the particular conditions in each country.

Resolution approved by the delegations from Ecuador and Peru.—In taking up this matter, the conference has tried to keep in mind, above all, the fundamental factors determining exchange rates. Having these in mind, the conference deems that any measure which does not tend to remove these fundamental causes is merely expressive of a vain effort to control external manifestation of such causes.

Considering, therefore, that the definite breakdown of a currency is the result of prime forces of which the rate of exchange is only an index, the conference does not recommend the adoption of measures of artificial control because they only affect the external aspect of the phenomenon which it is desired to dominate, without affecting the basic causes, the true origin of which is the real value of the currency unit relative to other currencies.

The conference deems, moreover, that such measures create a psychological atmosphere adverse to the maintenance of stability, for which reason, the establishment of control indicates that the currency is in imminent danger.

When the fundamental factors which bring about the crisis condition are overlooked, the problem can not be solved, because if the lack of positive equilibrium in the balance of payments is due to the high level of prices and costs of production in the country whose currency is in danger in relation to those of other countries, exports which are affected by these conditions and imports which increase as a result of them continue to aggravate the condition of disequilibrium. In this connection, the conference recommends that the central banks make free use of the discount rate as an efficacious means of controlling the money market, thus influencing favorably the true causes affecting the internal value of the currency and consequently its international value.

The study of past experiences with exchange control strengthens the views of the conference in this matter. The manifest impossibility of an effective control of all foreign drafts brings in its train the development of an outside exchange market, supported by those who try to evade the regulations governing both sales and purchases of exchange. The privileged situation in which the unscrupulous place themselves

to the disadvantage of those who obey the law, and the arbitrary nature of any attempt aimed at rationing the supply of foreign exchange when it is insufficient, are facts which tend to weaken the position of the most carefully erected exchange control organization. In formulating these views, the conference wishes it clearly established that it is not passing any judgment whatever on such control measures as may be in force at present in various countries, and which without doubt, owe their origin to the temporarily severe character of the crisis which it is attempted to correct and to the influence of special circumstances.

AMPLIFICATION FORMULATED BY THE COLOMBIAN DELEGATION FOR SUBJECT NO. 1C

Regarding exchange control.—In the crisis which is disturbing the national economy of all countries at the present time, the lack of equilibrium in the balance of international payments stands as one of the principal causes. In Colombia, in order to reestablish equilibrium, emergency measures have been taken which may reduce imports and tend to increase exports, thus defending gold reserves, upholding the prestige of the Bank of the Republic, and maintaining monetary stability in so far as possible. One of these emergency measures has been the establishment of exchange control, employed in some countries together with other measures of a similar nature. Control of gold exports was used in Colombia with very good success in 1920 and now it is being used in a more extensive way for the purpose, among others, of reducing imports and expenditures of Colombians abroad, and in order to retain gold within the country to the greatest extent possible during the period in which equilibrium in the balance of payment is being reestablished. Up to now results have been satisfactory but a recommendation in general terms endorsing the application of exchange control could not be made without studying the particular conditions in each country, as well as the objects in view, which might justify it.

II

TO CONSIDER HOW THE LEGAL RESERVE AND THE GOLD RESERVES OF THE CENTRAL BANKS CAN BE CONSTITUTED, AS WELL AS THE MONEY MARKETS IN WHICH THEY CAN BE PLACED

The legal reserve of the central banks could well include, in addition to the types of reserve now mentioned in their organic laws, accredited bankers' acceptances with not over ninety

days to run, which are easily negotiable in markets of gold standard countries, this class of reserve not to exceed 40 per cent of the total normal reserve of the bank.

As to the financial centers in which the gold reserves of the central banks must be placed, preference should be given to those centers whose monetary systems are on the gold standard and which offer effective assurance of payment at any time, in gold, of the deposits which may be placed there.

III

TO CONSIDER THE POSITION OF CENTRAL BANKS WHICH HAD RESERVES DEPOSITED IN LONDON IN POUNDS STERLING, AND THE SAFEGUARDS WHICH IT IS ADVISABLE TO ADOPT FOR THE FUTURE

Since the maintenance of parity between the circulating medium and the gold unit of value is the chief function of a central bank's gold reserves in a gold standard country, and since this function is performed principally by adjusting the supply of the circulating medium to the variable demands of trade, and through the interconvertibility of the bank's notes and deposits with gold within the country or with gold exchange in foreign financial centers, a central bank's legal reserves should at all times consist of gold coin, gold bars, or foreign credits convertible into gold on demand practically at gold parities. Demand obligations of central banks which are payable in gold or its equivalent should be supported by assets quickly realizable in gold without appreciable discount. To the end that central banks may maintain this position, the conference would recommend that any central bank holding a part of its legal reserves in the form of deposits or other credits in any country that suspends the gold standard, should at the earliest possible time after said suspension, convert these reserves into gold or its equivalent, taking the loss which may ensue and reestablishing its reserves completely on a gold basis.

For the purpose of giving greater security to deposits which the central banks may place abroad to utilize as support for their currencies, the conference would recommend that steps be taken to obtain from the countries where it is permitted the banks to make these deposits assurance that they will be returned at any time, without any restriction, and at the same gold parity in which they were made.

IV

STUDY OF THE REFORMS WHICH MIGHT BE ADVISABLE IN THE ORGANIC LAWS OF THE CENTRAL BANKS WITH RESPECT TO LOANS AND REDISCOUNTS

The credit function is so intimately linked with the regulation of the circulating medium and, therefore, with monetary stability that it must not be exercised without keeping in mind the disastrous consequences which may result if the central banks do not keep their policy in line with basic principles.

Severe criticism of the policy of the central banks is frequently heard, holding the latter responsible for aggravating the depression in their respective countries through severe restriction of credit, and hence the public clamor is for amplifying credit in accordance with demands, it being alleged that to augment the note circulation would relieve the economic situation.

The conference is of the opinion that the policy thus far followed by the central banks has been in conformity with the clear precepts of their organic laws and of the careful rules which govern banks of issue wherever they are established. There are no grounds for the criticism referred to above. It is necessary, therefore, to state emphatically once more that the central banks were not created as a substitute for commercial banks and can not be regarded as a source of panaceas for economic ills which are subject to a slow and painful process of recovery. Central banks complement and assist the commercial banks which furnish credit to productive and commercial enterprises for current needs. Central banks must not in any way supply capital on a permanent basis either to member banks or to the public, which may lack it for the conduct of their business. However, in view of what has been observed, the conference feels that the legal dispositions which govern the central banks at the present time should be broadened slightly, as follows:

1. By extending the maximum period for current operations to 120 days.
2. By increasing the credit limits fixed for commercial banks and for the public, stipulated in the organic laws of certain countries, by not taking into account in such limits obligations secured by agricultural and livestock products and raw materials, which have as sufficient guaranty the goods themselves and the signature of the debtor. However, the total amount of these operations should be limited in accordance with the capital and surplus of each central bank as stipulated by their respective organic laws.

3. By granting to member banks, in especially urgent cases, the privilege of rediscounting promissory notes and other documents secured by shares, bonds, or mortgage bonds which are easily negotiable, even when quoted below par, but only for an amount over and above the normal limits fixed by law, of not over 20 per cent of the capital and surplus of each member bank, it being understood that the total of this class of investments shall not exceed 20 per cent of the capital and surplus of the central bank. In all cases it should be stipulated that this aid will only be given after an inspection of the member bank soliciting assistance has been effected, which inspection reveals that the bank in question is solvent, and at the same time reveals the patent necessity for this form of credit.

4. If it should be necessary, in any country, to amplify credit operations, the conference would recommend that the system of bankers' acceptances be established, regulated by terms and conditions similar to those of the Federal Reserve System. At the same time, it is deemed advisable that the central banks look to the creation of a market for bankers' acceptances in their respective countries.

5. By establishing more favorable interest rates for the discount or rediscount of trade and bankers' acceptances, for the purpose of encouraging the wider use of these types of instruments in preference to promissory notes.

6. In cases where the central banks, by reason of their constitution, have to incorporate in their assets long-term investments of slow realization, it is advisable to separate the total of such accounts from their other assets and place it with any other organization or bank, the purpose and functions of which are compatible with such investments.

7. Considering that the investments of a central bank must be maintained at all times wholly in a state of liquidity and that, therefore, the provision of permanent capital or long-term credits is entirely opposed to its purposes, the conference would recommend that new credits should not be extended to those commercial banks which, during an agreed-upon period of time, have continuously made use of the rediscount privilege at the central bank. For this purpose a minimum period should be established for determining whether the use of the (central banks') facilities has been continuous or not. Operations with the public should be handled similarly by those central banks which are accustomed to effect them.

However, in cases of urgent necessity it is recommended that requests for credit on the part of a member bank which has not been out of debt during the previous calendar year be attended to in any event after the soliciting bank has agreed to submit to an inspection by the central bank, for the purpose of establishing beforehand its solvency and liquidity, the examination to show that the member bank's operations are conducted with its own resources and to establish the urgent need for assistance.

V

TO STUDY THE ADVISABILITY OF CREATING SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL CREDIT FOR CENTRAL BANKS

Considering that only in special circumstances is it appropriate for central banks to

make use of credits, and keeping in mind also that recent experiences have indicated that even in circumstances considered up to now as appropriate, such credits can not always achieve the purpose for which they are obtained, the conference deems that it would not be prudent on the part of the central banks to attempt to obtain credits unless sought with the assurance that they are to be employed in liquidable short-term operations and that they can be repaid in the currency of the lending country.

However, it is recognized that there are times of emergency in which, due to a sudden and temporary reduction in its reserves, a central bank may find it necessary and desirable to obtain credits abroad. These credits ordinarily could be obtained in the usual manner in the money market, but in some cases it is believed that the purpose of reestablishing confidence can be fulfilled better by means of a credit obtained through a foreign central bank. The conference is of the opinion, therefore, that the possibility of entering into negotiations for obtaining such credits deserves the attention of the central banks of these and other countries, and of the Bank for International Settlements, for the purpose of furthering the cause of central bank cooperation and international monetary stability, which institutions of this class should foster.

(VI omitted by vote of conference.)

VII

TO CONSIDER THE DESIRABILITY OF MAINTAINING AT ALL TIMES BUDGETARY EQUILIBRIUM IN ORDER THAT THE GOVERNMENT MAY NOT FIND IT NECESSARY TO SEEK CREDITS THROUGH RECOURSE TO THE CENTRAL BANKS, A DEVELOPMENT WHICH USUALLY RESULTS IN INFLATION OF THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM

The quantity of the circulating medium being the fundamental factor in the value of a currency and keeping in mind that lack of equilibrium between fiscal receipts and expenditures produces deficits which could occasion demands for credit of various kinds at the central bank, resulting in inflation of the circulating medium, the conference considers it its duty to recommend once more to the authorities of Government the necessity for maintaining at all times this equilibrium without which it is impossible to follow a sound financial and monetary policy.

VIII AND IX

TO CONSIDER THE PROBLEM OF EXTERNAL DEBTS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE STABILITY OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

Service on external debts is not only an expense affecting public finance but is also an obligation which affects international exchanges.

The situation brought about by the diminution of fiscal receipts as a consequence of the present crisis and, on the other hand, the lack of equilibrium in the balance of international payments produced by the decline in the value of exports explains in large part the difficulty of meeting the service on the external public debt, in so far as those countries are concerned which can not pay these services without compromising the stability of their exchanges.

The conference confines itself to placing these facts on record, at the same time expressing the hope that the reestablishment of normal conditions will permit the realization of new and satisfactory settlements.

X AND XI

X. TO CONSIDER THE NEED FOR RECOMMENDING TO THE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES THAT, BY MEANS OF SUITABLE LEGISLATION, GUARANTIES MAY BE GIVEN TO THE BANKING COMMUNITY, SO AS TO PREVENT LOWERING THE PRESTIGE OF THE CREDIT FUNCTION; AND IN PARTICULAR, THAT EFFECTIVE GUARANTIES BE PROVIDED FOR THE EXCLUSION OF ANY POLITICAL INTERFERENCE WITH CENTRAL BANK POLICY

XI. TO CONSIDER THE MOST EFFICIENT MANNER OF PROVIDING GUARANTIES TO PRIVATE CAPITAL IN ORDER TO PREVENT ITS LEAVING THE COUNTRY

1. Capital and credit, being fundamental factors in the economic life of nations, should always be fully and amply guaranteed by governments in order to encourage the fullest development of economic activity. The conference deems it advisable, therefore, that capital should not be weighed down with taxes and that at all times it should be guarded by vigilant and energetic legislation which assures an attitude of respect on the part of the governments toward their contractual obligations and the punctual fulfillment on the part of corporations and individuals of their obliga-

tions, without legal hindrances which disturb the development of credit and banking functions.

2. Obviously there must always be for the common good perfect harmony between the fiscal policy and banking policy. There should be clearly established within this concept the necessity for absolute independence of the central banks from any intervention by partisan politics and from any influence on the part of the government or of its officials beyond the scope of their usual powers.

3. As the functions of control and inspection with which the laws endow the superintendents of banks are delicate in the extreme, given the fact that in these laws lies the confidence of the public with respect to the solvency of the credit institutions, the legality and quality of their investments, the amount and type of their reserves, the management of their business, the origin of their directors, etc., the conference would recommend particularly that for the efficient discharge of these functions, those intrusted with their performance should, in all cases, insist on the strict application of the law, free of any outside influence whatever which might cause them to swerve from their proper mission.

XII

CREATION OF INTERNATIONAL SOURCES OF CREDIT SPECIFICALLY FOR PRODUCTIVE PURPOSES

The conference recognizes the need of these countries for foreign credits for productive purposes, with maturities which fall between those of short-term credits, granted by commercial banks, and those credits with longer maturities, provided by world capital markets.

The conference deems also that the granting of such intermediate credits for productive purposes, especially for the financing of exportable products, should constitute a useful and constructive part of any plan for aiding these debtor countries in fulfillment of their international financial obligations.

Therefore, the conference would recommend to the central banks that they cooperate in the study of new mechanisms for providing intermediate credits, for productive purposes, with maturities of from one to three years; and in stimulating the centralization and mobilization of the demand for such credits in the borrowing countries and the mobilization of the supply of such credit in the lending countries.

XIII

TO STUDY THE POLICY WHICH THE CENTRAL BANKS SHOULD ADOPT WITH RESPECT TO THEIR DIVIDENDS IN TIMES OF CRISIS OR IN OTHER PERIODS IN WHICH PROFITS ARE MUCH REDUCED OR NONEXISTENT

In view of the prime importance to a central bank of constantly maintaining itself in a strong position, in order to carry out effectively its functions and maintain the full confidence of the public, given that it is the source of the circulating medium and that it is the depository of the gold reserves of the country, the conference deems it advisable that a central bank should always observe a very cautious dividend policy. Thus the central bank must not pay dividends except when its profits permit it to do so, after all losses, administrative expenses, and necessary transfers to reserves have been made. A central bank should not impair its capital or the necessary reserve accumulations in order to meet the payment of ordinary dividends or of contingent accumulated dividends, the payment of which may have been deferred. Every central bank should always be administered first for the public interest, with the payment of dividends a secondary consideration.

However, the conference recognizes that it is desirable for central banks to maintain, in so far as possible, a uniform dividend rate. To this end, it would be recommended that they adopt the policy of segregating a prudent sum from profits in order to create a special reserve which shall be left to accumulate for use over short periods of time (say a year or less) in order to maintain dividends during times when profits are temporarily very low, thus justifying the payment of the usual dividend at such times.

XIV

PERFECTING THE GOLD STANDARD

Inasmuch as one of the greatest economic problems before the world to-day is the problem of obtaining a monetary medium that is reasonably stable in value, and inasmuch as the best prospect for obtaining such a monetary medium appears at the present time to be in the world-wide adoption of the gold standard—which is still considered as the most practicable despite its recognized deficiencies—this conference looks with favor on all reasonable efforts on the part of the central banks of the world and of the Bank for International Settlements to cooperate in the work of perfecting the gold standard and of making it a more stable standard or measure of value.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE ON MOTION OF THE PERUVIAN DELEGATION

Interpreting and amplifying the original idea contained in the note in which the Central Bank of Bolivia proposed holding this conference, the Peruvian delegation has the honor to submit for consideration the motion that relations of a permanent character be initiated and established among all the central banking institutions of issue and rediscount in America, and to this end suggests:

1. That a communication containing an account of the work and conclusions of this conference be sent to all the central banking institutions of issue and rediscount in America;

2. That by means of correspondence regarding matters of common interest, as well as by means of the exchange of publications, such as laws, decrees, etc., permanent and cordial relations among all the central banking institutions of issue and rediscount in America, be intensified;

3. That the other central banking institutions of issue and rediscount in America be invited, in the name of the central banks here represented, to another conference, which, without now fixing the date, will be held sometime during 1933, subject to the approval of the institutions which are to be invited; the place where the conference shall be held to be decided by agreement of all institutions invited, and the secretaryship and the preparations for the conference to be left in charge of the central bank of the country where the present conference was held;

4. That a communication containing the results of the work and the conclusions of this conference be sent to the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, for the purpose of bringing about a more intense and wider collaboration among all central banking institutions of issue and rediscount.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE ON MOTION OF THE ECUADOREAN DELEGATION AND THE CHILEAN DELEGATION

The delegations which, due to the initiative of the Central Bank of Bolivia, have gathered together in Lima at the conference of South American central banks, are in duty bound to express their profound appreciation to the Central Reserve Bank of Peru for the courtesy and hospitality extended to the delegations, for the many facilities placed at their disposal, and for its intelligent and enthusiastic cooperation in the completion of a comprehensive and cooperative labor by the South American central banking institutions.

The conference deems it its duty, as well, to extend a vote of thanks to Professor Kemmerer and to the other delegates of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for their aid in the work carried out by this conference, recommending to them at the same time that, because of the international scope of the conference's findings, they make public its decisions and the spirit which dictated them.

List of Delegates at the Conference of Representatives of Central Banks in Lima, December 2, 1932.

BANCO CENTRAL DE BOLIVIA

Mr. ISMAEL MONTES, ex-President of Republic and now President of the Banco Central de Bolivia.
Mr. CARLOS VÍCTOR ARAMAYO, director of Banco Central de Bolivia.
Mr. ALBERTO PALACIOS, general manager, id.
Mr. CARLOS GUACHALLA, manager foreign department, id.

BANCO DE LA REPUBLICA, COLOMBIA

Mr. POMPONIO GUZMÁN, former Minister of Finance and of Public Relations.
Mr. V. A. DENYER, manager of Barranquilla Branch of Bank of the Republic.

BANCO CENTRAL DE CHILE

Mr. GUILLERMO SUBERCASEAUX PÉREZ, director of Banco Central de Chile.
Mr. GUILLERMO SUBERCASEAUX RIVAS, delegate, id.
Mr. MIGUEL COVARRUBIAS, delegate, id.
Mr. WALTER VAN DEUSEN, technical adviser to the delegation.

BANCO CENTRAL DEL ECUADOR

Mr. ENRIQUE CUEVA, president of Banco Central del Ecuador.
Mr. ESTEBAN CARBO, manager of Guayaquil Branch.

BANCO CENTRAL DE RESERVA DEL PERU

Dr. MANUEL AUGUSTO OLACHEA, president of Banco Central de Reserva del Peru.
Mr. PEDRO G. BELTRÁN, vice president, id.
Dr. LUIS ALAYZA y PAZ SOLDÁN, director.
Mr. MANUEL IRIGOYEN, director,
Mr. CARLOS E. B. LEDGARD, director.
Mr. AUGUSTO N. WIESE, director.

Representatives of Federal Reserve Bank of New York Attending the Conference

Prof. E. W. KEMMERER, of Princeton University.
Mr. ALLAN SPROUL, assistant deputy governor.
Mr. ERIC F. LAMB, adviser in Latin American affairs.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK OF JAVA

The annual report of the president of the Java Bank for the year ended March 31, 1931, was presented to the general meeting of shareholders on July 9, 1931. Sections of the report are given herewith.¹

Developments in the Netherland East Indies during the first few months after the outbreak of the crisis in October, 1929, have already been dealt with in the previous report. The influence of the steady price decline resulting from the crisis became clearly evident in the closing months of 1929. Since that time the fall in the prices of export commodities has continued, the lowest level up to the present having been reached in October, 1930. Prices of imported commodities also underwent a decline, but not to the same extent as export prices. For the Netherland East Indies, a country that exports agricultural products, the unequal decline in export and import prices has a special significance.

Foreign trade.—Since 1925 the position of the Netherland East Indies in respect to the international exchange of commodities has been growing less favorable. As shown in the previous report, the aggregate value of exports from the Netherland East Indies, in spite of the declines in prices, remained about

the same until 1929 as a result of an increase in the quantities exported, while up to and including 1929 there was even a considerable increase in the aggregate value of imports. This increase was due, on the one hand, to temporary factors, such as large capital investments both in European agriculture in Java and also in the petroleum industry, and, on the other hand, to factors of a more permanent nature, such as the increase of native agricultural production. It is partly owing to these factors that the weakening of the position of the Netherland East Indies in international commodity exchange had not in earlier years exercised a check on imports. It must also be remembered that costs of production per unit of the European plantations have for a number of years been considerably reduced. Although these reductions were not sufficient to compensate for the decline in prices of agricultural products (in 1930 a number of plantations operated at a loss) they were sufficient to justify a less pessimistic attitude toward the price decline than might otherwise have been the case. It is true, however, that since 1929 the earnings of the people have declined considerably without a corresponding decline in the cost of living, and this has caused a considerable contraction in the country's purchasing power, especially for imported commodities.

¹ Taken with some textual revision from the English translation published by the bank. In addition the report contains tables showing the operations of the bank in detail, and sections dealing with the international situation, agriculture, personnel, etc. For the report for 1929-30 see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for December, 1930.

The decline in imports which took place during 1930 was accompanied by changes in the relative importance of various countries as sources of imports into the Netherland East Indies. Europe still holds a predominant position, especially when account is taken of the great volume of merchandise imported from the Straits. For the past five years Europe has been responsible for about one-half the imports into the Netherland East Indies, although the aggregate value of imports from Europe declined from 484,830,000 florins (\$194,902,000) in 1929 to 363,630,000 florins (\$146,179,000) in 1930, a decline of about 25 per cent. During the same period imports from North America declined from 92,600,000 florins (\$37,225,000) to 12,500,000 florins (\$5,025,000), a decrease of about 86.5 per cent. As imports from Europe and America belong chiefly to the class of luxuries or of capital goods, they were most adversely affected by the economic recession. Imports from Asia, on the other hand, were higher by 19,000,000 florins (\$7,638,000) in 1930 than in 1929. This increase is represented chiefly by yarns and piece goods, earthenware, kedeleh, and tea.

The aggregate value of exports from the Netherland East Indies during 1930 declined considerably more than that of imports, although the merchandise balance continued to be favorable. The value of sugar exports declined from 306,930,000 florins (\$123,386,000) in 1929 to 243,900,000 florins (\$98,048,000) in 1930; that of rubber from 231,330,000 florins (\$92,995,000) to 170,860,000 florins (\$68,686,000); whereas that of petroleum products rose from 175,400,000 florins (\$70,511,000) to 181,550,000 florins (\$72,983,000). Of 14 commodities, representing about 87 per cent of the total exports, only 5 (including petroleum) showed increased exports in 1930 as compared with 1929.

Exchange position of the florin.—The recession in exports of merchandise during the past year did not affect the position of the Netherland East Indies florin. Rates of exchange remained very steady, since the economic situation as well as the volume of imports became adjusted to the changed conditions, so that the merchandise balance was only slightly less favorable than that of the previous year. Neither in the case of exports nor of imports was there any artificial impediment to adjustment set up by accumulation of stocks in the hope of better prices. As a result of this economic adjustment, which proceeded without the application of any artificial measures, the contraction of the circulating medium and its adjustment to the re-

quirements of a diminished volume of business and lower prices could take place without hindrance. The Java Bank's selling rate for telegraphic transfers to Holland stood unchanged at 100% throughout the year. Rates for telegraphic transfers to London fluctuated between 12.06% and 12.15 florins for the pound sterling, and to New York between 2.48% and 2.50 florins per dollar.

State finances.—The past five years show a change in State finances from a budget surplus to a budget deficit.

[In thousands of florins and dollars]

	Revenues	Expenditures	Balance
1926..	Fl. 537,996(\$216,274)	Fl. 437,860(\$176,020)	+ Fl. 100,136(\$40,255)
1927..	517,976(\$208,226)	472,726(\$190,036)	+ 45,250(\$18,191)
1928..	526,730(\$211,745)	497,213(\$199,880)	+ 29,517(\$11,866)
1929..	524,386(\$210,808)	514,993(\$207,027)	+ 9,393 (\$3,776)
1930..	438,706(\$176,360)	523,995(\$210,646)	- 85,289(\$34,286)

Even if economic conditions during the coming years should show a gradual improvement, a reduction of budgetary expenditure will still be necessary. Increases in various items, such as pensions and the service of indebtedness incurred to cover budget deficits, will inevitably require a contraction of State activity if the budget is to be balanced. The ultimate aim of financial policy in this country should be to bring about budget equilibrium through reduction of expenditure rather than through increased taxation. Borrowing from abroad to meet current requirements should be resorted to only as a last expedient.

Reserves and demand liabilities.—On March 31, 1931, the gold stock of the Java Bank was made up as follows:

Dutch gold coins.....	Fl. 52,328,320 (\$21,035,985)
Foreign gold coins.....	51,674,892 (\$20,773,307)
Gold bullion.....	14,693,940 (\$5,906,964)
Total.....	118,697,152 (\$47,716,255)

while silver amounted to 47,273,137 florins (\$19,003,801), making a total reserve of 165,970,289 florins (\$66,720,056). Demand liabilities on the same date consisted of the following:

Bank notes in circulation.....	Fl. 251,475,675 (\$101,093,221)
Current account balances.....	33,636,582 (\$13,521,906)
Bank drafts in circulation.....	1,469,790 (\$590,856)
Total.....	286,582,047 (\$115,205,983)

The ratio of reserves to demand liabilities, accordingly, was 57.91 per cent, as compared with 53.88 per cent on the corresponding date in 1930 and 53.12 per cent in 1929.

Gold movements.—Imports of gold coin for private account during 1930 amounted to only 2,445,000 florins (\$982,900), as compared with 10,410,000 florins (\$4,184,800) in 1929 and 20,463,000 florins (\$8,226,100) in 1926. Exports of gold coin returned by the population during 1930 were inconsiderable, but large quantities of gold coin and ornaments had to be bought in by the Government Pawnshop Service, as the pledges were not redeemed. In December, 1929, the value of pledges—chiefly in the form of gold coin and ornaments—pur-

chased by the Government Pawnshop Service amounted to 1,636,000 florins (\$657,700), while by the close of 1930 it had risen to 8,181,000 florins (\$3,288,800). For some time the Government Pawnshop Service has been melting this gold and selling it abroad in the form of bars.

The bill amending the Java Bank act of 1922, mentioned in the previous report, was passed last year by both houses of Parliament, and was promulgated by the Official Gazette of the Netherland East Indies, 1931, No. 2.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF JAVA AS OF MARCH 31, 1931

Resources	Florins (in thou- sands)	Dollars ¹ (in thou- sands)	Liabilities	Florins (in thou- sands)	Dollars ¹ (in thou- sands)
Cash in hand:			Notes in circulation.....	251,476	101,093
Gold coin.....	52,328	21,036	Deposits.....	33,606	13,510
Silver coin.....	47,203	18,976	Drafts payable.....	1,470	591
Subsidiary coin.....	349	140	Unclaimed dividends.....	30	12
	99,881	40,152	Capital paid up.....	9,000	3,618
Foreign coin and bullion:			Reserve fund.....	13,500	5,427
Gold coin.....	51,675	20,773	Extra reserve.....	2,711	1,090
Gold bullion.....	14,694	5,907	Reserve for company tax.....	286	115
Silver coin.....			Pension and provident fund.....	4,420	1,777
Silver bullion.....	70	28	Net profits:		
	66,439	26,708	Shareholders.....	1,260	507
Foreign bills.....	29,849	11,999	Government.....	1,441	579
Stock exchange loans in Holland.....	500	201	Bonuses.....	281	113
Bills discounted:				2,982	1,199
Commercial bills.....	8,248	3,316	Unpaid balance of profits due to shareholders for the year 1929-30.....	1	
Government auction bills.....	892	359	Sundry accounts.....	121	49
	9,140	3,674			
Loans and advances in current account, against:					
Stocks and bills of exchange.....	30,017	12,067			
Merchandise.....	4,217	1,695			
Hypothecated claims.....	684	275			
Gold and silver.....	28	11			
	34,946	14,048			
Advances to the Government.....	19,818	7,967			
Investments:					
Invested capital.....	4,514	1,815			
Invested reserve funds.....	15,657	6,294			
Invested pension and provident fund.....	4,417	1,776			
	24,588	9,884			
Buildings.....	5,820	2,340			
Furniture.....	290	117			
Sundry accounts.....	28,333	11,390			
	319,603	128,480	Total liabilities.....	319,603	128,480
Total resources.....					

¹ Conversion at par: 1 florin = \$0.402.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

[In millions of dollars. Figures for last report date of month ¹]

Month	Total (45 countries)	United States	Canada	Europe								
				Total (26 countries)	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Denmark	England	France	Germany
1930—July	10,705	4,160	94	5,009	24	167	10	42	46	741	1,775	624
August	10,787	4,148	100	5,122	24	168	10	42	46	754	1,852	624
September	10,823	4,159	110	5,141	30	173	10	42	46	761	1,899	590
October	10,852	4,184	122	5,207	30	180	10	44	46	776	1,992	519
November	10,894	4,220	129	5,238	30	180	10	46	46	762	2,037	519
December	10,907	4,225	110	5,281	30	191	10	46	46	718	2,100	528
1931—January	10,953	4,285	92	5,313	30	191	10	46	46	679	2,176	535
February	11,008	4,309	94	5,350	30	197	11	46	46	685	2,192	544
March	11,071	4,343	96	5,388	30	200	11	46	46	699	2,200	553
April	11,107	4,373	99	5,395	30	201	11	46	46	712	2,180	564
May	11,217	4,445	102	5,428	30	201	11	46	46	735	2,181	569
June	11,264	4,593	87	5,351	30	199	11	46	46	793	2,212	339
July	11,210	4,587	87	5,353	30	214	11	45	46	643	2,290	325
August	11,283	4,632	89	5,413	30	221	11	45	46	649	2,296	325
September	11,260	4,364	83	5,686	27	346	11	45	44	656	2,326	310
October	11,106	3,905	86	6,060	27	357	11	46	44	660	2,534	273
November	11,207	4,031	82	6,106	27	356	11	46	39	587	2,659	239
December		4,051	78			354			39	588	2,699	234

Month	Europe—Continued												
	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Rumania	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	U. S. S. R.	Yugoslavia	6 other countries ¹
1930—July	7	28	274	157	39	79	56	477	65	118	234	19	27
August	7	28	275	157	39	79	56	477	65	123	249	19	27
September	7	28	278	157	39	63	56	478	65	123	249	19	27
October	7	28	278	171	39	63	56	478	65	128	249	19	27
November	7	28	279	171	39	63	56	474	65	130	249	19	27
December	7	28	279	171	39	63	56	471	65	138	249	19	28
1931—January	7	28	279	175	39	63	56	466	64	126	249	19	28
February	7	26	279	179	39	63	56	466	64	124	249	19	28
March	6	22	279	179	39	63	53	467	64	124	259	19	28
April	6	20	279	181	39	64	53	467	64	124	259	19	29
May	6	20	280	181	39	64	53	468	64	124	262	19	29
June	6	20	282	200	39	64	53	468	64	162	262	27	29
July	6	20	283	236	39	64	53	439	64	225	267	27	28
August	6	18	283	260	39	64	53	439	62	229	260	27	28
September	6	18	286	282	39	64	54	439	53	328	293	29	28
October	11	18	293	336	46	67	54	434	57	422	309	31	28
November	11	18	296	362	42	67	54	434	55	425	315	31	28
December		18		357				434		453	328	31	28

Month	Latin America							Far East					Africa		
	Total (10 countries)	Argentina	Brazil	Colombia	Peru	Uruguay	5 other countries ¹	Total (5 countries)	Australia	India	Japan	Java	New Zealand	Egypt	South Africa
1930—July	634	436	80	20	17	63	18	755	98	128	440	56	33	19	32
August	616	434	69	20	17	60	17	748	98	128	433	56	33	20	33
September	613	434	65	20	17	60	17	747	99	128	431	56	33	20	33
October	575	429	32	19	17	60	17	711	79	128	414	56	33	20	34
November	550	417	20	18	18	60	17	701	75	128	409	56	33	20	35
December	534	412	11	17	18	60	17	704	75	128	412	56	33	20	33
1931—January	506	397	0	14	18	59	17	704	76	128	415	52	34	20	34
February	497	390	0	15	18	58	17	703	76	128	417	48	34	20	35
March	483	378	0	12	18	58	16	709	77	135	415	48	34	20	31
April	475	370	0	12	18	58	16	714	74	141	419	46	34	21	31
May	465	362	0	10	18	58	17	724	74	147	422	46	34	21	32
June	451	350	0	10	16	58	17	730	75	151	425	46	34	21	31
July	416	322	0	10	14	57	12	714	66	158	412	44	34	21	33
August	400	309	0	10	11	57	12	698	52	162	406	44	34	21	31
September	369	281	0	8	13	54	13	706	52	162	408	51	34	21	32
October	360	270	0	11	17	53	12	644	53	162	342	53	34	21	30
November	357	265	0	10	17	53	12	644	51	162	271	53	33	21	37

¹ All figures are as of final day of month except those of 15 countries, for which last report days are shown on page 399 of the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for July, 1931.

² Countries which, for the period shown in the table, have not had gold reserves in excess of \$10,000,000. For Europe these countries are: Albania, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Portugal. For Latin America they are Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Mexico.

³ Preliminary.

NOTE.—For institutions represented, items included, and rates of conversion into dollars, see note to similar table on p. 399 of the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for July, 1931. The July BULLETIN also contains separate figures for the 45 countries by months for the period June, 1928–May 1931 (pp. 399–400); and by years for the period 1913–1930 (p. 394).

GOLD MOVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

Month	United States			Germany			Great Britain			Netherlands			South Africa	India
	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Net	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Net	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Net	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Net	Net	Net
1930—July.....	21,889	41,529	-19,640	1,414	227	1,187	24,646	40,355	-15,709	48	16,587	-16,539	-22,415	3,404
August.....	19,714	39,332	-19,617	1,545	210	1,335	24,201	21,390	2,811	281	8	273	-18,708	13,461
September.....	13,680	11,133	2,547	1,967	25,358	-23,391	22,339	20,245	2,094	81	13	68	-17,149	3,568
October.....	35,635	9,266	26,369	3,162	96,677	-93,514	45,416	34,754	10,662	12,338	199	12,139	-20,259	967
November.....	40,158	5,008	35,151	1,453	273	1,185	41,199	43,164	-1,965	150	115	35	-18,762	1,323
December.....	32,778	36	32,742	9,524	274	9,250	43,124	78,507	-35,383	42	39	3	-16,966	681
1931—January.....	34,426	54	34,372	12,252	287	11,965	35,304	73,774	-38,470	301	62	249	-21,005	-286
February.....	16,156	14	16,142	12,835	237	12,098	31,335	28,892	2,443	59	167	-109	-18,432	880
March.....	25,671	26	25,645	11,077	479	10,598	22,829	16,377	6,452	59	215	-155	-17,557	* 943
April.....	49,543	27	49,516	11,728	435	11,333	28,495	4,411	24,084	25	458	-433	-16,895	* 600
May.....	50,258	623	49,635	6,665	294	6,371	20,742	1,620	19,122	32	551	-519	-21,391	696
June.....	63,837	40	63,847	11,203	216,745	-205,542	66,956	12,656	54,300	24,939	563	24,376	-16,915	-1,752
July.....	20,512	1,009	19,503	10,279	16,522	-6,243	48,444	179,252	-130,808	10,343	940	9,397	-22,729	-803
August.....	57,539	39	57,500	1,437	554	933	39,862	64,012	-24,150	61,131	1,055	60,076	-17,852	-270
September.....	49,269	28,708	20,561	1,344	18,291	-16,947	23,327	34,214	-10,887	20,079	1,059	19,020	-18,760	62
October.....	60,919	398,604	-337,685	7,073	38,546	-31,473	41,970	25,654	16,316	52,716	22,118	30,598	-16,625	-31,250
November.....	94,430	4,994	89,436	697	42,665	-41,968	58,529	117,369	-58,840	41,219	4,668	36,551	-15,479	* -30,834

* Revised.

► Preliminary.

* Corrected.

MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN

[In thousands of dollars]

From or to—	1931				1930	
	November		January–November		Calendar year	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium.....	86	36,824	5	9,095		
France.....	23, 80,363	2,965, 315,542	1,470	270,301		
Germany.....	52, 54	49,121, 14,874	7	78,842		
Netherlands.....	1,293	17,475, 3,879	126,001	19	1,000	
Spain and Canaries.....	1	4,867	1,021	29,229	1,610	
Switzerland.....	13,086	46,157	23,190			
United States.....	118, 5,539	1,864, 8,593	283			
South America.....	905	29,512	68	57,944	49	
British India.....	31,306	47,533	1,652	1	8,178	
Australia.....	1,443	33,068	116,417	2		
New Zealand.....	301	1,304	127			
Egypt.....	5	424	94			
Rhodesia.....	954	5,483	5,197			
Transvaal.....	18,810	214,389	203,513			
West Africa.....	417	5,059	7	3,075	11	
All other countries.....	2,900	18,746	12,070	2,436	5,669	
Total.....	58,529	117,369	417,792	563,231	421,725	398,040

MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM BRITISH INDIA

[In thousands of dollars]

From or to—	1931				1930	
	October		January–October		Calendar year	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium.....	62	62				
England.....	201	12,400	1,799	19,213	8,848	167
France.....	1,509	1,509		1,509		
Netherlands.....	9,084	9,129		10,715		
United States.....	9,922					
Aden and depend- encies.....	56	412		650		
Arabia.....	104	843	1	759		
British Oceania.....	28	2,199		8,053		
Bahrain Islands.....	102	453		196		
Ceylon.....	295	543		2,718		
China.....	2	73		3,670		
Mesopotamia.....	335	1,603		2,402		
Straits Settlements.....	67	136	6	2,528	14	
Egypt.....	6	6		1,177		
Natal.....	575	1,438		26,513		
All other countries.....	25	56	56	39		
Total.....	1,798	33,048	9,513	40,692	57,854	182

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES, YEARLY AVERAGES 1923-1931

[In cents per unit of foreign currency. For explanation see note on p. 57]

Country	Present monetary unit ¹	Par of exchange	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Europe:											
Austria	Schilling ¹	14.07	0.0014	0.0014	14.0612	14.0740	14.0764	14.0743	14.0575	14.0891	14.0227
Belgium	Belga ¹	13.90	5.2190	4.6438	4.7580	3.3721	13.9157	13.9281	13.9124	13.9524	13.9285
Bulgaria	Lev ¹	.72	.8837	.7281	.7317	.7210	.7235	.7207	.7216	.7209	.7163
Czechoslovakia	Crown	4.96	2.9550	2.9542	2.9656	2.9618	2.9622	2.9625	2.9609	2.9640	29.6186
Denmark	Krone	26.80	18.3643	16.7223	21.1310	26.2257	26.7251	26.7426	26.6802	26.7650	25.0581
England	Pound	486.66	457.4825	441.7064	482.8944	485.8235	486.1024	486.6223	485.6879	486.2126	453.4990
Finland	Markka ¹	2.52	2.6831	2.5076	2.5218	2.5209	2.5197	2.5173	2.5160	2.5169	2.3875
France	Franc ¹	3.92	6.0811	5.2368	4.7671	3.2427	3.9240	3.9210	3.9161	3.9249	3.9200
Germany	Reichsmark ¹	23.82	.0020	22.9980	23.8013	23.7996	23.7638	23.8614	23.8086	23.8541	23.6302
Greece	Drachma ¹	1.30	1.7141	1.7000	1.5614	1.2579	1.3173	1.3044	1.2934	1.2959	1.2926
Hungary	Pengo ¹	17.49	.0164	.0017	.0014	17.5612	17.4741	17.4443	17.4414	17.4939	17.4522
Italy	Lira ¹	5.26	4.6016	4.3580	3.9776	3.8804	5.1560	5.2571	5.2334	5.2374	5.2063
Netherlands	Florin	40.20	39.1005	38.2109	40.1601	40.0984	40.1065	40.2238	40.1622	40.2251	40.2298
Norway	Krone	26.80	16.6710	13.9403	17.8836	22.3347	26.0477	26.6876	26.6827	26.7698	25.0546
Poland	Zloty ¹	11.22	.0014	19.2280	17.7432	11.1796	11.2881	11.2097	11.1940	11.2051	11.1970
Portugal	Escudo ¹	4.42	4.2527	3.3850	5.0397	5.1254	5.0290	4.4675	4.4714	4.4940	4.2435
Rumania	Leu ¹	.60	.4937	.4982	.4832	.4620	.6042	.6133	.5961	.5953	.5946
Spain	Peseta	19.30	14.4529	13.3375	14.3443	14.8959	17.0592	16.5942	14.6833	11.6670	9.5453
Sweden	Krona	26.80	26.5548	26.5223	26.8479	26.7646	26.8148	26.5002	26.7839	26.8543	25.2540
Switzerland	Franc	19.30	18.0600	18.2228	19.3268	19.3130	19.2618	19.2596	19.2792	19.3820	19.4009
U. S. S. R.	Chervonetz	514.60				7515.0000	7515.0000	7515.0000	7515.0000	7515.0000	7515.0000
Yugoslavia	Dinar	19.30	1.0722	1.2818	1.7054	1.7647	1.7598	1.7598	1.7591	1.7681	1.7680
North America:											
Canada	Dollar	100.00	98.0352	98.7322	99.9615	99.9889	99.9720	99.9094	99.2472	99.8424	96.3258
Cuba	Peso	100.00	99.9508	99.9783	99.9359	99.9310	99.9675	99.9634	99.9647	99.9515	99.9295
Mexico	Silver peso ¹	49.85	48.5465	48.5143	49.3926	48.3087	47.2049	48.1067	48.1830	47.1331	35.4919
South America:											
Argentina	do.	96.48	78.5727	78.1308	91.3822	92.1497	96.2950	96.4801	95.1274	83.5050	66.7375
Bolivia	Boliviano ¹	36.50				34.0941	34.3913	35.3911	36.2776	36.3771	36.6246
Brazil	Milreis ¹	11.96	10.2285	10.9403	12.1962	14.4357	11.8383	11.9737	11.8078	10.7136	7.0290
Chile	Peso ¹	12.17	12.2423	10.5448	11.6031	12.0766	12.0652	12.1451	12.0601	12.0785	12.0669
Colombia	do.	97.33				98.4547	97.6879	97.6937	96.5512	96.9630	96.2512
Ecuador	Sucre ¹	20.00				20.0571	18.9724	19.9127	20.0000	20.0000	20.0000
Peru	Sol ¹	28.00				374.0965	373.7739	397.0488	399.9835	35.6170	28.0671
Uruguay	Peso	103.42	79.0615	82.2695	98.4009	101.4740	101.3361	102.6567	98.6294	85.8650	55.3572
Venezuela	Bolivar	19.30				19.2565	18.9835	19.2525	19.2973	18.9009	17.0374
Asia:											
China	Mexican dollar ¹⁰	22.80	52.0153	52.3642	55.5471	49.9159	45.0315	46.4710	42.1541	30.0861	22.4629
China	Shanghai tael ¹⁰	31.43	72.0248	72.6814	75.7738	68.4214	62.0994	64.3014	58.4153	41.8159	31.1243
China	Yuan dollar ¹⁰	22.30	52.6223	52.6973	56.9066	49.9807	43.9414	46.1378	41.9007	29.9166	22.4369
Hong Kong	Dollar ¹⁰	22.63	52.8985	52.4691	56.5199	53.3290	49.2085	50.0717	47.1669	33.8530	24.3305
India	Rupee ¹	36.50	31.1103	31.7835	36.2642	36.3267	36.3117	36.4663	36.2020	36.0672	33.6895
Japan	Yen	49.85	48.5845	41.1857	41.0362	47.1163	47.4113	46.4096	46.0997	49.3898	48.8509
Java	Florin	40.20				40.2862	40.2377	40.2208	40.0568	40.2328	40.2313
Straits Settlements	Singapore dollar	56.78	53.4984	51.2523	56.1546	56.2705	56.0476	56.2838	56.0117	55.9639	52.4451
Turkey	Turkish pound	439.65				52.2549	51.3204	50.9987	48.4105	47.0608	
Africa:											
Egypt	Egyptian pound	494.31				498.0954	498.3123	499.0254	498.0689	498.6002	

¹ In the following cases the present monetary unit with present par value was quoted for only a part of the period 1923-1931, and the averages given for earlier years are for the unit which has been superseded:

Country	Present monetary unit first quoted in New York—	Previous monetary unit	Par of previous unit	Country	Present monetary unit first quoted in New York—	Previous monetary unit	Par of previous unit
Austria	Mar. 13, 1926	Krone	20.26	Greece	May 14, 1928	Drachma	19.30
Belgium	Oct. 25, 1926	Franc	19.30	Hungary	Jan. 2, 1926	Krone	20.26
Bolivia	Aug. 20, 1928	Boliviano	38.93	India	Apr. 1, 1927	Rupee	48.66
Brazil	Dec. 18, 1926	Milreis	32.44	Italy	Dec. 21, 1927	Lira	19.30
Bulgaria	Nov. 22, 1928	Lev	19.30	Mexico	July 30, 1931	Gold peso	49.85
Chile	Aug. 21, 1925	Peso	36.50	Peru	May 18, 1931	Sol*	40.00
Ecuador	Mar. 19, 1927	Sucre	48.66	Poland	Oct. 13, 1927	Zloty †	19.30
Finland	Jan. 2, 1926	Markka	19.30	Portugal	July 1, 1931	Escudo	108.50
France	June 25, 1928	Franc	19.30	Rumania	Feb. 7, 1929	Leu	19.30
Germany	Oct. 29, 1924	Mark	23.82				

* The sol (par value 40.00 cents) superseded the libra (par value 486.66 cents) Mar. 27, 1930.

† The zloty (par value 19.30 cents) superseded the Polish mark (par value 23.82 cents) May 26, 1924.

‡ Average for schilling Mar. 13 to Dec. 31, inclusive. Average for krone, Jan. 2 to Mar. 12 was 0.0014 cent.

§ Average for franc Jan. 2 to Oct. 25, inclusive. Average for belga, Oct. 26 to Dec. 31, was 13.9095 cents.

¶ Established by new currency law, effective Nov. 27, 1929; for previous status of Czechoslovak crown see BULLETIN for November, 1929, p. 737.

** Average for 1,000,000,000 marks Jan. 2 to Oct. 28, inclusive. Average for reichsmark, Oct. 29 to Dec. 31, was 23.8008 cents.

†† Average for zloty May 26 to Dec. 31, inclusive. Average for Polish mark, Jan. 2 to May 24, was 0.0113 cents per thousand.

‡ Nominal.

§ Average for silver peso July 30 to Dec. 31, inclusive. Average for gold peso, Jan. 2 to July 29 was 47.6510 cents.

¶ Average for sol, Mar. 27 to Dec. 31, inclusive. Average for libra, Jan. 2 to Mar. 26, was 400.0000 cents.

** Exchange represents gold value of unit in 1931 computed by multiplying silver content of unit by New York average price of silver for 1931, which was \$0.29013. Corresponding parities for the years 1923 to 1930 are as follows:

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Mexican dollar	51.25	52.72	54.53	49.04	44.53	45.95	41.88	30.22
Shanghai tael	71.21	73.25	75.76	68.14	61.87	63.84	58.18	41.67
Yuan dollar	50.70	52.15	53.93	48.51	44.05	45.45	41.42	29.56
Hong Kong dollar	50.89	52.35	54.14	48.69	44.21	45.62	41.58	30.00

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES, 1930-31

MONTHLY AVERAGES

[In cents per unit of foreign currency]

	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Denmark	England	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary
1930											
January.....	14.0597	13.9377	.7213	2.9583	26.7517	486.8823	2.5160	3.9291	23.8821	1.2976	17.4912
February.....	14.0605	13.9271	.7212	2.9590	26.7532	486.1785	2.5162	3.9155	23.8711	1.2962	17.4769
March.....	14.0705	13.9373	.7216	2.9622	26.7693	486.3085	2.5166	3.9132	23.8573	1.2960	17.4738
April.....	14.0801	13.9565	.7221	2.9621	26.7745	486.3104	2.5171	3.9185	23.8684	1.2967	17.4718
May.....	14.0864	13.9541	.7219	2.9634	26.7556	485.9675	2.5172	3.9222	23.8627	1.2960	17.4772
June.....	14.0898	13.9529	.7208	2.9655	26.7566	485.8667	2.5172	3.9241	23.8498	1.2955	17.4820
July.....	14.1073	13.9754	.7218	2.9658	26.7914	486.5691	2.5173	3.9343	23.8693	1.2961	17.5117
August.....	14.1182	13.9838	.7219	2.9661	26.8150	487.0709	2.5175	3.9357	23.8893	1.2969	17.5294
September.....	14.1131	13.9476	.7224	2.9672	26.7670	486.1101	2.5173	3.9273	23.8229	1.2958	17.5160
October.....	14.1046	13.9441	.7209	2.9664	26.7557	485.8969	2.5170	3.9255	23.8050	1.2949	17.5050
November.....	14.0917	13.9421	.7181	2.9650	26.7417	485.6409	2.5170	3.9271	23.8287	1.2950	17.4949
December.....	14.0840	13.9648	.7171	2.9664	26.7442	485.6610	2.5166	3.9292	23.8404	1.2944	17.4947
1931											
January.....	14.0708	13.9422	.7169	2.9617	26.7246	485.4684	2.5169	3.9207	23.7719	1.2942	17.4751
February.....	14.0544	13.9470	.7178	2.9598	26.7454	485.8389	2.5178	3.9187	23.7693	1.2946	17.4600
March.....	14.0552	13.9294	.7173	2.9624	26.7458	485.8293	2.5177	3.9138	23.8072	1.2945	17.4411
April.....	14.0568	13.9039	.7174	2.9619	26.7503	485.9863	2.5172	3.9104	23.8105	1.2943	17.4308
May.....	14.0543	13.9119	.7176	2.9622	26.7738	486.4039	2.5172	3.9114	23.8036	1.2949	17.4376
June.....	14.0457	13.9242	.7180	2.9621	26.7795	486.4863	2.5167	3.9158	23.7827	1.2951	17.4450
July.....	14.0413	13.9453	.7183	2.9605	26.7340	485.6052	2.5156	3.9215	23.7832	1.2939	17.4433
August.....	14.0406	13.9376	.7154	2.9624	26.7292	485.7725	2.5148	3.9196	23.6575	1.2936	17.4515
September.....	14.0388	13.9091	.7160	2.9621	25.2636	453.1260	2.5133	3.9257	23.4212	1.2926	17.4496
October.....	13.9158	13.9852	.7127	2.9619	22.0209	388.9291	2.3082	3.9383	23.2395	1.2853	17.4640
November.....	13.9516	13.9070	.7138	2.9625	20.6700	371.9934	1.9839	3.9201	23.6777	1.2879	17.4670
December.....	13.9460	13.9039	.7148	2.9626	18.5875	337.3707	1.6938	3.9229	23.6192	1.2879	17.4580
	Italy	Nether-lands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Rumania	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	U.S.S.R. ¹	Yugo-slavia
1930											
January.....	5.2331	40.2279	26.7347	11.1973	4.4969	.5962	13.1044	26.8460	19.3486	515.0000	1.7658
February.....	5.2346	40.1028	26.7212	11.1935	4.4957	.5950	12.6955	26.8262	19.2938	515.0000	1.7604
March.....	5.2375	40.1066	26.7589	11.2027	4.4930	.5953	12.3131	26.8563	19.3453	515.0000	1.7637
April.....	5.2415	40.2013	26.7719	11.2037	4.4954	.5957	12.4828	26.8796	19.3790	515.0000	1.7674
May.....	5.2414	40.2255	26.7570	11.2020	4.5013	.5953	12.2283	26.8342	19.3550	515.0000	1.7669
June.....	5.2380	40.1991	26.7634	11.2010	4.4983	.5947	11.7490	26.8480	19.3669	515.0000	1.7661
July.....	5.2383	40.2375	26.7913	11.2085	4.4947	.5955	11.5243	26.8837	19.4279	515.0000	1.7704
August.....	5.2384	40.2908	26.8101	11.2065	4.5046	.5958	10.8762	26.8914	19.4449	515.0000	1.7727
September.....	5.2371	40.2880	26.7604	11.2063	4.4925	.5959	10.7255	26.8680	19.4060	515.0000	1.7716
October.....	5.2360	40.2982	26.7544	11.2119	4.4872	.5949	10.3448	26.8523	19.4193	515.0000	1.7717
November.....	5.2347	40.2393	26.7427	11.2158	4.4833	.5944	11.2963	26.8284	19.3875	515.0000	1.7701
December.....	5.2378	40.2690	26.7434	11.2110	4.4839	.5945	10.7460	26.8309	19.3792	515.0000	1.7697
1931											
January.....	5.2350	40.2316	26.7265	11.2114	4.4867	.5944	10.3967	26.7643	19.3574	515.0000	1.7679
February.....	5.2350	40.1378	26.7462	11.2025	4.4854	.5948	10.1853	26.7707	19.2934	515.0000	1.7633
March.....	5.2383	40.0869	26.7501	11.1931	4.4823	.5947	10.7298	26.7775	19.2429	515.0000	1.7587
April.....	5.2360	40.1391	26.7530	11.1929	4.4782	.5942	10.4736	26.7758	19.2559	515.0000	1.7585
May.....	5.2353	40.1847	26.7761	11.1950	4.4918	.5943	10.0004	26.8070	19.2845	515.0000	1.7603
June.....	5.2348	40.2442	26.7801	11.1996	4.4234	.5949	9.6749	26.8045	19.3656	515.0000	1.7685
July.....	5.2300	40.2775	26.7346	11.1991	4.4162	.5943	9.3139	26.7558	19.4309	515.0000	1.7665
August.....	5.2304	40.3182	26.7328	11.1970	4.4216	.5936	8.7964	26.7487	19.4062	515.0000	1.7694
September.....	5.1699	40.2677	25.3982	11.1978	4.4232	.5936	8.9839	26.0857	19.5096	515.0000	1.7653
October.....	5.1645	40.4256	22.0737	11.1955	3.9271	.5953	8.9631	23.1140	19.6009	515.0000	1.7734
November.....	5.1548	40.1916	20.5163	11.1903	3.6401	.5966	8.6137	20.7378	19.4632	515.0000	1.7856
December.....	5.1094	40.2338	18.4831	11.1902	3.2302	.5959	8.3992	18.7098	19.4805	515.0000	1.7796

¹ Chervonetz quotations nominal.

NOTE.—For back figures (monthly basis), see BULLETIN for January, 1931, January, 1930, January, 1929, and January, 1928. All of the averages are based on daily quotations, most of which are furnished by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in accordance with tariff legislation passed in May, 1921; the others are taken from unofficial sources, as indicated in detail on p. 57.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES, 1930-31—Continued

MONTHLY AVERAGES—Continued

	Canada	Cuba	Mexico	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru	Uruguay
1930											
January.....	98.8932	99.9247	47.4393	91.3355	36.0000	11.0857	12.0556	96.3900	20.0000	400.0000	92.9796
February.....	99.2408	100.0313	47.4758	86.5311	36.0000	11.1533	12.0319	96.3900	20.0000	400.0000	88.0679
March.....	99.7637	99.9596	47.4921	85.0357	36.0385	11.5012	12.0518	96.3900	20.0000	400.0000	89.0137
April.....	99.9501	99.9189	47.5414	88.6349	36.5000	11.7206	12.0549	96.3900	20.0000	400.0000	92.9001
May.....	99.8360	100.0052	47.5356	87.2153	36.5000	11.5349	12.0746	96.4962	20.0000	400.0000	92.2102
June.....	99.9913	99.9403	47.4135	84.4773	36.1000	11.3933	12.0777	96.6328	20.0000	38.2500	89.1731
July.....	100.0697	99.9082	47.1287	82.0511	36.0000	10.8752	12.0908	96.5542	20.0000	37.6923	85.4430
August.....	100.0943	99.9449	47.3304	82.4855	36.3750	9.9571	12.1133	96.5246	20.0000	35.9808	82.9307
September.....	100.1206	99.9704	47.3740	81.7843	36.7500	10.0850	12.1365	96.5300	20.0000	34.4100	82.3747
October.....	100.1033	99.9359	47.1678	78.0538	36.7500	(¹)	12.0834	96.5300	20.0000	31.2596	79.2496
November.....	100.1037	99.9639	46.0995	78.1187	36.7500	(²)	12.0702	96.5300	20.0000	31.0435	79.9226
December.....	99.8963	99.9300	45.5461	75.5521	36.7500	9.6121	12.0955	96.5531	20.0000	30.2981	74.9937
1931											
January.....	99.7909	99.9364	46.3566	69.7038	36.7500	9.0721	12.0663	96.5700	20.0000	29.6731	68.1414
February.....	99.9761	100.0196	46.1950	71.9416	36.7500	8.5601	12.0673	96.5700	20.0000	27.8750	69.0778
March.....	99.9789	100.0258	47.3546	78.0406	36.7500	7.8897	12.0632	96.5700	20.0000	27.8365	73.3617
April.....	99.9517	99.9248	47.4843	76.4629	36.7500	7.2603	12.0628	96.5700	20.0000	28.3461	67.7199
May.....	99.9449	99.9187	48.0200	70.7121	36.7500	6.6756	12.0673	96.5700	20.0000	27.9600	61.4301
June.....	99.7201	99.9157	49.0305	70.2524	36.7500	7.4991	12.0868	96.5700	20.0000	27.9308	58.5356
July.....	99.6607	99.9124	49.0109	69.8840	36.7500	7.1937	12.0798	96.5700	20.0000	27.9738	54.2652
August.....	99.6898	99.9703	50.0269	64.5722	36.7500	6.3693	12.0549	96.5700	20.0000	27.9451	46.0147
September.....	96.2476	99.9678	33.4081	59.6943	36.7500	5.9099	12.0430	96.5700	20.0000	27.9168	41.9254
October.....	89.1025	99.9944	36.5878	51.9966	36.7500	5.6202	12.0690	96.5700	20.0000	27.3673	34.8968
November.....	88.9914	99.9913	39.1364	58.8403	36.2253	6.1704	12.0750	96.5700	20.0000	27.9739	45.0027
December.....	82.7064	99.9470	39.0086	58.5196	35.7500	6.2010	12.0669	96.5692	20.0000	27.9538	44.5487
	Venezuela	China (Mexican dollar)	China (Shanghai tael)	China (Yuan dollar)	Hong Kong	India	Japan	Java	Straits Settle- ments	Turkey	Egypt
1930											
January.....	19.2500	35.6106	49.6186	35.5497	39.9497	36.3102	40.0905	40.1769	56.0259	47.3035	499.2997
February.....	19.2500	34.3963	47.9616	34.2746	38.2350	36.2071	40.1295	40.0791	56.0006	46.6955	498.5970
March.....	19.2408	33.8100	47.1132	33.6000	37.2238	36.1188	40.3298	40.1365	55.8994	47.0823	498.6789
April.....	19.1300	33.6670	46.9037	33.3822	37.1905	36.1163	40.3661	40.2350	55.8744	47.0542	498.6854
May.....	19.1300	32.0607	44.6901	31.8181	35.7697	36.0567	40.3809	40.2385	55.8892	46.9862	498.3372
June.....	18.9748	26.5046	37.0400	26.3800	31.1427	35.9971	40.4070	40.2292	55.9132	46.9356	498.2200
July.....	19.0000	26.6238	36.9428	26.4839	31.1799	36.0598	40.3597	40.2565	55.9498	47.0019	498.0320
August.....	18.8304	27.8666	38.5445	27.7580	32.2054	36.0417	40.3853	40.3023	55.9482	47.1035	499.4600
September.....	18.5000	28.7591	39.6795	28.5500	32.2015	35.9899	40.4077	40.3068	56.0320	47.1640	498.5066
October.....	18.5000	28.2598	39.0962	28.0003	31.9163	36.0222	40.5896	40.3188	56.1687	47.1369	498.3123
November.....	18.5000	27.9918	38.8392	27.8000	31.4542	35.9656	40.5987	40.2339	55.9461	47.1048	498.0464
December.....	18.5000	25.7151	35.6987	25.6394	27.9966	35.9305	40.6185	40.2588	55.9322	47.1088	498.0358
1931											
January.....	18.5000	22.9351	31.8404	22.9102	24.2653	35.0344	40.4426	40.2265	55.9309	47.0888	497.8443
February.....	18.1364	20.8153	28.9578	20.8390	22.6673	35.0374	40.4054	40.1409	56.0028	47.1255	498.2255
March.....	18.0000	22.7936	31.5986	22.7948	24.5297	36.0805	40.3656	40.0904	56.0615	47.1404	498.2048
April.....	16.9984	22.5646	31.0951	22.4949	24.3312	36.1028	40.3601	40.1312	56.0462	47.1323	498.3359
May.....	16.4332	22.0118	30.2520	21.8950	24.0131	36.1423	40.3813	40.1720	56.0348	47.1764	498.8149
June.....	17.1685	21.4575	29.5980	21.4375	23.8226	35.9986	40.3740	40.2351	56.0432	47.2115	498.8827
July.....	17.3800	22.4315	31.0097	22.4247	24.7295	35.9865	40.3550	40.2558	56.0198	47.1254	497.9971
August.....	17.2423	21.4301	29.7255	21.3485	23.7830	35.9425	40.3332	40.3069	56.0044	47.1074	498.1291
September.....	16.9952	22.0696	30.6604	21.9166	24.1853	33.9117	40.3351	40.3364	53.5566	47.1988	464.6467
October.....	16.6385	22.8205	31.8314	22.7019	24.6765	28.6799	40.2525	40.5026	45.1250	47.4265	398.9970
November.....	15.4130	24.5833	34.0732	24.7246	26.0124	27.9874	40.2968	40.2196	43.1386	-----	-----
December.....	15.5000	23.6010	32.8054	23.7323	24.8704	25.3612	43.4644	40.2192	39.0313	-----	-----

¹ Beginning with August, quotations are for silver peso.

² No quotations available Oct. 7-Dec. 1, inclusive.

³ Quotation for sol, which superseded libra, on Mar. 27.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

[Monthly averages of daily quotations; based on noon buying rates for cable transfers in New York. In cents per unit of foreign currency]

Country	Monetary unit	Par of ex-change	1931			Country	Monetary unit	Par of ex-change	1931		
			October	November	December				October	November	December
EUROPE						SOUTH AMERICA					
Austria	Schilling	14.07	13.9158	13.9516	13.9460	Argentina	Peso	96.48	51.9967	58.8403	58.5196
Belgium	Belga	13.90	13.9852	13.9070	13.9039	Bolivia ¹	Bohiviano	36.60	36.7500	36.2883	35.7500
Bulgaria	Lev	.72	.7127	.7138	.7148	Brazil	Milreis	11.96	5.6202	6.1704	6.2010
Czechoslovakia	Crown	2.96	2.9619	2.9625	2.9626	Chile	Peso	12.17	12.0696	12.0750	12.0669
Denmark	Krone	26.80	22.0209	20.6700	18.5875	Colombia	do	97.33	96.5706	96.5700	96.5692
England	Pound	486.66	388.9291	371.9934	337.3707	Ecuador ¹	Sucre	20.00	20.0000	20.0000	20.0000
Finland	Markka	2.52	2.3082	1.9839	1.6938	Peru ¹	Sol	28.00	27.3673	27.9739	27.9538
France	Franc	3.92	3.9363	3.9201	3.9229	Uruguay	Peso	103.42	34.8968	45.0027	44.5487
Germany	Reichsmark	23.82	23.2395	23.6777	23.6192	Venezuela ¹	Bolivar	19.30	16.6386	15.4130	15.5000
Greece	Drachma	1.30	1.2853	1.2879	1.2879	ASIA					
Hungary	Pengo	17.49	17.4640	17.4670	17.4580	China ²	Mexican dollar	23.91	22.8205	24.5833	23.6010
Italy	Lira	5.26	5.1645	5.1548	5.1094	China ²	Shanghai tael	32.96	31.8314	34.0732	32.8054
Netherlands	Florin	40.20	40.4256	40.1916	40.2383	China ²	Yuan dollar	23.39	22.7019	24.7246	23.7323
Norway	Krone	26.80	22.0737	20.5163	18.4831	Hong Kong ³	Dollar	23.74	24.6765	26.0124	24.8704
Poland	Zloty	11.22	11.1955	11.1903	11.1902	India	Rupee	36.50	28.6799	27.9874	25.3612
Portugal	Escudo	4.42	3.9271	3.6401	3.2302	Japan	Yen	49.85	49.2525	49.2968	43.4644
Rumania	Leu	.60	.5953	.5966	.5959	Java ¹	Florin	40.20	40.5026	40.2196	40.2192
Spain	Peseta	19.30	8.9631	8.6137	8.3992	Straits Settlements	Singapore dollar	56.78	45.1250	43.1386	39.0313
Sweden	Krona	26.80	23.1140	20.7378	18.7098	Turkey	Turkish pound	439.65	47.4265		
Switzerland	Franc	19.30	19.6069	19.4632	19.4805	AFRICA					
U. S. S. R. ¹	Chervonetz	514.60	515.0000	515.0000	515.0000	Egypt	Egyptian pound	494.31	398.9979		
Yugoslavia	Dinar	1.76	1.7734	1.7856	1.7796						
NORTH AMERICA											
Canada	Dollar	100.00	89.1025	88.9914	82.7064						
Cuba	Peso	100.00	99.9944	99.9913	99.9470						
Mexico	Silver peso	49.85	36.5878	39.1364	39.0086						

¹ Averages based on daily quotations of closing rates as published by New York Journal of Commerce.

² Chervonetz quotations nominal.

³ Silver currency. The figure given for parity, represents gold value of unit in December, 1931, computed by multiplying silver content of unit by New York average price of silver for December, 1931, which was \$0.29013 per fine ounce.

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars converted from Swiss francs at par: 1 Swiss franc=\$0.1930]

Resources	1931			1930	Liabilities	1931			1930
	Nov. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Nov. 30		Nov. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	
Cash on hand and on current account with banks	2,717	1,914	826		Short-term deposits:				
Demand funds at interest	29,228	32,605	13,779		Central banks for own account—				
Rediscountable bills and acceptances (at cost):					Demand	62,981	73,003	19,242	
Commercial bills and bankers' acceptances	69,026	57,304	46,317		Time—				
Treasury bills	27,942	27,694	32,958		Not exceeding 3 months	35,552	21,006	92,996	
Total	96,968	84,998	79,275		Between 3 and 6 months			3,002	
Time funds at interest:					Total	98,533	94,009	115,240	
Not exceeding 3 months	48,027	49,121	202,806		Central banks for account of others—				
Between 3 and 6 months			25,941		Demand	19,400	26,608	37,293	
Total	48,027	49,121	228,747		Time—				
Sundry bills and investments:					Not exceeding 3 months	11,022	6,020	128,351	
Maturing within 6 months	27,730	31,320			Total	30,422	32,628	165,644	
Between 6 months and 1 year	6,529	6,529			Other depositors—				
Over 1 year	180	2,057			Demand	655	695	23	
Total	34,439	39,907	136,869		Long-term deposits:				
Other resources	2,332	2,471	2,616		Annuity trust account	29,677	29,677	29,818	
Total resources	213,710	211,016	362,112		German Government deposit	14,839	14,839	15,440	
					French Government guaranty fund	13,249	13,249	13,255	
					Total	57,765	57,765	58,514	
					Capital paid in	20,941	20,941	19,795	
					Reserves:				
					Legal reserve fund	108	108		
					Dividend reserve fund	211	211		
					General reserve fund	422	422		
					Other liabilities	4,654	4,236	2,896	
					Total liabilities	213,710	211,016	362,112	

¹ Composed of \$36,767,000 short-term investments not exceeding 2 years and \$101,000 of investments exceeding 2 years.

CENTRAL BANKS

[For explanation of these tables see BULLETIN for February, 1931, pp. 81-83]

Bank of England	Gold (in issue department) ¹	Resources of banking department				Note circulation	Liabilities of banking department			
		Cash reserves		Discounts and advances	Securities		Deposits			Other liabilities
		Coin	Notes				Bankers'	Public	Other	
Millions of pounds sterling:										
1930—June 25	156.9	.9	58.4	15.9	64.2	358.5	63.8	21.5	36.1	17.9
July 30	152.3	1.0	43.9	6.7	74.0	368.4	61.0	9.1	37.4	18.1
Aug. 27	154.8	1.0	54.0	6.5	71.3	360.9	62.6	18.2	33.8	18.2
Sept. 24	156.3	1.1	60.5	5.7	62.6	355.8	64.2	13.3	34.2	18.3
Oct. 29	159.5	1.2	63.9	4.2	60.0	355.6	55.7	21.0	35.0	17.7
Nov. 26	156.6	1.0	65.4	6.1	56.8	351.1	55.9	18.9	36.8	17.8
Dec. 31	147.6	.6	38.8	49.0	104.7	368.8	132.4	6.6	36.2	18.0
1931—Jan. 28	139.5	.7	52.7	9.7	62.9	346.8	55.2	19.4	33.4	18.1
Feb. 25	140.8	.8	53.2	8.5	64.4	347.7	59.1	16.2	33.3	18.2
Mar. 25	143.6	.9	54.8	11.4	52.1	348.8	57.7	9.5	33.7	18.3
Apr. 29	146.3	.9	56.5	7.2	56.7	349.8	48.9	17.7	37.0	17.7
May 27	151.0	1.1	56.2	6.8	59.8	354.9	54.8	17.4	33.8	17.8
June 24	162.9	1.1	70.1	9.6	57.5	352.8	61.6	25.2	33.5	17.9
July 29	152.0	1.3	32.7	9.7	79.2	359.4	55.8	15.2	33.7	18.1
Aug. 26	133.3	1.3	53.0	9.3	78.2	350.3	53.6	26.3	48.7	18.2
Sept. 30	134.8	1.3	52.6	14.8	94.9	357.2	62.6	30.1	52.6	18.3
Oct. 28	135.7	1.3	54.6	10.5	84.6	356.0	63.5	17.3	52.6	17.7
Nov. 25	120.7	1.0	41.3	12.7	87.8	354.4	59.8	27.0	38.1	17.8
Dec. 30 ²	120.7	.6	31.6	27.3	133.0	364.2	126.4	7.7	40.3	18.0

Bank of France	Resources						Liabilities			
	Gold	Foreign exchange	Domestic bills	Security loans	Negotiable securities	Other assets	Note circulation	Deposits		Other liabilities
								Government	Other	
Millions of francs:										
1930—June 27	44,052	25,633	6,292	2,693	5,395	6,040	72,594	4,938	10,420	2,152
July 25	45,283	26,083	6,228	2,682	5,395	6,075	72,110	9,132	8,363	2,142
Aug. 29	47,242	25,602	6,469	2,731	5,304	6,379	73,677	10,109	7,784	2,207
Sept. 26	48,431	25,594	6,188	2,796	5,304	6,228	73,053	10,509	8,780	2,200
Oct. 30	50,807	25,616	7,104	2,770	5,304	6,979	74,787	13,089	8,378	2,327
Nov. 28	51,967	25,897	8,777	2,868	5,304	6,687	75,951	13,354	9,833	2,362
Dec. 26	53,578	26,179	8,429	2,901	5,304	6,609	76,436	12,624	11,698	2,241
1931—Jan. 30	55,510	26,323	9,463	2,866	5,199	6,898	78,559	13,844	11,659	2,198
Feb. 27	55,924	26,316	8,250	2,801	5,199	6,982	78,947	13,339	10,963	2,221
Mar. 27	56,116	26,307	7,084	2,858	5,082	7,026	77,864	11,773	12,577	2,260
Apr. 24	55,616	26,305	6,502	2,795	5,082	7,134	77,231	11,680	12,062	2,462
May 29	55,634	26,190	6,190	2,806	5,082	7,316	78,185	9,940	12,669	2,394
June 26	56,426	26,209	5,576	2,779	5,082	6,807	76,927	8,513	15,187	2,250
July 31	58,407	26,242	4,564	2,860	5,065	8,958	79,862	9,303	14,736	2,195
Aug. 28	58,563	27,611	5,820	2,729	5,065	8,193	78,635	9,470	17,649	2,227
Sept. 25	50,346	25,194	5,880	2,754	5,065	8,099	78,173	7,357	18,542	2,266
Oct. 30	64,648	27,600	8,809	2,712	5,065	8,428	83,639	8,227	22,954	2,441
Nov. 27	67,844	24,273	7,766	2,731	5,065	8,647	82,543	7,170	24,171	2,442
Dec. 31 ²	68,863	21,501	7,389	2,729	7,157	(9)	85,724	5,898	22,183	(9)

Reichsbank	Resources						Liabilities			
	Gold	Reserves in foreign exchange	Treasury bills	Other bills (and checks)	Security loans	Securities	Other assets	Note circulation	Deposits	Other liabilities
1930—June 30	2,619	459	7	1,777	186	101	736	4,685	492	708
July 31	2,619	261	37	1,759	133	101	839	4,638	398	714
Aug. 30	2,619	369	-----	1,730	212	103	809	4,707	416	719
Sept. 30	2,479	171	6	2,097	290	103	839	4,744	472	768
Oct. 31	2,180	198	24	2,301	318	102	686	4,675	383	751
Nov. 30	2,180	525	106	2,003	231	102	643	4,601	381	808
Dec. 31	2,216	469	206	2,366	256	102	638	4,778	652	822
1931—Jan. 31	2,244	199	86	1,942	174	103	733	4,383	267	831
Feb. 28	2,285	166	76	1,979	301	102	676	4,428	325	832
Mar. 31	2,323	188	142	1,951	274	103	638	4,456	387	775
Apr. 30	2,368	157	45	1,816	287	103	668	4,340	355	749
May 30	2,390	186	25	1,791	167	103	721	4,299	353	731
June 30	1,421	300	74	2,579	355	103	936	4,295	398	1,074
July 31	1,363	246	249	3,273	347	103	958	4,454	834	1,251
Aug. 31	1,366	356	38	3,101	208	103	972	4,384	509	1,251
Sept. 30	1,301	139	124	3,545	301	103	1,016	4,609	613	1,306
Oct. 31	1,145	131	-----	4,010	240	103	963	4,746	518	1,326
Nov. 30	1,005	170	56	3,901	254	103	980	4,641	506	1,323
Dec. 31 ²	984	172	98	4,144	245	161	1,065	4,776	755	1,338

¹ In addition the issue department holds Government and other securities and silver coin as cover for the fiduciary issue, which is fixed by law at £260,000,000. Since Aug. 1, 1931, however, a temporary increase of £15,000,000 in the fiduciary issue (and securities held as cover) has been permitted.

² Issued by the independent office for retirement of public debt (caisse autonome d'amortissement).

³ Figures not yet available.

⁴ Preliminary.

CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

[Figures are for last report date of month]

	1931			1930		1931			1930
	November	October	September	November		November	October	September	November
National Bank of Albania (thousands of Albanian francs):					Central Bank of China—Continued.				
Gold		4,088	3,080	1,956	Deposits—Continued				
Foreign exchange		26,156	25,216	26,104	Bank	11,024	29,865	8,243	
Loans and discounts		4,568	4,429	3,223	Other	5,072	5,485	3,149	
Other assets		7,244	7,943	7,317	Other liabilities	30,469	32,085	36,869	
Note circulation		12,223	12,619	13,503	Bank of the Republic of Colombia				
Demand deposits		15,665	14,119	11,405	(thousands of pesos):				
Other liabilities		14,168	13,930	13,691	Gold at home	10,684	10,997	8,108	18,250
Commonwealth Bank of Australia					Gold abroad	4,634	4,558	6,590	9,171
(thousands of pounds sterling):					Loans to member banks	18,771	19,514	19,396	11,396
Issue department—					Note circulation	19,711	19,165	18,730	25,540
Gold coin and bullion	10,500	10,500	10,500	15,386	Deposits	11,330	9,027	7,097	6,101
Securities	41,248	41,498	41,498	5,716	National Bank of Czechoslovakia				
Banking department—					(millions of Czechoslovak crowns):				
Coin, bullion, and cash	888	1,035	943	1,390	Gold	1,567	1,552	1,520	1,546
Money at short call in London	8,486	7,198	6,400	4,774	Foreign balances and currency	1,146	1,128	1,177	2,344
Loans and discounts	18,901	22,884	26,504	13,500	Loans and advances	1,656	1,765	1,722	180
Securities	17,684	17,434	17,261	21,683	Assets of banking office in liquidation	299	299	300	326
Deposits	47,810	49,712	51,677	43,050	Note circulation	7,166	7,218	7,172	7,278
Bank notes in circulation	45,778	46,395	47,344	39,480	Deposits	194	238	309	382
Austrian National Bank (millions of schillings):					Danish National Bank (millions of kroner):				
Gold	190	190	190	214	Gold	144	164	164	172
Foreign exchange of the reserve	116	112	115	200	Foreign bills, etc.	39	45	55	93
Other foreign exchange	41	43	87	491	Loans and discounts	155	151	115	76
Domestic bills	820	767	689	130	Note circulation	340	366	334	354
Government debt	96	96	96	101	Deposits	49	41	36	30
Note circulation	1,130	1,134	1,111	1,042	Bank of Danzig (thousands of Danzig gulden):				
Deposits	140	91	74	97	Gold	21,830	21,784	15,706	118
National Bank of Belgium (millions of belgas):					Foreign exchange of the reserve	21,533	15,079	15,593	16,337
Gold	2,568	2,567	2,492	1,297	Other foreign exchange	6,403	11,776	10,474	15,099
Foreign bills and balances in gold	0	0	0	896	Loans and discounts	9,457	10,231	11,446	18,865
Domestic and foreign bills	936	957	859	748	Note circulation	42,747	43,827	42,133	37,345
Loans to State	290	290	290	312	Deposits	6,111	5,972	3,556	1,301
Note circulation	3,550	3,602	3,457	3,157	Central Bank of Ecuador (thousands of sucres):				
Deposits	334	313	260	139	Gold		5,653	5,666	5,622
Central Bank of Bolivia (thousands of bolivianos):					Foreign exchange	11,649	15,044	22,354	
Gold		2,871	2,864	2,759	Loans and discounts	14,400	15,305	14,619	
Foreign exchange		23,511	23,233	37,413	Note circulation	20,220	20,473	23,717	
Loans and discounts		22,414	22,045	22,497	Deposits		9,584	12,777	13,847
Note circulation		26,183	26,298	32,479	National Bank of Egypt ¹ (thousands of Egyptian pounds):				
Deposits		11,098	9,093	14,578	Gold		4,225	4,224	4,043
Bank of Brazil (millions of milreis):					Foreign exchange	1,217	1,099	2,508	
Gold				41	British Government securities	15,470	15,368	18,160	
Currency	274	247	221	265	Loans and discounts	9,321	8,331	8,406	
Correspondents abroad	75	51	42	144	Egyptian Government securities	14,996	14,729	14,382	
Loans and discounts	1,618	1,611	1,660	1,318	Other assets	3,690	3,846	3,685	
Securities	145	146	152	123	Note circulation	19,543	19,264	21,900	
Note circulation	170	170	170	170	Deposits—				
Deposits	1,583	1,536	1,481	1,237	Government		5,102	4,424	5,567
National Bank of Bulgaria (millions of leva):					Other		16,142	15,890	15,091
Gold	1,510	1,510	1,509	1,448	Other liabilities		8,133	8,019	8,626
Net foreign exchange	51	53	77	404	Bank of Estonia (thousands of krooni):				
Total foreign exchange	478	455	420	1,135	Gold	6,552	6,549	6,547	6,541
Loans and discounts	881	813	861	668	Net foreign exchange	13,970	15,927	17,253	16,730
Government obligations	3,031	3,030	3,051	3,195	Loans and discounts	23,166	23,558	20,614	26,194
Note circulation	2,981	3,185	3,335	3,562	Note circulation	37,124	38,094	34,362	33,452
Other sight liabilities	1,460	1,274	1,233	1,459	Deposits—				
Central Bank of Chile (millions of pesos):					Government	4,893	5,673	5,117	9,782
Gold at home	67	67	64	62	Bankers	3,429	3,101	5,434	4,069
Foreign exchange	131	138	144	286	Other	2,071	1,961	1,996	1,348
Loans and discounts	208	199	179	68	Bank of Finland (millions of Finnish marks):				
Note circulation	311	301	292	298	Gold	304	305	301	302
Deposits against which reserve is held	79	85	66	54	Balances abroad and foreign credits	305	365	462	812
Central Bank of China ¹ (thousands of Yuan dollars):					Foreign bills	201	213	185	212
Gold		3,168	15,281	3,374	Domestic bills	1,113	936	707	720
Silver		46,400	48,542	30,465	Note circulation	1,237	1,264	1,201	1,263
Due from banks abroad		18,954	8,485	3,374	Demand liabilities	207	164	31	215
Due from domestic banks		23,241	58,055	33,629	Bank of Greece (millions of drachmas):				
Loans and discounts		65,210	66,652	31,619	Gold	868	868	491	528
Securities		13,646	14,727	2,954	Net foreign exchange in reserve	1,281	1,510	1,865	2,665
Other assets		8,678	11,959	17,451	Total foreign exchange	1,480	1,713	2,503	3,343
Note circulation		39,442	43,576	21,982	Loans and discounts	523	443	454	315
Deposits—					Government obligations	3,128	3,148	3,168	3,389
Government		93,290	112,690	52,623	Note circulation	3,987	4,297	4,422	4,761
					Other sight liabilities	891	777	635	1,841

¹ Items for issue and banking departments consolidated.

CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

[Figures are for last report date of month]

	1931			1930		1931			1930
	No- vember	October	Sep- tember	No- vember		No- vember	October	Sep- tember	No- vember
Central Bank of Guatemala (thous- ands of quetzales):					Bank of Poland (millions of zlotys)— Continued				
Gold coin.....	2,228	2,246	2,619	2,647	Foreign exchange of the reserve.....	84	78	116	301
Balances abroad.....	307	637	435	1,578	Other foreign exchange.....	126	132	134	125
Loans and discounts.....	5,998	5,907	5,810	6,342	Loans and discounts.....	751	765	737	755
Other assets.....	1,560	1,660	1,295	971	Note circulation.....	1,211	1,254	1,225	1,332
Note circulation.....	6,351	6,570	6,122	6,232	Current account of the treasury.....	37	12	24	83
Demand deposits.....	1,170	1,278	1,377	1,563	Other current accounts.....	172	153	174	143
Other deposits.....	77	101	145	514	National Bank of Rumania (millions of lei):				
Other liabilities.....	2,496	2,501	2,514	3,230	Gold at home.....	5,874	5,842	5,816	5,356
National Bank of Hungary (millions of pengos):					Gold abroad.....	3,114	3,114	3,114	3,919
Gold.....	105	105	105	163	Foreign exchange of the reserve.....	1,721	1,738	1,554	1,736
Foreign bills, etc.....	12	16	7	27	Other foreign exchange.....	34	20	14	99
Loans and discounts.....	421	422	385	253	Loans and discounts.....	13,962	13,727	12,261	8,011
Advances to treasury.....	58	58	59	67	State debt.....	5,237	5,337	5,485	4,699
Other assets.....	37	41	44	104	Note circulation.....	23,519	23,243	21,861	18,726
Note circulation.....	392	435	383	439	Demand deposits.....	5,966	6,027	6,160	6,713
Deposits.....	148	114	119	32	South African Reserve Bank (thous- ands of South African pounds):				
Miscellaneous liabilities.....	63	61	65	116	Gold.....	7,700	6,189	6,541	7,163
Bank of Italy (millions of lire):					Foreign bills.....	29	0	6,241	6,245
Gold at home.....	5,626	5,570	5,445	5,296	Domestic bills.....	3,755	4,570	133	902
Credits and balances abroad.....	2,361	2,551	2,937	4,500	Note circulation.....	8,067	8,340	6,852	8,462
Loans and discounts.....	5,109	5,251	4,838	4,350	Deposits—				
Total note circulation.....	14,254	14,441	14,481	15,679	Government.....	1,672	1,986	1,694	1,765
Public deposits.....	300	300	300	360	Bank.....	4,115	4,300	4,809	4,530
Other deposits.....	1,910	1,450	1,614	1,600	Other.....	501	192	299	205
Bank of Japan (millions of yen):					Bank of Spain (millions of pesetas):				
Gold.....	558	686	818	820	Gold.....	2,247	2,247	2,277	2,458
Advances and discounts.....	931	808	702	768	Silver.....	526	530	559	706
Government bonds.....	118	118	117	118	Balances abroad.....	282	286	255	110
Notes issued.....	1,087	1,093	989	1,191	Loans and discounts.....	3,160	3,220	3,073	2,090
Total deposits.....	519	459	621	635	Note circulation.....	4,954	5,073	5,025	4,642
Bank of Java (millions of florins):					Deposits.....	1,135	1,104	1,054	841
Gold.....	132	132	126	139	Bank of Sweden (millions of kronor):				
Foreign bills.....	5	3	4	31	Gold.....	206	213	199	242
Loans and discounts.....	50	51	52	52	Foreign bills, etc.....	31	28	36	401
Note circulation.....	234	239	238	255	Loans and discounts.....	553	528	574	144
Deposits.....	28	27	30	41	Note circulation.....	576	579	594	588
Bank of Latvia (millions of lats):					Deposits.....	119	102	124	119
Gold.....	32	32	24	24	Swiss National Bank (millions of francs):				
Foreign exchange reserve.....	13	14	22	39	Gold.....	2,201	2,188	1,699	672
Bills.....	79	81	80	87	Foreign balances and bills.....	84	105	349	353
Loans.....	59	59	60	61	Loans and discounts.....	135	92	124	67
Note circulation.....	41	42	44	50	Note circulation.....	1,477	1,498	1,462	968
Government deposits.....	58	58	61	85	Demand deposits.....	953	934	716	199
Other deposits.....	87	85	81	74	Bank of the Republic of Uruguay (thousands of pesos):				
Bank of Lithuania (millions of litas):					Gold.....		51,215	52,665	58,383
Gold.....	48	48	40	38	Loans and discounts.....		102,820	104,778	109,920
Foreign currency.....	40	42	55	89	Other assets.....		35,953	35,540	32,534
Loans and discounts.....	118	124	118	100	Note circulation.....		76,124	74,359	70,715
Note circulation.....	113	121	118	116	Deposits—				
Deposits.....	80	84	86	102	Demand.....		35,278	39,642	42,387
Netherlands Bank (millions of florins):					Time.....		39,040	40,149	45,217
Gold.....	901	836	702	426	Judicial and Administrative.....		3,538	3,543	3,649
Foreign bills.....	66	100	219	249	Other liabilities.....		36,008	35,290	38,868
Loans and discounts.....	219	294	221	135	State Bank of U. S. S. R. (note-issu- ing department; thousands of chervontsi):				
Note circulation.....	1,051	1,037	1,035	813	Gold.....	61,257	60,025	56,931	48,407
Deposits.....	199	220	187	42	Other precious metals.....	2,224	2,226	2,238	2,472
Bank of Norway (millions of kroner):					Foreign exchange.....	4,768	4,808	5,259	4,472
Gold.....	158	172	145	146	Note circulation.....	267,321	259,633	252,715	208,012
Foreign balances and bills.....	8	11	36	31	National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (millions of dinars):				
Domestic credits.....	236	230	218	200	Gold.....	1,758	1,757	1,657	1,078
Note circulation.....	288	295	302	303	Foreign exchange.....	491	657	550	162
Foreign deposits.....	2	2	4	1	Loans and discounts.....	2,161	2,088	1,819	1,557
Total deposits.....	88	96	81	58	Advances to State.....	2,100	2,325	2,294	2,997
Central Reserve Bank of Peru (thousands of soles):					Note circulation.....	5,239	5,302	5,197	5,404
Gold.....		59,347	44,745	62,573	Other sight liabilities.....	552	871	342	932
Foreign exchange.....		2,861	20,079	7,734					
Bills.....		14,317	15,545	22,318					
Note circulation.....		56,641	57,676	64,862					
Deposits.....		3,219	7,143	3,963					
Bank of Poland (millions of zlotys):									
Gold at home.....	486	486	486	485					
Gold abroad.....	111	108	82	77					

• Corrected.

GOVERNMENT NOTE ISSUES AND RESERVES

[Figures are for last report date of month]

	1931			1930		1931			1930
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.
Argentine Conversion Office (millions of gold pesos):					Canadian Minister of Finance (millions of dollars):				
Gold.....	273	280	290	431	Gold reserve against Dominion notes.....	67	70	67	112
Notes issued ¹	542	525	524	560	Advances to banks under finance act.....	67	25	20	39
Irish Currency Commission (thousands of pounds sterling):					Dominion notes—				
Legal tender note fund—					Issued.....	197	158	150	207
British legal tender and bank balances.....	22	1,059	493	179	Outside chartered bank holdings.....	29	30	28	29
British securities.....	7,219	6,239	6,353	7,451	Indian Government (millions of rupees):				
Notes issued.....	7,241	7,298	6,826	7,629	Gold standard reserve—				
Consolidated bank notes ² —					Gold.....	399	399	401	29
Issued.....	4,293	4,310	4,269	3,869	Foreign exchange.....	135	134	132	505
Deemed such under sec. 60 (4) of currency act, 1927.....	1,667	1,687	1,707	2,092	Paper currency reserve—				
					Gold.....	45	43	42	323
					Silver coin and bullion.....	1,294	1,316	1,325	1,227
					Other assets.....	285	239	120	99
					Notes issued.....	1,624	1,598	1,487	1,648

¹ Includes a small quantity of subsidiary coin, amounting on Nov. 30, 1931, to 15,000,000 pesos.
² The figures of consolidated bank notes issued represent daily averages for the 4 weeks ended Nov. 14, Oct. 17, and Sept. 19, 1931, and Nov. 15, 1930. The figures for notes deemed to be consolidated bank notes are as of the close of business on these dates.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Country	1930		1931										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Argentina (millions of gold pesos):													
Bank of the Nation—													
Gold.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-----
Other cash.....	120	99	98	83	85	125	118	108	99	94	91	90	-----
Loans and discounts.....	612	624	610	606	628	640	633	642	655	656	681	708	-----
Deposits.....	730	729	713	706	695	712	690	706	690	662	663	661	-----
Other banks in Buenos Aires—													
Gold.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	7	2	-----
Other cash.....	189	206	202	209	173	172	180	202	194	199	190	186	-----
Loans and discounts.....	908	918	913	910	912	910	885	871	857	843	852	847	-----
Deposits.....	1,032	1,047	1,045	1,043	1,020	997	996	990	971	971	966	947	-----
Canada (millions of Canadian dollars):													
Assets entirely in Canada—													
Cash in vault ¹	203	174	158	151	148	157	156	150	147	147	157	159	201
Cash in central gold reserves.....	37	33	22	25	27	26	29	28	26	28	24	27	25
Security loans.....	212	205	192	186	175	181	187	182	163	159	167	159	157
Other current loans.....	1,184	1,149	1,141	1,116	1,115	1,130	1,139	1,127	1,126	1,127	1,137	1,141	1,102
Security loans abroad.....	193	146	120	132	137	117	98	108	105	110	90	91	113
Securities.....	551	604	593	654	649	651	669	695	694	701	678	696	719
Liabilities entirely in Canada—													
Notes in circulation.....	145	133	129	131	153	124	129	128	126	126	128	140	131
Individual demand deposits.....	605	642	557	543	579	596	580	601	561	568	594	581	617
Individual time deposits.....	1,439	1,426	1,429	1,436	1,445	1,453	1,456	1,450	1,451	1,461	1,456	1,462	1,396
England (millions of pounds sterling):													
Cash in vault and at bank.....	189	204	195	187	181	175	176	184	181	177	171	173	170
Money at call and short notice.....	137	142	143	115	112	115	129	131	128	112	106	113	108
Advances and discounts.....	1,230	1,234	1,237	1,208	1,159	1,134	1,141	1,172	1,178	1,156	1,132	1,131	1,125
Investments.....	265	266	281	293	295	292	274	272	283	286	288	288	284
Deposits.....	1,801	1,839	1,836	1,782	1,726	1,698	1,700	1,744	1,750	1,708	1,675	1,688	1,670
France (millions of francs):													
Bills and national-defense bonds.....	20,564	20,502	21,081	21,098	21,363	21,869	22,930	22,507	20,919	21,153	20,242	-----	-----
Loans and advances.....	11,283	11,392	10,764	11,326	11,232	11,156	10,762	10,342	9,898	9,868	10,076	-----	-----
Demand deposits.....	35,767	35,302	35,090	35,456	36,106	36,971	37,861	37,938	36,642	36,991	36,137	-----	-----
Time deposits.....	1,605	1,397	1,521	1,656	1,669	1,623	1,601	1,564	1,539	1,545	1,429	-----	-----
Germany (millions of reichsmarks):													
Bills and treasury notes.....	2,453	2,573	-----	2,497	2,532	2,529	2,548	1,914	1,280	1,500	1,509	1,406	1,431
Due from other banks.....	1,017	1,011	-----	946	956	981	857	656	546	514	465	373	345
Miscellaneous loans.....	8,534	8,192	-----	8,225	8,144	8,021	7,818	7,699	7,337	7,115	6,884	6,837	6,748
Deposits.....	11,077	11,130	-----	10,729	10,778	10,683	10,395	9,277	8,167	8,060	7,873	7,500	7,390
Acceptances.....	670	701	-----	657	630	600	582	816	874	840	818	891	910
Japan (millions of yen):													
Cash on hand.....	272	281	275	277	274	332	361	274	134	217	197	126	146
Loans.....	2,206	2,225	2,220	2,217	2,176	2,184	2,156	2,166	2,169	2,140	2,146	2,171	2,208
Deposits.....	2,076	2,100	2,009	2,142	2,150	2,161	2,181	2,233	2,151	2,122	2,102	2,066	2,059

¹ Gold, Dominion notes, and subsidiary coin.

^c Corrected.

NOTE.—Banks included are as follows: *Canada*—chartered banks; *England*—nine London clearing banks; *France*—four commercial banks; *Germany*—six Berlin banks; *Japan*—Tokyo banks.

DISCOUNT RATES OF CENTRAL BANKS

Date effective	Bank of England	Bank of France	German Reichsbank	Bank of Italy	Netherlands Bank	Swiss National Bank	Country	Rate Jan. 1	In effect since—	Country	Rate Jan. 1	In effect since—
In effect Apr. 1, 1930.	3½	3	5	6½	3	3½	Albania.....	8	July 1, 1931	Japan.....	6.57	Nov. 4, 1931
Apr. 3.....						3	Austria.....	8	Nov. 13, 1931	Java.....	4½	Mar. 11, 1930
Apr. 24.....				6			Belgium.....	2½	Aug. 1, 1930	Latvia.....	6	Oct. 1, 1930
May 1.....	3						Bolivia.....	7	Aug. 26, 1930	Lithuania.....	6	Apr. 1, 1930
May 2.....		2½					Bulgaria.....	9½	Sept. 29, 1931	Norway.....	6	Oct. 19, 1931
May 19.....				5½			Chile.....	6½	Oct. 6, 1931	Peru.....	7	Sept. 1, 1930
May 20.....							Colombia.....	7	Sept. 18, 1930	Poland.....	7½	Oct. 3, 1930
May 21.....			4½				Czechoslovakia.....	6	Dec. 22, 1931	Portugal.....	7	Aug. 10, 1931
June 21.....			4				Danzig.....	5	Nov. 24, 1931	Rumania.....	8	Apr. 1, 1931
July 10.....			5				Denmark.....	6	Sept. 26, 1931	South Africa.....	6	Nov. 13, 1931
Oct. 9.....		2					Ecuador.....	10	Mar. 13, 1931	Spain.....	6½	July 8, 1931
Jan. 3, 1931.....						2	Estonia.....	6½	Sept. 1, 1931	Sweden.....	6	Oct. 19, 1931
Jan. 22.....							Finland.....	8	Oct. 24, 1931	U. S. S. R.....	8	Mar. 22, 1927
Jan. 24.....					2½		Greece.....	11	Oct. 29, 1931	Yugoslavia.....	7½	July 20, 1931
May 14.....	2½						Hungary.....	8	Sept. 11, 1931			
May 16.....					2		India.....	8	Sept. 22, 1931			
June 13.....			7									
July 16.....			10									
July 23.....	3½											
July 30.....	4½											
Aug. 1.....			15									
Aug. 12.....			10									
Sept. 2.....			8									
Sept. 21.....	6											
Sept. 23.....				7								
Sept. 29.....					3							
Oct. 10.....		2½										
Dec. 10.....			7									
In effect Jan. 1, 1932.	6	2½	7	7	3	2						

Changes since Dec. 1, 1931: *Czechoslovakia*—Dec. 22, down from 6½ to 6 per cent; *Germany*—Dec. 10, down from 8 to 7 per cent.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Month	England (London)				Germany (Berlin)			Netherlands (Amsterdam)		Switzerland
	Bankers' acceptances, 3 months	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month	Day-to-day money	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month	Private discount rate
1930—November.....	2.18	2.15	2.01	1	4.78	6.51	5.48	1.31	1.29	1.16
December.....	2.30	2.34	1.60	1	4.82	7.24	5.54	1.39	1.86	1.18
1931—January.....	2.25	2.24	1.74	1	4.75	6.64	4.93	1.38	1.55	1.17
February.....	2.56	2.37	2.29	1	4.88	6.31	5.49	1.12	1.05	1.00
March.....	2.60	2.56	2.20	1	4.76	6.17	5.00	1.09	1.04	.99
April.....	2.53	2.57	2.17	1	4.65	5.87	5.07	1.50	1.61	1.06
May.....	2.24	2.21	1.87	1	4.65	5.83	5.38	1.39	1.55	1.12
June.....	2.09	2.10	1.64	1	6.05	7.05	6.74	1.05	1.07	1.12
July.....	2.58	2.44	2.05	1 -2½	17.00	18.98	18.89	1.53	1.40	1.55
August.....	4.28	4.21	3.59	2½	8.92	9.18	9.15	1.30	1.22	1.98
September.....	4.74	4.57	4.04	2½-4	7.98	9.18	9.15	1.30	1.21	1.80
October.....	5.68	5.46	4.36	4	8.00	9.84	9.21	2.76	3.07	1.90
November.....	5.75	5.55	4.96	4	8.00	9.31	8.69	1.59	1.72	1.77

Month	Belgium (Brussels)	France (Paris)	Italy (Milan)	Austria (Vienna)	Hungary		Sweden (Stockholm)	Japan (Tokyo)		
	Private discount rate	Private discount rate	Private discount rate	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month	Prime commercial paper	Day-to-day money	Loans up to 3 months	Discounted bills	Call money overnight
1930—November.....	2.05	2.00	5.43	4½-4¾	5¾-6¼	5¾-7¼	4½-5	3½-5½	5.48-5.66	3.65
December.....	2.34	2.03	5.50	4½-4¾	5¾-6¼	5¾-7¼	4½-5	3½-5½	5.48-5.66	3.65
1931—January.....	2.38	1.89	5.50	4 -4½	5¾-6¼	5¾-7¼	4½-5½	3½-5½	5.48-5.66	3.10
February.....	2.31	1.77	5.50	3¾-4	5¾-6	5¾-7¼	4½-5	3 -5	5.29-5.48	2.92
March.....	2.25	1.57	5.50	3¾-4½	5¾-6	5¾-7¼	4½-5	3 -5	5.29-5.48	2.74
April.....	2.25	1.47	5.48	3¾-4	5¾-6	5¾-7	4 -5	3 -5	5.29-5.48	2.92
May.....	2.20	1.28	5.25	3¾-4	5¾-6	5¾-7	4½-5	3 -5	5.29-5.48	2.19
June.....	2.13	1.06	5.25	4 -6½	5¾-6	5¾-8	4½-6½	3 -5	5.29-5.48	2.19
July.....	2.15	1.20	5.25	(0)	(0)	7¼-10½	5½-6¾	4 -6	4.93-5.48	2.74
August.....	2.41	1.50	5.25	(0)	(0)	8½-10½	(0)	4 -6	4.93-5.48	3.65
September.....	2.44	1.50	5.47	(0)	(0)				4.93-5.48	2.56
October.....	2.44	1.80	7.50	(0)	(0)			6 -7½	4.93-5.66	5.48
November.....	2.44									

¹ Average for first 11 days of July, no quotations being available for remainder of month.

² Average for final 22 days of August, no quotations being available for remainder of month.

³ Average for first week of June, no quotations being available for remainder of month.

⁴ No quotations available.

⁵ Range for first 13 days of July, no quotations being available for remainder of month.

NOTE.—For sources used, methods of quotation, and back figures, see BULLETIN for November, 1926 (pp. 794-795), April, 1927 (p. 259), July, 1929 (p. 503), November, 1929 (p. 736), and May, 1930 (p. 318)

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
SECURITY PRICES

[Index numbers except as otherwise specified]

Year and month	Bonds				Common stocks (1928 average=100)			
	United States (average price)	England (December 1921=100)	France (1913 average=100)	Germany (average price)	United States	England	France	Germany
Number of issues.....	60	87	35	177	404	278	300	329
1926.....	97.0	110.0	57.4	-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	98.9	110.7	71.7	-----	118.3	107.0	123.2	145.0
1928.....	98.7	112.3	82.8	86.9	149.9	115.9	178.5	136.1
1929.....	95.7	110.2	85.1	83.0	190.3	119.5	217.2	122.8
1930.....	98.3	111.8	95.8	85.0	149.8	102.6	187.6	100.2
1926—November.....	97.6	109.3	60.2	-----	103.1	102.1	102.6	130.6
December.....	97.8	109.3	62.8	-----	105.4	102.0	99.0	130.2
1927—January.....	97.9	111.3	66.0	-----	105.6	104.1	109.4	149.3
February.....	98.1	110.5	65.4	-----	107.9	105.1	112.4	158.3
March.....	98.4	110.3	71.0	-----	109.1	104.4	120.2	153.7
April.....	99.0	110.6	73.9	-----	111.1	105.5	129.2	162.8
May.....	99.1	110.6	72.7	-----	114.2	106.4	125.8	156.1
June.....	98.4	110.1	72.1	-----	115.4	106.3	120.0	142.4
July.....	98.4	110.3	72.2	-----	117.2	106.7	124.9	147.0
August.....	98.8	110.6	72.6	-----	122.0	107.4	123.6	144.5
September.....	99.3	110.7	73.1	-----	127.7	108.3	125.3	139.4
October.....	99.6	111.9	72.3	-----	126.7	109.7	126.2	134.9
November.....	99.7	110.6	72.7	-----	129.6	109.6	124.5	122.2
December.....	100.0	111.2	76.8	-----	133.1	110.4	135.2	129.3
1928—January.....	100.3	112.4	80.4	89.4	134.4	111.1	148.1	135.8
February.....	100.3	112.3	80.2	85.5	132.3	111.0	143.3	132.4
March.....	100.5	112.4	80.3	87.8	137.9	114.0	157.9	130.6
April.....	100.3	113.7	81.3	87.5	145.9	116.2	177.3	136.1
May.....	99.7	112.4	81.8	87.2	152.1	118.6	179.8	140.2
June.....	98.5	112.4	84.3	86.8	145.3	114.7	180.7	141.2
July.....	97.9	112.1	83.7	86.5	144.2	114.0	170.4	137.2
August.....	97.2	112.1	84.0	86.2	148.3	115.9	189.3	136.9
September.....	97.5	111.7	84.0	85.9	156.6	117.7	193.6	137.2
October.....	97.5	112.3	84.4	85.6	159.1	119.2	193.1	135.2
November.....	97.8	112.1	83.8	85.4	171.1	119.8	200.4	135.0
December.....	97.2	112.1	84.1	85.4	171.4	119.8	207.3	136.4
1929—January.....	97.0	113.4	83.6	85.6	185.2	122.8	233.0	135.4
February.....	96.3	111.7	81.8	85.3	186.5	121.7	235.2	130.0
March.....	95.8	111.1	81.7	84.8	189.1	121.0	229.6	129.4
April.....	95.8	111.9	83.0	84.2	186.6	119.8	222.3	129.5
May.....	95.7	110.4	84.2	82.7	187.8	118.3	219.7	124.2
June.....	95.3	109.8	84.8	82.7	190.7	118.6	210.7	127.2
July.....	95.2	109.3	84.6	82.8	207.3	121.7	213.3	124.5
August.....	95.0	109.0	84.8	82.5	218.1	123.5	215.0	123.1
September.....	94.8	108.9	86.9	82.1	225.2	124.3	222.3	121.5
October.....	95.1	109.3	86.6	81.3	201.7	120.8	209.9	114.4
November.....	95.7	108.5	87.7	81.0	151.1	110.4	197.9	109.9
December.....	96.5	108.5	91.6	80.7	153.8	110.5	198.7	105.7
1930—January.....	96.5	109.6	97.5	81.2	156.3	110.2	212.9	110.1
February.....	96.4	110.1	96.3	82.2	165.5	109.9	205.6	110.6
March.....	97.8	112.7	95.8	82.6	172.4	109.2	206.2	109.2
April.....	97.9	112.7	95.5	84.7	181.0	111.1	208.6	112.1
May.....	97.9	111.4	95.3	86.7	170.5	108.0	198.3	111.7
June.....	98.2	110.0	95.8	87.1	152.8	101.8	187.6	106.8
July.....	98.7	112.3	95.7	88.0	149.3	103.1	188.8	100.9
August.....	99.6	111.9	96.0	87.5	147.6	98.4	182.0	94.8
September.....	100.0	112.0	96.4	86.9	148.8	101.1	182.4	93.9
October.....	99.9	113.1	95.4	84.7	127.6	95.4	169.5	87.9
November.....	99.1	112.8	94.7	84.5	116.7	94.1	162.2	84.7
December.....	97.8	112.5	94.1	83.9	109.4	89.0	149.8	80.0
1931—January.....	99.6	112.8	95.7	84.0	112.3	89.6	156.7	75.0
February.....	99.4	109.7	97.1	84.3	119.8	89.3	160.1	78.5
March.....	100.0	111.6	97.9	85.9	121.6	89.4	158.4	83.6
April.....	99.6	111.3	99.0	87.4	109.2	85.1	148.5	84.8
May.....	99.7	110.8	98.4	86.4	98.0	76.8	133.2	76.1
June.....	99.4	111.1	98.8	83.9	95.1	77.8	141.2	69.6
July.....	99.4	111.2	98.9	-----	98.2	79.2	132.6	-----
August.....	98.5	107.2	99.5	-----	95.5	73.8	130.5	-----
September.....	95.6	103.5	97.7	-----	81.7	67.2	115.5	-----
October.....	89.4	104.2	94.8	-----	69.7	75.6	106.9	-----
November.....	89.0	104.8	94.4	-----	71.7	74.7	104.3	-----

¹ Approximate number; series originally included 208 issues, from which those bearing 10 per cent interest have been eliminated in recent revision. In 1928 the number of such issues was 31.

Stock price series for England, France, and Germany have been converted from original bases to a 1926 base; for original figures—except for revised series on German bonds—see BULLETIN for February, 1931 (p. 91) and March, 1931 (p. 158).

SOURCES: *United States*—Standard Statistics Co., New York; description (and back figures) in Standard Statistics Bulletin, General Section, Base Book Issue for 1930-31 (pp. 63, 66, and 104). *England*—Bankers Magazine, London; description in issues for February, 1922 (p. 227) and February, 1923 (p. 251); back figures in current issues. *France*—Statistique Générale, Paris; description (and back figures) in Bulletin de la Statistique Générale, for July, 1927 (pp. 390-397). *Germany*—Statistisches Reichsanstalt, Berlin; description in Wirtschaft und Statistik; Bonds—February, 1928 (p. 144) and April, 1931 (p. 338); stocks (with back figures)—January, 1929 (p. 62).

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—Continued

WHOLESALE PRICES—ALL COMMODITIES

Month	United States (1926=100)		Canada (1926=100)		England (1913=100)		France (1913=100)		Germany (1913=100)		Italy (1913=100)		Japan (Oct., 1900=100)		Netherlands (1913=100)	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
January.....	93	77	95	77	131	107	576	541	132	115	417	342	201	158	131	105
February.....	92	76	94	76	128	106	567	538	129	114	408	338	200	158	126	104
March.....	91	75	92	75	125	106	553	539	126	114	400	339	196	158	122	103
April.....	91	73	91	75	124	106	548	540	127	114	396	337	193	158	122	102
May.....	89	71	90	73	122	104	546	520	126	113	389	332	189	164	118	102
June.....	87	70	88	72	121	103	540	518	125	112	382	327	181	151	118	100
July.....	84	70	86	72	119	102	558	500	125	112	375	324	177	153	115	97
August.....	84	70	84	71	118	100	560	488	125	110	379	322	176	152	114	94
September.....	84	69	82	70	116	99	556	473	123	109	374	319	172	150	112	91
October.....	83	68	81	70	113	104	552	457	120	107	364	322	165	147	111	89
November.....	80	68	80	71	112	106	551	447	120	107	361	320	162	147	110	89
December.....	78	68	78	71	109	106	541	447	118	107	350	320	161	147	107	89

WHOLESALE PRICES—GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[Groups are those comprised in indexes shown in preceding table]

Month and year	United States (1926=100)			England (1913=100)		France (1913=100)		Germany (1913=100)			
	Farm products	Foods	Other commodities	Foods	Industrial products	Farm and food products	Industrial products	Agricultural products	Provisions	Industrial raw and semi-finished products	Industrial finished products
1930—October.....	83	89	82	121	109	562	543	109	108	114	147
November.....	79	86	80	121	107	570	535	112	108	113	145
December.....	75	82	79	116	105	570	516	110	105	110	143
1931—January.....	74	80	78	113	104	580	507	107	102	108	142
February.....	70	77	77	112	103	575	505	106	100	106	140
March.....	71	77	76	111	103	581	503	107	99	106	139
April.....	70	76	74	113	102	592	495	108	97	105	138
May.....	67	73	73	113	100	566	480	109	96	103	137
June.....	65	72	72	113	98	571	472	107	95	103	137
July.....	65	73	72	110	98	541	465	105	97	103	136
August.....	64	74	72	108	95	528	452	103	96	102	136
September.....	61	73	72	108	95	508	443	101	94	100	135
October.....	59	73	71	113	100	489	429	99	95	99	133
November.....	59	71	72	115	102	482	416	99	94	99	132

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

COST OF LIVING

Month	United States (1913=100)		England (July, 1914=100)		France (July, 1914=100)		Germany (1913- 14=100) †		Month	United States (1913=100)		England (July, 1914=100)		France Jan.-June, 1914=100)		Germany (1913- 14=100) †	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931		1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
January.....	155	133	157	138	124	132	150	134	January.....	166	153	166	153	152	140	152	140
February.....	153	127	154	136	121	132	148	131	February.....	164	152	164	152	150	139	150	139
March.....	150	126	150	134	120	131	145	130	March.....	161	150	161	150	149	138	149	138
April.....	151	124	143	129	119	130	143	129	April.....	157	147	157	147	147	137	147	137
May.....	150	121	140	129	120	129	142	130	May.....	155	147	155	147	147	137	147	137
June.....	148	118	138	127	120	128	143	131	June.....	167	150	154	145	148	138	148	138
July.....	144	119	141	130	122	125	146	130	July.....	155	147	155	147	149	137	149	137
August.....	144	120	144	128	127	121	145	126	August.....	157	145	157	145	149	135	149	135
September.....	146	119	144	128	129	119	142	125	September.....	157	145	157	145	147	134	147	134
October.....	144	119	143	128	129	116	140	123	October.....	156	145	156	145	145	133	145	133
November.....	141	117	144	130	131	113	138	122	November.....	157	146	157	146	144	132	144	132
December.....	137	141	141	132	132	135	135	135	December.....	161	155	161	155	142	132	142	132

† Average of October, 1913, January, April, and July, 1914=100.

SOURCES: Wholesale prices.—For original sources, see BULLETIN for March, 1931 (p. 150). Retail food prices and cost of living.—United States—Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; England—Ministry of Labour; Germany—Statistisches Reichsam; France—for retail food prices, Statistique Générale, and for cost of living, Commission d'études relatives au coût de la vie à Paris.

LAW DEPARTMENT

Deposits of public moneys by the United States which are exempt from reserve requirements

Under the provisions of the Liberty bond acts, approved April 24, 1917, September 24, 1917, and April 4, 1918,¹ "deposits of public moneys by the United States in designated depositories" are exempt from the requirements of the Federal reserve act as to maintenance of reserves by member banks. From time to time questions have arisen as to whether various classes of deposits in member banks may properly be regarded as coming within this provision of law so as to be exempt from reserve requirements.

In considering such questions, it is to be noted that a deposit which is made by, or for the account of, a Government department, bureau, or official and is secured by a deposit of United States bonds is not necessarily for that reason to be classified as a "deposit of public moneys by the United States in designated depositories." In order to come within the meaning of this provision of law, it is necessary that the deposit (1) be made by, or for the account of, the United States or some department, bureau, or official thereof; (2) consist of public moneys of the United States; and (3) be received by the depository bank under authority of a designation of such bank by the Secretary of the Treasury as a "general depository," "limited depository," or "special depository" within the meaning of those terms as defined by the Secretary of the Treasury. Unless a deposit meets all of these requirements, it may not be classi-

¹ Sec. 8 of the Third Liberty bond act, approved Apr. 4, 1918, provides: "That the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to deposit, in such incorporated banks and trust companies as he may designate, the proceeds, or any part thereof, arising from the sale of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness and war-savings certificates authorized by this Act, and arising from the payment of income and excess profits taxes, and such deposits shall bear such rate or rates of interest, and shall be secured in such manner, and shall be made upon and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe: *Provided*, That the provisions of section fifty-one hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Federal Reserve Act, and the amendments thereof, with reference to the reserves required to be kept by national banking associations and other member banks of the Federal Reserve System, shall not apply to deposits of public moneys by the United States in designated depositories, * * *

fied as a deposit which is exempt from the reserve requirements of the Federal reserve act. Funds held by the United States merely as custodian, or in trust, for the benefit of others are, of course, not public moneys of the United States and so are not exempt from reserve requirements.

In construing the phrase "deposits of public moneys by the United States in designated depositories," the Federal Reserve Board has ruled that the classes of deposits enumerated below do not come within the meaning of this provision and are, therefore, not exempt from the reserve requirements prescribed by the Federal reserve act. These rulings have been made in the light of views expressed by the Treasury Department in the course of consultations with it.

(1) Deposits of funds of the Philippine Islands made by the government of the Philippine Islands or by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department of the United States;

(2) Deposits of funds of Porto Rico made by the government of Porto Rico or by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department of the United States;

(3) Deposits of Indian funds under the control of the Department of the Interior;

(4) Deposits of States, counties, and municipalities;

(5) Deposits of the United States Shipping Board and deposits of the Emergency Fleet Corporation;

(6) Deposits of bankruptcy funds under the jurisdiction of United States courts, representing funds of bankrupts' estates;

(7) Deposits of moneys paid into United States courts by private parties pending the outcome of litigation;

(8) Deposits of the Division of Insolvent National Banks of the Comptroller of the Currency, representing funds collected by receivers of suspended national banks;

(9) Deposits of the Inland Waterways Corporation, a Government-owned corporation, created for the purpose of carrying on the

operations of the Government-owned inland, canal, and coastwise waterways system;

(10) Deposits to the credit of the Alien Property Custodian, comprising an administrative fund for the payment of salaries and other expenses of the office of the custodian;

(11) Deposits of the Panama Canal Zone made by the Secretary of War, representing money-order funds of the Canal Zone post office.

In addition, deposits of postal savings funds may not be classified as coming within the exemption of "deposits of public moneys by the United States in designated depositories," because postal savings deposits, by express pro-

vision of the Federal reserve act, are included within the term "time deposits," which are subject to a 3 per cent reserve.

On the other hand, the Federal Reserve Board has held, after consultation with the Treasury Department, that deposits made by United States postmasters of Government funds, other than postal savings deposits, collected by them or which have come into their possession by virtue of their official positions, should be deemed to constitute "deposits of public moneys by the United States" and, when made in designated depositories, such deposits are exempt from the reserve requirements specified in the Federal reserve act.

DETAILED FEDERAL RESERVE STATISTICS, ETC.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ALSO F. R. NOTE STATEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Dec. 31, 1931	Nov. 30, 1931	Dec. 31, 1930
RESOURCES			
Gold with Federal reserve agents.....	2,130,122	1,734,676	1,730,439
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasury.....	55,616	70,082	35,211
Gold held exclusively against Federal reserve notes.....	2,185,738	1,804,758	1,765,650
Gold settlement fund with Federal Reserve Board.....	314,090	366,547	417,440
Gold and gold certificates held by banks.....	489,064	747,166	758,129
Total gold reserves.....	2,988,892	2,918,471	2,941,219
Reserves other than gold.....	168,770	161,855	140,298
Total reserves.....	3,157,662	3,080,326	3,081,517
Nonreserve cash.....	72,612	62,889	79,632
Bills discounted:			
For member banks.....	626,779	709,457	250,560
For intermediate credit banks.....	11,044	11,320	737
For nonmember banks (secured by adjusted-service certificates).....	470	488	71
Total bills discounted.....	638,293	718,265	251,368
Bills bought:			
Outright ¹	257,649	445,507	324,746
Under resale agreement.....	81,038	6,205	39,098
Total bills bought.....	338,687	451,712	363,844
United States securities:			
Bought outright.....	771,931	717,031	686,064
Under resale agreement.....	45,029		43,403
Total United States securities.....	816,960	717,031	729,467
Other reserve bank credit:			
Federal intermediate credit bank debentures.....	26,185	25,330	6,300
Federal land bank bonds.....	500	500	
Municipal warrants.....	4,463	4,397	843
Due from foreign banks.....	8,662	8,724	704
Reserve bank float ²	19,652	4,939	20,776
Total reserve bank credit outstanding.....	1,853,402	1,930,898	1,373,332
Federal reserve notes of other reserve banks.....	20,055	15,182	21,993
Uncollected items not included in float.....	478,229	360,861	564,007
Bank premises.....	57,668	59,475	57,843
All other resources.....	32,697	41,055	22,024
Total resources.....	5,672,325	5,580,686	5,200,648
LIABILITIES			
Federal reserve notes:			
Held by other Federal reserve banks.....	20,055	15,182	21,993
Outside Federal reserve banks.....	2,604,416	2,464,518	1,641,545
Total notes in circulation.....	2,624,471	2,479,700	1,663,538
Deposits:			
Member bank—reserve account.....	1,961,410	2,050,596	2,470,583
Government.....	53,637	31,765	18,819
Foreign bank.....	79,099	142,665	5,761
Other deposits.....	30,728	27,437	21,970
Total deposits.....	2,124,874	2,252,463	2,517,133
Deferred availability items.....	478,229	360,861	564,007
Capital paid in.....	160,568	163,593	160,640
Surplus.....	259,421	274,636	274,636
All other liabilities.....	24,762	19,433	11,694
Total liabilities.....	5,672,325	5,580,686	5,200,648
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents.....	250,621	126,389	439,288
FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT			
Federal reserve notes:			
Issued to Federal reserve banks by Federal reserve agents.....	2,926,038	2,773,021	2,093,625
Held by Federal reserve banks ³	301,567	203,321	430,987
In actual circulation.....	2,624,471	2,479,700	1,663,538
Collateral held by agents as security for notes issued to banks:			
Gold.....	2,130,122	1,734,676	1,730,439
Eligible paper.....	915,125	1,107,313	507,788
Total collateral.....	3,045,247	2,841,989	2,238,227

¹ Includes bills payable in foreign currencies as follows: Latest month, \$33,429,000; month ago, \$33,386,000, year ago, \$35,983,000.

² Uncollected items in excess of deferred availability items.

³ Excludes "Federal reserve notes of other Federal reserve banks" which are consequently included in actual circulation.

EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ALSO FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1931

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
RESOURCES													
Gold with Federal reserve agents.....	2,130,122	147,627	450,337	180,000	252,470	78,870	91,800	483,620	64,885	58,470	66,680	40,700	214,663
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasury.....	55,616	4,744	11,543	7,190	7,480	2,018	2,725	9,627	2,382	704	3,126	809	3,268
Gold held exclusively against Federal reserve notes.....	2,185,738	152,371	461,880	187,190	259,950	80,888	94,525	493,247	67,267	59,174	69,806	41,509	217,931
Gold settlement fund with Federal Reserve Board.....	314,090	40,282	81,380	14,282	42,229	7,813	7,416	50,484	9,600	9,367	15,738	8,881	26,618
Gold and gold certificates held by banks.....	489,064	20,791	300,478	26,232	22,810	5,659	7,620	52,862	12,086	5,735	12,227	3,639	18,925
Total gold reserves.....	2,988,892	213,444	843,738	227,704	324,989	94,360	109,561	596,593	88,953	74,276	97,771	54,029	263,474
Reserves other than gold.....	168,770	17,355	37,739	15,237	13,087	7,095	6,061	29,277	12,863	5,632	7,665	7,946	8,813
Total reserves.....	3,157,662	230,799	881,477	242,941	338,076	101,455	115,622	625,870	101,816	79,908	105,436	61,975	272,287
Nonreserve cash.....	72,612	7,803	19,235	3,656	4,859	3,743	4,368	10,859	3,773	1,731	2,653	3,532	6,395
Bills discounted: Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	320,876	23,493	112,477	48,295	48,496	6,824	3,799	50,272	10,190	1,074	4,568	543	10,845
Other bills discounted.....	317,417	19,712	37,474	63,117	44,113	26,563	31,103	24,224	6,695	6,497	23,158	9,873	19,897
Total bills discounted.....	638,293	43,205	149,951	116,412	92,609	33,377	34,902	74,496	16,886	7,571	27,726	10,416	30,742
Bills bought.....	338,687	33,431	163,393	4,065	5,561	10,099	13,235	42,052	12,823	7,329	11,666	3,019	32,014
U. S. Government securities: Bonds.....	360,368	27,940	114,688	33,749	31,349	7,810	6,521	53,354	11,393	15,832	7,685	17,095	32,052
Treasury notes.....	33,040	1,958	18,306	1,761	2,320	562	380	2,901	783	589	548	536	2,396
Certificates and bills.....	423,552	31,104	176,362	33,142	39,582	10,709	7,037	49,276	14,923	11,247	10,475	11,333	28,362
Total U. S. Government securities.....	816,960	61,002	309,356	68,552	73,251	19,081	13,938	105,531	27,099	27,668	18,705	29,864	62,810
Other securities.....	81,148	2,130	14,315	5,610	-----	700	850	3,490	880	903	400	-----	1,870
Total bills and securities.....	1,825,088	139,768	637,015	194,739	171,421	63,257	62,925	225,569	57,688	43,471	58,500	43,299	127,436
Due from foreign banks.....	8,662	685	3,173	904	875	346	312	1,232	21	14	251	260	589
Federal reserve notes of other banks.....	20,055	234	6,084	624	1,489	1,885	1,230	3,105	1,270	810	1,482	397	1,445
Uncollected items.....	497,881	58,575	164,867	43,552	41,319	37,228	11,839	53,531	18,088	8,444	21,391	13,404	25,637
Bank premises.....	57,668	3,336	14,816	2,626	7,807	3,605	2,489	7,827	3,461	1,834	3,649	1,785	4,433
All other resources.....	32,697	2,048	11,242	1,397	3,158	2,832	3,111	1,297	1,995	1,873	1,054	2,302	888
Total resources.....	5,672,325	443,253	1,737,909	490,445	569,004	214,351	201,896	929,290	188,112	137,585	194,416	126,954	439,110
LIABILITIES													
Federal reserve notes in actual circulation.....	2,624,471	194,460	574,186	269,372	320,335	109,347	120,626	519,471	86,941	69,130	82,711	46,813	231,079
Deposits: Member bank—reserve account.....	1,961,410	149,287	795,015	123,939	147,646	47,256	46,368	283,976	59,456	45,827	75,229	48,811	138,600
Government.....	53,637	2,538	25,740	3,551	3,526	1,642	2,047	3,291	3,128	1,961	1,510	1,509	3,194
Foreign bank.....	79,099	5,764	27,527	7,609	7,763	3,074	2,767	10,376	2,690	1,768	2,229	2,306	5,226
Other deposits.....	30,728	240	13,786	391	6,167	598	172	691	566	356	60	246	7,455
Total deposits.....	2,124,874	157,829	862,068	135,490	165,102	52,570	51,354	298,334	65,840	49,912	79,028	52,872	154,475
Deferred availability items.....	478,229	57,993	158,126	41,826	39,425	34,532	12,001	51,885	19,305	7,791	19,674	13,223	22,448
Capital paid in.....	160,568	11,749	61,639	16,600	14,630	5,478	5,158	18,011	4,693	2,951	4,185	4,135	11,339
Surplus.....	259,421	20,039	75,077	26,456	27,640	11,483	10,449	38,411	10,025	6,356	8,124	7,624	17,707
All other liabilities.....	24,762	1,183	6,813	671	1,872	941	2,308	3,178	1,308	1,445	694	2,287	2,062
Total liabilities.....	5,672,325	443,253	1,737,909	490,445	569,004	214,351	201,896	929,290	188,112	137,585	194,416	126,954	439,110
Reserve ratio (per cent).....	66.5	65.5	61.4	60.0	69.6	62.7	67.2	76.5	66.6	67.1	65.2	62.2	70.6
FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT													
Federal reserve notes: Issued to F. R. bank by F. R. agent.....	2,926,038	220,491	636,132	295,067	346,950	117,879	138,563	587,100	91,301	71,288	93,900	52,654	274,713
Held by F. R. bank.....	301,567	26,031	61,946	25,695	26,615	8,532	17,937	67,629	4,360	2,158	11,189	5,841	43,634
In actual circulation.....	2,624,471	194,460	574,186	269,372	320,335	109,347	120,626	519,471	86,941	69,130	82,711	46,813	231,079
Collateral held by agent as security for notes issued to banks: Gold.....	2,130,122	147,627	450,337	180,000	252,470	78,870	91,800	483,620	64,885	58,470	66,680	40,700	214,663
Eligible paper.....	915,125	74,101	279,682	116,949	94,770	41,014	46,823	111,564	27,287	13,341	37,267	12,234	60,093

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—RESERVES, DEPOSITS, NOTE CIRCULATION, AND RESERVE PERCENTAGES

[Averages of daily figures. Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve bank	Total cash reserves			Total deposits			Federal reserve notes in circulation ¹			Reserve percentages		
	1931		1930	1931		1930	1931		1930	1931		1930
	December	November	December	December	November	December	December	November	December	December	November	December
Boston.....	187,446	167,494	215,525	139,968	149,463	146,405	175,457	148,293	133,474	59.4	56.3	77.0
New York.....	1,010,289	1,033,957	1,077,864	953,477	980,075	1,053,848	544,106	496,742	341,708	67.5	70.0	77.2
Philadelphia.....	260,668	270,785	230,803	138,976	145,218	143,011	275,787	273,966	137,979	62.8	64.6	82.1
Cleveland.....	326,745	304,063	298,309	170,248	175,543	191,468	320,610	312,781	195,927	65.6	62.3	77.0
Richmond.....	90,890	86,828	109,376	60,813	64,408	63,326	102,043	100,062	97,219	55.8	52.6	68.1
Atlanta.....	95,888	83,822	143,088	54,710	56,815	59,901	121,652	120,708	129,087	54.4	47.1	75.7
Chicago.....	593,416	575,027	385,942	303,648	312,647	347,418	511,934	492,958	141,136	72.8	71.4	79.0
St. Louis.....	94,266	83,550	117,940	69,514	72,412	71,976	86,929	85,958	84,371	60.3	62.8	75.3
Minneapolis.....	75,497	65,293	71,229	49,505	51,236	51,672	68,214	64,256	51,448	64.1	56.5	66.1
Kansas City.....	98,127	77,972	103,834	78,634	80,172	86,556	82,798	80,381	69,097	60.8	48.6	66.7
Dallas.....	56,319	53,908	55,654	54,233	56,546	58,935	48,597	50,922	32,697	54.8	50.2	60.7
San Francisco.....	241,962	213,459	278,895	167,590	178,339	192,956	225,710	226,373	172,707	61.5	52.7	76.3
Total.....	3,131,513	3,015,658	3,088,468	2,241,316	2,322,874	2,467,472	2,563,837	2,453,400	1,587,050	65.2	63.1	76.2

¹ Includes "Federal reserve notes of other Federal reserve banks" as follows: Latest month, \$16,746,000; month ago, \$17,370,000; year ago \$16,870,000.

² Revised.

ALL MEMBER BANKS—DEPOSITS, RESERVES, ETC., BY DISTRICTS

[Averages of daily figures for 3 months ending November 30, 1931. In millions of dollars]

Federal reserve district	Deposits subject to reserve (net demand and time deposits; see following page)			Reserve held						Indebtedness at Federal reserve banks		
				Total			Excess					
	September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November	September	October	November
Boston.....	2,261	2,210	2,160	142.7	154.3	135.8	5.0	19.6	4.1	8.1	17.0	26.0
New York.....	10,146	9,853	9,459	1,015.8	996.1	915.7	62.5	62.6	17.3	50.9	152.9	120.2
Philadelphia.....	2,351	2,206	2,137	139.8	131.5	128.2	2.7	3.1	2.6	31.7	89.3	108.3
Cleveland.....	2,997	2,690	2,565	178.6	159.9	150.3	3.6	3.9	1.8	35.8	78.5	98.9
Richmond.....	1,043	983	965	69.2	57.9	55.6	.4	1.7	.8	22.7	35.1	40.5
Atlanta.....	853	823	795	53.6	51.4	49.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	25.3	35.5	46.7
Chicago.....	4,181	3,934	3,825	327.9	306.0	289.0	25.2	19.8	9.8	24.0	50.3	69.8
St. Louis.....	1,032	998	965	65.9	64.7	64.6	2.4	3.6	5.1	12.2	18.5	25.8
Minneapolis.....	819	798	789	47.6	46.4	45.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.1	6.0	6.4
Kansas City.....	1,085	1,049	1,012	79.6	76.8	74.1	6.1	5.8	6.0	13.3	23.6	32.1
Dallas.....	725	690	688	52.4	53.4	50.2	3.0	6.3	3.2	13.5	20.5	22.9
San Francisco.....	3,003	2,894	2,861	169.7	157.2	159.5	5.1	—1.6	2.2	38.1	81.0	86.4
Total.....	30,500	29,138	28,218	2,332.7	2,255.6	2,118.1	120.3	129.1	57.0	279.6	608.1	684.0

DISCOUNTS—DISTRICT DATA, BY WEEKS

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve bank	1931				
	Dec. 2	Dec. 9	Dec. 16	Dec. 23	Dec. 30
Boston.....	32,995	29,312	43,495	67,415	56,733
New York.....	121,804	137,258	117,731	236,396	431,827
Philadelphia.....	102,916	104,703	117,628	137,825	115,575
Cleveland.....	99,441	106,529	111,897	127,581	114,862
Richmond.....	39,748	36,266	35,977	46,812	41,447
Atlanta.....	58,098	54,081	53,660	47,486	45,275
Chicago.....	85,913	89,499	77,960	98,676	95,309
St. Louis.....	26,534	26,863	26,879	29,048	21,742
Minneapolis.....	8,239	8,092	7,859	7,882	7,554
Kansas City.....	29,932	28,331	30,469	29,698	29,286
Dallas.....	21,072	20,951	18,004	15,822	11,407
San Francisco.....	90,875	83,297	56,349	66,553	52,866
Total.....	717,567	725,182	697,908	911,194	1,023,883

DISCOUNTS—DISTRICT DATA, BY MONTHS

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Federal reserve bank	1931		1930
	December	November	December
Boston.....	47.5	26.0	17.3
New York.....	167.7	120.5	90.3
Philadelphia.....	117.5	108.3	27.5
Cleveland.....	110.6	98.9	37.9
Richmond.....	39.5	40.5	33.1
Atlanta.....	51.6	51.0	30.4
Chicago.....	86.6	69.9	26.4
St. Louis.....	26.8	25.9	14.2
Minneapolis.....	8.0	7.4	3.9
Kansas City.....	30.3	33.8	16.0
Dallas.....	17.6	23.0	6.9
San Francisco.....	70.9	89.9	33.7
Total.....	774.5	695.1	337.6

NET DEMAND AND TIME DEPOSITS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS, BY DISTRICTS

(Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars)

Federal reserve district	Total (all member banks)				Larger centers (places over 15,000)				Smaller centers (places under 15,000)			
	Net demand		Time		Net demand		Time		Net demand		Time	
	November	October	November	October	November	October	November	October	November	October	November	October
Boston.....	1,201	1,228	959	982	1,101	1,125	803	824	100	103	156	158
New York.....	6,730	7,033	2,680	2,821	6,526	6,767	2,127	2,258	253	266	553	563
Philadelphia.....	1,065	1,081	1,071	1,125	896	906	645	688	169	175	427	437
Cleveland.....	1,175	1,239	1,390	1,451	1,023	1,070	1,107	1,152	152	169	283	300
Richmond.....	467	480	498	513	371	381	317	328	96	99	181	185
Atlanta.....	419	436	376	387	347	368	297	310	72	69	79	77
Chicago.....	2,089	2,143	1,733	1,791	1,905	1,952	1,437	1,486	184	191	297	305
St. Louis.....	520	535	445	462	420	429	334	345	100	107	111	117
Minneapolis.....	369	371	420	427	240	241	199	201	129	130	221	226
Kansas City.....	652	679	361	370	445	470	228	233	206	210	132	137
Dallas.....	484	487	204	203	328	331	170	168	156	157	34	34
San Francisco.....	1,138	1,146	1,723	1,748	1,005	1,011	1,594	1,618	133	135	129	131
Total.....	16,358	16,859	11,860	12,279	14,608	15,048	9,258	9,609	1,751	1,811	2,602	2,670

RATES CHARGED CUSTOMERS BY BANKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Federal reserve bank or branch city	Prime commercial paper		Loans secured by prime stock-exchange collateral			Loans secured by warehouse receipts			Interbank loans		
	1931		1930		1931		1930		1931		1930
	December	November	December	November	December	November	December	November	December	November	December
Boston.....	4 -4½	3½-4½	4 -4½	4½-5½	4½-5½	4 -5	5 -5½	5 -5½	4½-5	4 -5	4 -4½
New York.....	4 -5	4 -5	3½-4	4½-5	4½-5	4 -5	4½-5	4 -5	4½-5	4½-5	4 -4½
Buffalo.....	5 -6	5½-6	5 -6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	6	6	5 -5½	5	5
Philadelphia.....	4½-5	4½-5	3½-4½	4½-6	4½-6	4 -6	5 -5½	5 -5½	4 -5	4 -5	4 -4½
Cleveland.....	4½-6	4 -6	4 -5	5½-6	5 -6	5 -6	4 -5	4 -5	4 -6	5 -5½	4½-6
Cincinnati.....	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5½-6	5½-6	5 -6	6 -6½	6 -6½	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6
Pittsburgh.....	5½-6	5½-6	5 -5½	5½-6	5½-6	5 -6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	6
Richmond.....	5 -5½	4½-5	4 -5	5½-6	5½-6	5 -5½			5 -5½	6	4½-5½
Baltimore.....	4½-6	4½-6	4 -6	4½-6	4½-6	4½-6	6	6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6
Charlotte.....	5 -6	5½-6	5 -6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	6
Atlanta.....	4½-6	4½-6	4 -6	5 -6	5 -6	4½-6	5 -6	5	5 -5½	5 -5½	5 -5½
Birmingham.....	6 -7	6 -7	5½-7	5 -8	5 -8	5½-7	6 -8	6 -8	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6
Jacksonville.....	5 -7	5 -7	4 -5	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6½-7	6½-7	5 -6	6	6
Nashville.....	6	6	6 -8	6	6	6 -8	6	6	6	6	6
New Orleans.....	5 -7	5½-6	5 -5½	6 -6½	6 -6½	6	6 -6½	6 -6½	5½-6	5½-6	5 -6
Chicago.....	4 -4½	4 -4½	4 -4½	4½-5	4½-5	4½-5	4 -6	4 -6	4½-5	4 -6	4½-5½
Detroit.....	5 -5½	4½-5½	4 -6	5½-6	5½-6	6 -6½	6 -6½	6	5	5	5 -6
St. Louis.....	4½-5	4½-5	4 -4½	5 -6	5 -6	5 -5½	5 -6	4½-6	4½-6	4½-6	5 -5½
Little Rock.....	6	6	6	6 -6½	6	6	6	6 -6½	6	6	6
Louisville.....	6	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	6	6	5 -6	5 -6	5
Minneapolis.....	4 -4½	4 -5½	4 -4½	4½-6	4½-6	5 -6	4 -5	4 -5	4 -4½	5½-6	5½-6
Helena.....	6 -8	6 -8	8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8
Kansas City.....	4½-5	4½-5	4½-5	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5 -6	5 -6	5 -6	5½-6	5½-6
Denver.....	4½-6	4½-5½	4½-5	6	5½-6½	5½-6	5½-7	5½-8	6 -8	6	6
Oklahoma City.....	5½-6	5½-6	5 -5½	8	8	8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6	6
Omaha.....	5½	5 -5½	5	5½-7	5½-7	6 -6½	6	6	6	6	5½-6
Dallas.....	4 -6	4½-6	5 -5½	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -6½	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5 -5½	5 -5½
El Paso.....	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	8	8	5 -6	5 -6	5½-6
Houston.....	5½-6	5½-6	5 -6	5½-6	5½-6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5 -6	4½-5½	4½-5
San Antonio.....	6 -6½	5 -7	6	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -8	6 -8	6	6	6
San Francisco.....	4½-5	4½-5½	4½-5	5 -6	5½-6	5 -6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5	5 -5½
Los Angeles.....	5½-6	5½-6	6	5 -7	5 -7	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -7	6 -7	5½-6	5½-6
Portland.....	6 -6½	5 -7	6	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6	6
Salt Lake City.....	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	6
Seattle.....	5½-6	5½-6	6	6½-7	6 -6½	6 -6½	6½-7	6½-7	7	7	6
Spartanburg.....	6	6	6	6½-7	6½-7	6½-7	7	7	6	6	6

NOTE.—Rates at which the bulk of the loans of each class were made by representative banks during the week ending 15th of month. Rates from about 200 banks with loans exceeding \$8,000,000,000; reporting banks are usually the largest banks in their respective cities.

WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES
PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, BY WEEKS
 [In millions of dollars]

1931	Total	Federal Reserve District											City		
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco	New York	Chicago
Loans and investments:															
Dec. 2	20,856	1,381	8,312	1,224	2,037	619	548	2,879	614	353	600	427	1,862	7,181	1,657
Dec. 9	20,664	1,363	8,196	1,217	2,030	615	543	2,854	613	353	598	423	1,859	7,064	1,632
Dec. 16	20,963	1,355	8,397	1,240	2,057	624	561	2,843	615	350	598	446	1,877	7,258	1,625
Dec. 23	20,734	1,337	8,305	1,220	2,046	623	548	2,813	607	360	591	430	1,854	7,175	1,597
Dec. 30	20,532	1,291	8,268	1,205	2,017	603	543	2,796	593	358	594	420	1,844	7,147	1,584
Loans:															
Dec. 2	13,350	908	5,215	744	1,302	382	371	2,060	394	227	334	290	1,123	4,488	1,168
Dec. 9	13,237	908	5,153	739	1,301	378	367	2,032	392	227	332	290	1,118	4,425	1,132
Dec. 16	13,212	899	5,180	732	1,297	380	366	2,011	391	224	331	285	1,116	4,451	1,112
Dec. 23	13,119	894	5,144	726	1,295	378	365	1,984	388	228	326	280	1,111	4,420	1,084
Dec. 30	13,104	862	5,212	728	1,283	369	361	1,972	376	225	326	275	1,115	4,492	1,076
On securities—															
Dec. 2	5,807	335	2,561	381	586	144	115	1,000	155	61	92	82	295	2,239	686
Dec. 9	5,760	341	2,532	376	585	144	112	990	153	63	93	81	290	2,210	675
Dec. 16	5,740	338	2,534	375	584	144	115	975	155	59	92	79	290	2,208	661
Dec. 23	5,733	353	2,554	371	578	144	114	951	147	60	90	81	290	2,231	637
Dec. 30	5,772	342	2,615	376	578	140	112	947	145	60	89	81	292	2,295	633
All other—															
Dec. 2	7,543	573	2,654	363	716	238	256	1,060	239	166	242	208	828	2,249	472
Dec. 9	7,477	567	2,621	363	716	234	255	1,042	239	164	239	209	828	2,215	457
Dec. 16	7,472	561	2,646	357	713	236	251	1,036	236	165	239	206	826	2,243	451
Dec. 23	7,386	541	2,590	355	717	234	251	1,033	241	168	236	199	821	2,189	447
Dec. 30	7,327	520	2,597	352	705	229	249	1,025	231	165	237	194	823	2,197	443
Investments:															
Dec. 2	7,506	473	3,097	480	735	237	177	819	220	126	266	137	739	2,693	499
Dec. 9	7,427	455	3,043	478	729	237	176	822	221	126	266	133	741	2,639	500
Dec. 16	7,571	456	3,217	508	760	244	195	832	224	126	267	161	761	2,807	513
Dec. 23	7,615	443	3,161	494	751	245	183	829	219	132	265	150	743	2,755	513
Dec. 30	7,428	429	3,056	477	734	234	182	824	217	133	268	145	729	2,655	508
United States Government securities—															
Dec. 2	4,033	232	1,829	188	387	115	86	458	90	53	132	74	389	1,676	285
Dec. 9	3,997	213	1,810	187	385	115	85	461	91	53	132	73	392	1,657	286
Dec. 16	4,336	213	1,993	219	418	121	104	472	94	54	134	100	414	1,836	300
Dec. 23	4,208	210	1,932	205	406	120	93	471	92	54	135	89	401	1,778	301
Dec. 30	4,060	197	1,862	190	386	113	91	465	95	55	136	84	386	1,712	293
All other—															
Dec. 2	3,473	241	1,268	292	348	122	91	361	130	73	134	63	350	1,017	214
Dec. 9	3,430	242	1,233	291	344	122	91	361	130	73	134	60	349	982	214
Dec. 16	3,415	243	1,224	289	342	123	91	360	130	72	133	61	347	971	213
Dec. 23	3,407	233	1,229	289	345	125	90	358	127	78	130	61	342	977	212
Dec. 30	3,368	232	1,194	287	348	121	91	359	122	78	132	61	343	943	215
Reserves with Federal reserve bank:															
Dec. 2	1,567	87	765	77	114	37	32	224	40	24	46	30	91	710	157
Dec. 9	1,591	87	773	77	113	35	32	233	45	24	45	31	96	722	164
Dec. 16	1,667	83	849	77	111	36	31	246	42	23	50	31	88	798	178
Dec. 23	1,526	84	755	72	112	35	31	212	43	22	44	29	87	705	146
Dec. 30	1,833	112	994	73	115	35	37	229	48	25	46	27	92	941	154
Cash in vault:															
Dec. 2	236	16	61	15	31	15	8	38	7	5	13	9	18	47	14
Dec. 9	248	17	67	17	34	15	8	38	7	5	14	8	18	51	15
Dec. 16	259	24	67	16	35	15	7	44	7	5	13	8	18	52	21
Dec. 23	292	26	85	17	37	16	9	45	8	6	14	8	21	68	21
Dec. 30	271	23	75	16	35	16	9	42	8	5	14	8	20	58	19
Net demand deposits:															
Dec. 2	12,199	798	5,829	693	894	312	257	1,576	335	199	392	255	659	5,335	1,089
Dec. 9	12,105	773	5,771	689	886	311	258	1,567	348	199	388	255	660	5,290	1,082
Dec. 16	12,168	764	5,866	687	895	302	255	1,567	342	192	393	251	654	5,376	1,084
Dec. 23	11,771	749	5,650	654	879	297	250	1,502	335	190	382	248	635	5,162	1,019
Dec. 30	11,877	743	5,715	660	885	293	252	1,527	336	191	390	245	640	5,217	1,034
Time deposits:															
Dec. 2	6,142	468	1,358	288	892	233	209	1,069	218	143	190	135	939	878	436
Dec. 9	6,073	468	1,310	283	891	232	209	1,063	210	145	189	135	938	831	431
Dec. 16	6,004	464	1,287	273	880	232	207	1,056	208	145	187	135	930	810	427
Dec. 23	5,947	447	1,260	274	877	229	206	1,040	208	156	186	134	930	789	420
Dec. 30	5,898	430	1,249	277	864	227	206	1,032	206	156	185	133	933	779	417
Government deposits:															
Dec. 2	57	3	20	6	10	1	4	2	2		1	4	4	18	2
Dec. 9	5	1	1	1	4		1							1	
Dec. 16	553	10	279	40	37	24	41	8	2	4	30	56	264	26	26
Dec. 23	352	6	176	25	24	15	18	25	5	1	3	19	35	166	16
Dec. 30	352	6	176	25	24	15	18	25	5	1	3	19	35	166	16
Due from banks:															
Dec. 2	988	65	105	72	81	53	54	192	40	51	98	61	116	66	115
Dec. 9	928	56	85	62	79	50	48	186	39	51	99	59	114	52	116
Dec. 16	1,012	62	109	66	73	58	51	207	41	54	104	66	121	71	125
Dec. 23	939	58	92	62	66	48	51	201	42	51	97	58	113	57	130
Dec. 30	993	61	112	67	71	54	51	207	40	50	102	63	115	71	133

* Revised.

WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES—Continued
PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES BY WEEKS—Continued
 [In millions of dollars]

1931	Total	Federal Reserve District												City	
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco	New York	Chicago
Due to banks:															
Dec. 2	2,513	127	945	167	186	92	74	361	85	69	149	80	178	880	249
Dec. 9	2,387	113	880	154	183	85	74	346	84	68	148	77	175	819	238
Dec. 16	2,540	110	985	155	186	85	72	390	83	69	152	79	174	923	283
Dec. 23	2,385	105	921	138	178	76	75	354	81	66	147	74	170	864	248
Dec. 30	2,472	124	963	141	180	76	76	373	80	69	138	76	176	900	265
Borrowings from Federal reserve banks:															
Dec. 2	424	10	54	56	71	20	37	56	11	-----	17	11	81	14	10
Dec. 9	428	9	68	56	79	17	32	57	11	-----	16	10	73	12	9
Dec. 16	392	15	47	65	86	17	31	48	11	-----	17	8	47	-----	8
Dec. 23	567	30	149	79	102	27	25	64	13	-----	16	6	56	98	21
Dec. 30	685	22	334	61	91	21	25	64	7	-----	16	3	41	289	9

MEMBERSHIP IN PAR-COLLECTION SYSTEM
 [Number of banks at end of November]

Federal reserve district	Member banks		Nonmember banks			
	1931	1930	On par list		Not on par list	
			1931	1930	1931	1930
United States	7,358	8,159	9,431	11,129	3,261	3,532
Boston.....	383	397	252	263	-----	-----
New York.....	859	917	362	402	-----	-----
Philadelphia.....	718	754	370	455	-----	-----
Cleveland.....	664	770	808	939	6	9
Richmond.....	416	481	447	542	403	480
Atlanta.....	352	404	152	196	798	881
Chicago.....	922	1,099	2,667	3,243	250	239
St. Louis.....	474	528	1,278	1,443	418	445
Minneapolis.....	583	653	395	507	888	1,014
Kansas City.....	830	874	1,662	1,942	215	189
Dallas.....	622	698	475	578	225	215
San Francisco.....	535	584	563	619	58	60

Figures cover all incorporated banks (other than mutual savings banks).

MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF BILLS, ETC.
 [In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Within 15 days	16 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 days to 6 months	Over 6 months
Bills discounted:							
Dec. 2	717,567	544,465	52,002	65,621	35,426	18,490	1,563
Dec. 9	725,182	561,477	49,926	58,284	35,641	18,176	1,678
Dec. 16	697,908	540,325	46,201	49,605	43,552	16,467	1,758
Dec. 23	911,194	750,539	41,291	54,161	46,046	17,285	1,872
Dec. 30	1,023,833	851,308	39,895	61,106	51,407	18,156	2,011
Bills bought in open market:							
Dec. 2	423,407	171,720	139,182	100,635	11,331	539	-----
Dec. 9	389,219	186,126	126,242	56,204	19,969	678	-----
Dec. 16	307,077	159,861	87,580	29,226	29,704	706	-----
Dec. 23	257,351	146,004	56,051	30,306	24,268	722	-----
Dec. 30	326,975	192,124	64,096	50,940	19,056	759	-----
Certificates and bills:							
Dec. 2	380,587	53,224	13,152	22,950	88,866	136,880	65,515
Dec. 9	379,557	52,443	13,152	23,950	112,704	111,793	65,515
Dec. 16	567,398	210,652	2,000	51,175	135,773	43,500	124,298
Dec. 23	411,509	13,152	2,000	68,287	117,662	80,500	129,908
Dec. 30	427,759	28,500	20,950	77,816	86,139	86,553	127,801
Municipal warrants:							
Dec. 2	4,302	880	3,075	258	60	29	-----
Dec. 9	4,292	515	3,380	299	69	29	-----
Dec. 16	4,072	3,658	181	151	57	25	-----
Dec. 23	4,259	3,811	244	109	69	26	-----
Dec. 30	4,445	4,042	221	84	87	11	-----

BANK LOANS AND INVESTMENTS, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

[Figures for September 29, 1931—latest date for which comprehensive data are available]

	Number of banks	Total loans and investments	
		Amount (millions of dollars)	Percentage distribution
All banks in the United States	21,301	53,361	100
Member banks—total	7,599	33,073	62
Reserve city banks (62 cities).....	420	21,269	40
Central reserve city banks—			
New York City.....	42	8,253	15
Chicago.....	12	1,644	3
Other reserve city banks—			
New York City.....	9	32	-----
Chicago.....	25	83	-----
Other Federal reserve bank cities (10 cities).....	101	5,626	11
Federal reserve branch cities (25 cities).....	139	4,392	8
Other reserve cities (25 cities).....	92	1,238	2
"Country" banks ²	7,179	11,805	22
Nonmember banks	13,702	20,288	38

¹ Includes national banks, State commercial banks and trust companies, mutual and stock savings banks, and all private banks under State supervision.

² Includes certain outlying banks in reserve cities.

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING, BY CLASSES

[Dollar acceptances, In millions of dollars, Source: American Acceptance Council]

	Nov. 30, 1931	Oct. 31, 1931	Nov. 30, 1930
Based on imports.....	159	173	243
Based on exports.....	255	261	422
Domestic.....	19	24	34
Warehouse credits.....	239	214	274
Dollar exchange.....	35	38	56
Based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries.....	298	330	544
Total outstanding	1,002	1,040	1,571

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1930 (Table 61).

BANK SUSPENSIONS, BY DISTRICTS

[Banks closed to public on account of financial difficulties by order of supervisory authorities or directors of the bank. Figures of suspensions during given period include any banks which may have subsequently reopened. Figures for banks reopened during given period include reopenings both of banks closed during that period and of banks closed in prior periods. Deposits are as of date of suspension where available, otherwise as of the latest available call date preceding suspension]

[Figures for latest month are preliminary]

	Banks suspended									Banks reopened					
	Number			Deposits (in thousands of dollars)						Number			Deposits (in thousands of dollars)		
	All banks	Members		Non-members	All banks	Members		Non-members	All banks	Members ¹	Non-members	All banks	Members ¹	Non-members	
		National	State			National	State								
January-December, 1931:															
Boston.....	33	6	1	26	125,956	44,451	3,760	77,745	2		2	5,206		5,206	
New York.....	80	34	10	36	160,664	46,447	56,837	57,380	3	2	1	24,423	21,740	2,683	
Philadelphia.....	101	23	7	71	157,971	18,284	10,754	128,933	1	1		239		239	
Cleveland.....	182	47	16	119	407,325	121,517	94,600	191,208	4		4	1,715		1,715	
Richmond.....	203	46	7	150	122,479	42,247	5,784	74,448	56	4	52	23,592	6,044	17,548	
Atlanta.....	135	25	5	105	54,020	22,660	1,817	29,543	13	2	11	11,338	5,481	5,857	
Chicago.....	630	71	32	527	444,774	90,826	100,956	252,992	36	1	35	26,815	7,502	19,313	
St. Louis.....	264	35	10	219	71,419	22,438	4,675	44,306	99	12	87	45,593	10,114	35,479	
Minneapolis.....	271	46	1	224	60,248	12,413	496	47,339	25	3	22	7,460	1,542	5,918	
Kansas City.....	222	21		201	52,004	9,343		42,661	17		17	4,432		4,432	
Dallas.....	93	33	9	43	53,276	23,817	12,745	16,714	14	5	9	7,006	1,535	5,471	
San Francisco.....	76	23	10	43	49,348	18,963	10,338	20,047	1	1		117		117	
Total.....	2,290	410	108	1,772	1,759,484	473,406	302,762	983,316	271	31	240	157,936	54,314	103,622	
December, 1931:															
Boston.....	26	6	1	19	109,403	44,451	3,760	61,192							
New York.....	28	11	2	15	40,266	10,946	5,582	23,738							
Philadelphia.....	8	1	1	6	8,866	269	2,151	6,446							
Cleveland.....	17	4	1	12	22,956	2,879	107	19,970	1		1	419		419	
Richmond.....	38	11	2	25	31,224	16,145	832	14,247	4		4	4,300		4,300	
Atlanta.....	13	1		12	7,724	101		7,623	1		1	2,194		2,194	
Chicago.....	93	8	4	81	52,469	11,394	11,134	29,941	5		5	4,296		4,296	
St. Louis.....	54	6	2	46	14,855	4,747	1,523	8,585	3	1	2	975	537	438	
Minneapolis.....	19	3		16	4,392	709		3,683	5	1	4	1,565	273	1,292	
Kansas City.....	30	4		26	6,447	1,539		4,908	5		5	1,159		1,159	
Dallas.....	6	1	1	4	1,166	568	32	566	2		2	3,336		3,336	
San Francisco.....	21	8	4	9	19,521	6,306	7,832	5,383	1	1		117	117		
Total.....	353	64	18	271	319,289	100,054	32,953	186,282	27	3	24	18,361	927	17,434	

¹ Represents national banks only, except as follows: January-December, 1 State member in New York district with deposits of \$18,801,000; 1 State member in Richmond district with deposits of \$2,152,000; 3 State members in St. Louis district with deposits of \$6,313,000; and 1 State member in Minneapolis district with deposits of \$496,000.

Back figures.—For district figures back to 1921 see BULLETIN for February, 1931; also Annual Reports for 1930 (Table 117), 1929 (Table 111) 1928 (Table 115), 1927 (Table 111), and 1926 (Table 98).

BANK SUSPENSIONS, BY STATES, DURING DECEMBER, 1931

[Banks closed to public on account of financial difficulties by order of supervisory authorities or directors of the bank. Figures of suspensions during month include any banks which may have subsequently reopened. Figures of banks reopened during month include reopenings both of banks closed during month and of banks closed in prior periods. Deposits are as of date of suspension where available, otherwise as of latest available call date preceding suspension]

[Figures are preliminary]

State	Banks suspended							Banks reopened						
	Number			Deposits (in thousands of dollars)				Number			Deposits (in thousands of dollars)			
	All banks	Members		Non-members	All banks	Members		Non-members	All banks	Mem- bers ¹	Non- members	All banks	Mem- bers ¹	Non- members
		National	State			National	State							
New England:														
Maine.....	1			1	1,511			1,511						
New Hampshire.....	2	1		1	1,177	402		775						
Vermont.....														
Massachusetts.....	15	5	1	9	87,603	44,049	3,760	39,794						
Rhode Island.....														
Connecticut.....	8			8	19,112			19,112						
Middle Atlantic:														
New York.....	19	7	1	11	17,692	5,516	702	11,474						
New Jersey.....	10	4	2	4	24,725	5,430	7,031	12,264						
Pennsylvania.....	8	2		6	7,244	798		6,446						
East North Central:														
Ohio.....	14	2	1	11	21,627	1,649	107	19,871	1		1	419		419
Indiana.....	12	1		11	3,857	558		3,299	3		3	2,364		2,364
Illinois.....	48	7		41	19,279	5,102		14,177	1	1		537	537	
Michigan.....	19	2	4	13	25,748	6,378	11,134	8,236	2		2	1,932		1,932
Wisconsin.....	2	1		1	1,967	1,687		280						
West North Central:														
Minnesota.....	11	1		10	3,273	515		2,758	1		1	727		727
Iowa.....	26	3		23	8,083	2,416		5,667						
Missouri.....	17			17	3,019			3,019	1		1	325		325
North Dakota.....	4	1		3	602	83		519	1	1		273	273	
South Dakota.....	1	1		1	215	111		104	3		3	565		565
Nebraska.....	13	2		11	3,771	1,026		2,745	4		4	1,121		1,121
Kansas.....	7			7	724			724						
South Atlantic:														
Delaware.....														
Maryland.....									2		2	3,336		3,336
District of Columbia.....														
Virginia.....	3	1		2	5,624	4,708		916						
West Virginia.....	3		2	1	940		832	108	2		2	964		964
North Carolina.....	26	9		17	23,235	11,113		12,122						
South Carolina.....	6	1		5	1,425	324		1,101						
Georgia.....	4			4	1,542			1,542						
Florida.....	1			1	284			284						
East South Central:														
Kentucky.....	3	1		2	850	701		149						
Tennessee.....	3	1		2	660	101		559	1		1	113		113
Alabama.....	1			1	573			573						
Mississippi.....	8			8	3,310			3,310						
West South Central:														
Arkansas.....	17		2	15	3,838		1,523	2,315						
Louisiana.....	2			2	3,023			3,023	1		1	2,194		2,194
Oklahoma.....	3			3	457			457	1		1	38		38
Texas.....	6	1	1	4	1,166	568	32	566	2		2	3,336		3,336
Mountain:														
Montana.....	2			2	302			302						
Idaho.....	2	1	1	1	1,499	1,336	163	130	1	1		117	117	
Wyoming.....	1			1	139			139						
Colorado.....	5	2		3	1,171	513		658						
New Mexico.....														
Arizona.....														
Utah.....	4	1	2	1	1,004	225	639	140						
Nevada.....														
Pacific:														
Washington.....	6	2		4	4,555	2,397		2,158						
Oregon.....	3	1	1	1	7,807	596		7,030						
California.....	6	3		3	4,656	1,752		2,904						
Total.....	353	64	18	271	319,289	100,054	32,953	186,282	27	3	24	18,361	927	17,434

¹ Represents National banks only.

² At the time of suspension one of these banks was a State member bank.

BANK SUSPENSIONS, BY STATES, JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1931

[Banks closed to public on account of financial difficulties by order of supervisory authorities or directors of the bank. Figures of suspensions during period include any banks which may have subsequently reopened. Figures of banks reopened during period include reopenings both of banks closed during period and of banks closed in prior periods. Deposits are as of date of suspension where available, otherwise as of latest available call date preceding suspension]

[Figures for latest month are preliminary]

State	Banks suspended							Banks reopened						
	Number				Deposits (in thousands of dollars)			Number			Deposits (in thousands of dollars)			
	All banks	Members		Non-members	All banks	Members		All banks	Members ¹	Non-members	All banks	Members ¹	Non-members	
		National	State			National	State							
New England:														
Maine.....	2		2	2,254		2,254								
New Hampshire.....	2	1	1	1,177	402	775								
Vermont.....														
Massachusetts.....	19	5	13	102,586	44,049	3,760	54,777	1	1	2,426		2,426		
Rhode Island.....														
Connecticut.....	10		10	19,939			19,939	2	2	5,463		5,463		
Middle Atlantic:														
New York.....	55	24	8	23	97,995	23,872	45,901	28,222	1	1	18,801	18,801		
New Jersey.....	38	16	4	18	73,745	27,609	13,684	32,452	2	2	3,178	3,178		
Pennsylvania.....	137	42	6	89	274,560	103,946	12,585	158,049						
East North Central:														
Ohio.....	115	19	15	81	265,473	26,865	90,041	148,567	3	3	1,081		1,081	
Indiana.....	96	8	2	86	64,283	10,955	10,823	42,460	20	20	10,777		10,777	
Illinois.....	237	37	5	195	187,808	56,572	16,984	114,247	17	2	15	10,540	5,737	4,803
Michigan.....	112	14	23	75	107,500	17,013	43,237	47,250	3	3	2,636		2,636	
Wisconsin.....	49	7		42	25,221	6,586		18,635	10	1	9	4,723	773	3,950
West North Central:														
Minnesota.....	101	13	1	87	26,659	4,882	496	21,281	7	1	6	2,468	496	1,972
Iowa.....	209	22	3	184	89,925	8,917	30,051	50,957	2	1	1	7,710	7,502	208
Missouri.....	122	12	1	109	24,000	5,815	1,157	17,028	9	1	8	1,954	166	1,788
North Dakota.....	66	13		53	8,743	1,838		6,905	2	1	1	445	273	172
South Dakota.....	73	13		60	13,630	3,504		10,126	12		12	3,527		3,527
Nebraska.....	109	8		101	31,874	5,922		25,952	10		10	3,221		3,221
Kansas.....	38	4		34	6,662	1,599		5,063						
South Atlantic:														
Delaware.....														
Maryland.....	20	3		17	26,543	3,784		22,759	3		3	3,573		3,573
Dist. of Columbia.....														
Virginia.....	37	6	1	30	17,562	8,247	1,515	7,800	13		13	4,525		4,525
West Virginia.....	56	18	4	34	38,151	14,010	3,768	20,373	7	1	6	5,922	2,152	3,770
North Carolina.....	61	14		47	33,104	14,603		18,501	33	3	30	10,024	3,892	6,132
South Carolina.....	34	5	2	27	10,556	1,603	501	8,452	1		1	182		182
Georgia.....	35	4	4	27	9,391	1,680	1,461	6,250	1		1	110		110
Florida.....	14	3		11	9,717	4,036		5,681	1		1	816		816
East South Central:														
Kentucky.....	27	4		23	18,330	8,763		9,567	10		10	16,057		16,057
Tennessee.....	31	4	1	26	5,953	2,154	113	3,686	4		4	419		419
Alabama.....	36	8	1	27	7,046	2,093	356	4,597						
Mississippi.....	38	8	1	49	28,952	14,294	400	14,258	39	5	34	18,510	8,268	10,242
West South Central:														
Arkansas.....	58	8	6	44	13,425	3,239	2,866	7,320	36	6	30	8,926	1,424	7,502
Louisiana.....	7			7	4,712			4,712	2		2	2,942		2,942
Oklahoma.....	24	2		22	4,037	223		3,834	5		5	531		531
Texas.....	86	30	9	47	49,649	22,564	12,745	14,340	12	4	8	5,506	783	4,723
Mountain:														
Montana.....	11	3		8	1,252	436		816	1		1	74		74
Idaho.....	10	4	2	4	2,847	1,731	843	273	1		1	117		117
Wyoming.....	3			3	1,071			1,071						
Colorado.....	21	7		14	3,494	1,214		2,280						
New Mexico.....	1	1		1	752	752			1	1		752		752
Arizona.....	5	1		4	2,968	402		2,566						
Utah.....	9	1	2	6	8,652	225	639	7,788						
Nevada.....	2			2	172			172						
Pacific:														
Washington.....	22	6	2	14	11,547	5,145	391	6,011						
Oregon.....	14	4	3	7	11,058	1,582		8,255						
California.....	18	8	1	9	14,539	10,280	210	4,049						
Total.....	2,290	410	108	1,772	1,759,484	473,406	302,762	983,316	271	31	240	157,936	54,314	103,622

¹ Represents national banks only, except as follows: 1 State member in New York with deposits of \$18,801,000, 1 in Illinois with deposits of \$5,200,000, 1 in Minnesota with deposits of \$496,000, 1 in West Virginia with deposits of \$2,152,000, 1 in Mississippi with deposits of \$911,000, and 1 in Arkansas with deposits of \$202,000.

² At the time of suspension 3 of these banks were State member banks.

Back figures.—See Bulletin for February, 1931, also Annual Reports for 1930 (Table 118), 1929 (Table 112), 1928 (Table 116), 1927 (Table 112), 1926 (Table 100), and 1925 (Tables 97 and 98).

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF MEMBER BANKS

NATIONAL BANKS,¹ BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1931

NOTE.—The following statistics of earnings and expenses of national banks were compiled by the Comptroller of the Currency from reports submitted by national banks

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve District											
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Gross earnings:													
Interest received—													
On loans ²	359,757	29,483	79,125	30,725	28,951	18,141	16,425	40,702	12,034	13,229	20,417	18,555	51,970
On investments ³	158,993	12,875	44,357	16,723	16,393	5,242	4,485	15,365	4,956	7,523	8,701	3,865	18,503
On balances with other banks.....	13,470	1,036	831	814	1,145	744	770	1,437	609	906	1,699	1,530	1,949
Domestic exchange and collection charges.....	7,019	233	1,887	211	228	284	699	853	238	789	504	376	717
Foreign exchange department.....	7,424	210	5,643	344	101	12	107	434	26	15	4	32	496
Commissions received.....	328		13	2	5		3	70	19	153	37		26
Trust department.....	12,609	1,130	5,601	565	563	361	276	841	189	86	452	184	2,361
Profits on securities sold.....	28,025	2,205	10,939	2,280	2,782	877	721	1,657	576	943	853	746	3,446
Other earnings.....	42,817	3,830	10,819	1,765	2,939	1,814	2,412	5,214	1,255	1,506	2,822	2,122	6,319
Total earnings.....	630,442	51,002	159,215	53,429	53,107	27,475	25,898	66,573	19,902	25,155	35,489	27,410	85,787
Expenses:													
Salaries and wages.....	133,328	10,281	31,946	9,373	9,441	5,638	6,069	14,453	4,633	5,752	9,037	6,737	19,963
Interest paid—													
On borrowed money ²	4,030	182	553	503	389	367	451	325	229	86	273	331	341
On deposits—													
Time.....	139,319	12,839	26,793	13,839	13,713	7,581	4,976	13,711	4,520	6,818	5,791	4,113	24,625
Demand.....	46,864	4,906	13,229	4,090	4,756	1,342	1,724	5,019	1,398	1,417	2,875	2,144	3,964
Bank.....	21,192	1,158	4,849	1,251	2,823	737	847	1,923	726	897	1,326	1,261	2,904
Taxes.....	26,872	1,433	4,242	2,460	2,310	1,327	1,028	5,212	1,213	1,952	1,499	1,819	2,377
Other expenses.....	77,947	5,763	19,845	5,291	5,366	3,111	3,604	9,486	2,434	3,305	5,166	3,689	10,887
Total expenses.....	449,552	36,562	101,457	36,812	38,798	20,093	18,699	50,129	15,153	20,227	26,467	20,094	65,061
Net earnings.....	180,890	14,440	57,758	16,617	14,309	7,382	7,199	16,444	4,749	4,928	9,022	7,316	20,726
Recoveries on charged-off assets:													
Loans and discounts.....	8,579	610	2,113	213	532	266	305	1,298	279	565	935	785	678
Bonds, securities, etc.....	4,419	1,838	1,002	269	172	31	47	226	41	151	212	131	299
All other.....	5,123	323	1,941	91	666	136	184	281	272	181	450	282	316
Total net earnings and recoveries.....	199,011	17,211	62,814	17,190	15,679	7,815	7,735	18,249	5,341	5,825	10,619	8,514	22,019
Losses charged off:													
On loans and discounts.....	101,565	5,953	46,855	4,659	5,970	5,648	3,534	8,853	2,298	2,658	4,648	4,518	5,971
On bonds, securities, etc.....	71,579	8,131	25,731	8,402	9,211	3,518	1,073	4,634	2,228	1,481	2,254	592	4,324
On banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	6,981	362	2,142	329	570	178	248	895	127	212	389	208	1,321
On foreign exchange.....	84	12	51	12	12		7	2					
All other losses.....	11,212	709	2,998	602	460	1,706	361	955	539	472	515	454	1,441
Total losses charged off.....	191,421	15,167	77,777	13,992	16,223	11,050	5,223	15,339	5,192	4,823	7,806	5,772	13,057
Net addition to profits.....	7,590	2,044	14,963	3,198	4,544	3,235	2,512	2,910	149	1,002	2,813	2,742	8,962
Dividends declared.....	100,240	8,338	35,492	9,309	6,263	3,702	3,132	9,199	3,252	2,991	3,652	2,760	12,150
Capital stock paid in ⁴	1,684,238	155,405	474,439	125,012	122,233	79,200	77,395	177,805	58,169	59,105	83,697	81,538	190,240
Surplus fund ⁵	1,491,814	121,021	519,499	208,089	133,791	60,033	52,297	121,375	33,766	33,709	41,088	43,129	124,017
Capital and surplus ⁵.....	3,176,052	276,426	993,938	333,101	256,024	139,233	129,692	299,180	91,935	92,814	124,785	124,667	314,257
Number of banks ⁶	6,800	354	746	662	631	419	327	809	412	575	832	580	453

¹ Member banks only, i. e., exclusive of national banks in Alaska and Hawaii.² Includes discount.³ Includes dividends.⁴ Net loss.⁵ As of June 30, 1931

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF MEMBER BANKS—Continued

STATE BANK MEMBERS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1931

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve District											
		Boston	New York	Phila- del- phia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlan- ta	Chica- go	St. Louis	Min- neap- olis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Gross earnings:													
Interest received—													
On loans ¹	213,782	10,636	85,966	14,184	32,447	5,237	4,117	37,873	8,285	814	1,429	1,682	11,112
On investments ²	87,894	4,768	37,154	8,379	11,840	1,382	922	14,189	3,596	440	800	230	4,194
On balances with other banks	4,655	188	1,236	454	612	262	111	658	300	52	180	90	512
Domestic exchange and collection charges	1,651	28	277	65	149	117	77	537	216	30	14	20	121
Foreign exchange department	3,811	52	2,554	27	135	52	69	738	14	4	4	166	
Commissions received	10,822	309	8,877	117	271	130	54	418	365	22	17	52	190
Trust department	25,135	2,145	10,069	3,620	3,185	305	301	4,015	662	9	159	17	648
Profits on securities sold	14,734	988	6,254	1,197	1,287	158	218	2,932	551	65	288	118	678
Other earnings	18,625	796	5,074	1,132	3,980	432	661	3,289	874	65	556	227	1,529
Total earnings	331,109	19,910	157,461	29,175	53,906	8,075	6,530	64,649	14,863	1,497	3,447	2,446	19,150
Expenses:													
Salaries and wages	81,687	3,716	34,767	6,073	10,507	1,885	1,365	13,644	3,270	352	873	735	4,497
Interest paid—													
On borrowed money ¹	2,900	41	1,065	359	253	87	170	351	439	9	20	48	53
On deposits—													
Time	71,115	5,052	20,398	4,467	14,693	1,688	1,099	13,487	3,062	435	313	218	6,201
Demand	35,248	2,264	14,237	3,441	4,903	599	614	6,357	996	71	493	117	1,156
Bank	10,508	225	4,572	824	1,608	407	249	1,335	316	35	244	98	595
Taxes	17,718	988	6,660	1,148	3,639	316	511	3,081	646	93	85	104	447
Other expenses	45,678	2,198	19,198	3,489	5,414	1,166	1,105	6,953	2,225	186	669	472	2,603
Total expenses	264,854	14,484	100,897	19,801	41,019	6,148	5,113	45,208	10,954	1,181	2,697	1,795	15,557
Net earnings	116,255	5,426	56,564	9,374	12,887	1,927	1,417	19,441	3,909	316	750	651	3,593
Recoveries on charged-off assets:													
Loans and discounts	3,269	130	1,478	38	300	97	145	620	197	27	21	129	87
Bonds, securities, etc.	1,146	62	639	21	212	24	2	61	93	7	5	20	82
All other	1,889	51	886	98	171	39	33	245	111	13	55	118	69
Total net earnings and recoveries	122,550	5,669	59,567	9,531	13,570	2,087	1,597	20,367	4,310	363	826	903	3,769
Losses charged off:													
On loans and discounts	26,816	272	12,809	1,546	2,059	462	3,072	3,704	1,323	190	132	504	743
On bonds, securities, etc.	18,458	468	9,294	1,656	2,791	188	1,901	1,089	658	31	3	9	370
On banking house, furniture, and fixtures	7,046	157	5,474	135	362	49	24	433	124	7	2	12	267
All other losses	2,964	175	560	160	443	43	270	452	164	17	178	57	445
Total losses charged off	55,284	1,072	28,137	3,497	5,655	742	5,267	5,678	2,269	245	315	582	1,825
Net addition to profits	67,275	4,597	31,430	6,034	7,915	1,345	3,670	14,689	2,041	118	511	321	1,944
Dividends declared	73,545	2,969	38,652	6,082	7,110	1,187	1,104	12,033	2,199	175	490	266	1,278
Capital stock paid in ³	936,118	39,905	426,148	58,611	105,543	26,365	18,630	159,586	42,095	3,045	8,530	8,265	39,395
Surplus fund ³	1,249,699	49,088	661,467	147,456	153,054	16,281	12,980	153,149	23,693	1,688	3,218	2,800	24,825
Capital and surplus ³	2,185,817	88,993	1,087,615	206,067	258,597	42,646	31,610	312,735	65,788	4,733	11,748	11,065	64,220
Number of banks	981	33	156	82	88	39	44	199	94	40	22	78	106

¹ Includes discount.
² Includes dividends.

³ As of June 30, 1931.
⁴ Net loss.

ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES ON CALL DATES

[In millions of dollars; figures for nonmember banks are for dates indicated or nearest thereto for which figures are available]

Federal reserve district	Loans and investments									Deposits, exclusive of interbank deposits			Rediscunts and bills payable		
	Total			Loans			Investments								
	1930		1931	1930		1931	1930		1931	1930		1931	1930		1931
	Sept. 24	June 30	Sept. 29	Sept. 24	June 30	Sept. 29	Sept. 24	June 30	Sept. 29	Sept. 24	June 30	Sept. 29	Sept. 24	June 30	Sept. 29
ALL BANKS ¹															
Boston.....	6,871	6,767	6,754	4,408	4,130	4,065	2,463	2,638	2,690	6,340	6,332	6,269	32	25	43
New York.....	19,280	19,323	18,963	13,500	12,442	11,856	5,781	6,881	7,097	17,033	17,822	17,028	80	68	114
Philadelphia.....	4,409	4,339	4,137	2,753	2,479	2,313	1,656	1,860	1,824	3,754	3,749	3,520	56	77	106
Cleveland.....	4,893	4,550	4,249	3,223	2,896	2,700	1,670	1,654	1,549	4,413	4,138	3,852	45	52	90
Richmond.....	2,391	2,224	2,163	1,706	1,491	1,425	685	733	738	2,212	2,114	1,983	59	39	59
Atlanta.....	1,505	1,338	1,328	1,128	938	916	377	400	412	1,401	1,304	1,233	66	30	50
Chicago.....	7,627	6,619	6,236	5,668	4,618	4,366	1,959	2,000	1,871	7,201	6,446	6,016	81	60	71
St. Louis.....	1,975	1,718	1,675	1,440	1,145	1,114	535	574	561	1,818	1,669	1,570	60	32	40
Minneapolis.....	1,447	1,363	1,303	863	798	748	585	565	556	1,475	1,383	1,293	13	12	12
Kansas City.....	1,720	1,575	1,520	1,175	1,009	958	544	566	563	1,829	1,635	1,549	20	20	27
Dallas.....	1,096	1,012	970	830	718	676	265	293	294	1,085	1,007	928	28	18	26
San Francisco.....	4,377	4,194	4,072	3,022	2,719	2,616	1,355	1,475	1,457	4,223	4,182	3,921	22	18	59
Total.....	57,590	55,021	53,361	39,715	35,384	33,752	17,875	19,637	19,609	52,784	51,782	49,152	563	452	695
MEMBER BANKS															
Boston.....	2,583	2,456	2,432	1,808	1,588	1,543	775	868	889	2,328	2,260	2,203	17	13	25
New York.....	12,093	11,661	11,515	8,595	7,537	7,165	3,498	4,124	4,350	10,358	10,637	9,694	69	51	96
Philadelphia.....	2,737	2,788	2,740	1,814	1,674	1,619	922	1,114	1,121	2,280	2,402	2,286	27	26	72
Cleveland.....	3,530	3,370	3,203	2,300	2,113	2,012	1,230	1,257	1,191	3,159	3,042	2,884	23	24	67
Richmond.....	1,206	1,141	1,137	882	785	772	324	356	365	1,104	1,079	1,027	26	19	36
Atlanta.....	1,053	957	960	768	646	635	284	312	325	962	916	863	34	16	34
Chicago.....	4,967	4,486	4,238	3,642	3,025	2,869	1,324	1,461	1,369	4,594	4,265	3,989	50	18	27
St. Louis.....	1,289	1,137	1,109	899	702	683	389	435	426	1,151	1,057	1,000	29	14	19
Minneapolis.....	872	840	821	515	479	456	358	361	365	876	846	800	5	5	5
Kansas City.....	1,160	1,102	1,064	741	653	614	419	449	450	1,192	1,101	1,044	9	9	15
Dallas.....	868	803	776	649	560	532	219	243	244	850	789	738	18	12	17
San Francisco.....	3,116	3,182	3,077	2,124	2,053	1,973	992	1,128	1,104	2,984	3,172	2,941	10	10	52
Total.....	35,472	33,923	33,073	24,738	21,816	20,874	10,734	12,106	12,199	31,839	31,566	29,469	316	217	466
NONMEMBER BANKS															
Boston.....	4,287	4,311	4,322	2,599	2,542	2,522	1,688	1,770	1,801	4,011	4,073	4,066	15	12	18
New York.....	7,188	7,662	7,438	4,905	4,906	4,691	2,283	2,757	2,748	6,675	7,185	7,334	10	17	18
Philadelphia.....	1,672	1,551	1,396	939	805	694	733	746	703	1,474	1,347	1,234	29	51	33
Cleveland.....	1,364	1,180	1,046	924	783	688	440	397	358	1,253	1,096	967	22	27	23
Richmond.....	1,185	1,083	1,026	824	705	653	361	377	372	1,108	1,034	955	34	21	23
Atlanta.....	453	381	368	360	293	281	93	88	87	439	387	361	33	14	15
Chicago.....	2,660	2,133	1,998	2,026	1,593	1,496	635	540	502	2,607	2,181	2,027	31	42	44
St. Louis.....	686	581	566	541	442	431	146	139	135	666	612	570	32	19	21
Minneapolis.....	575	522	482	348	319	292	227	204	190	600	537	493	8	8	7
Kansas City.....	559	473	456	434	356	344	125	117	112	638	585	505	11	10	12
Dallas.....	228	209	194	181	158	144	47	51	50	235	218	190	10	6	9
San Francisco.....	1,261	1,012	995	898	666	642	363	346	353	1,239	1,009	980	11	8	8
Total.....	22,118	21,099	20,288	14,977	13,568	12,877	7,141	7,531	7,410	20,945	20,216	19,682	247	235	230

¹ Includes all national and State banks (including stock and mutual savings banks) and all private banks under State supervision.

Back figures.—See BULLETIN for July, 1930, and January and July, 1931; also Tables 42, 43, and 87-90, Annual Report of the Federal Reserve Board for 1930.

ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES ON SEPTEMBER 29 AND JUNE 30, 1931, BY STATES

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	Loans and investments						Deposits, exclusive of interbank deposits		Rediscounts and bills payable		Number of reporting banks	
	Total		Loans		Investments		Sep-tember	June	Sep-tember	June	Sep-tember	June
	Sep-tember	June	Sep-tember	June	Sep-tember	June						
New England:												
Maine.....	429,964	428,282	226,030	229,097	203,934	199,185	405,413	403,285	5,482	4,408	118	122
New Hampshire.....	297,719	297,204	143,867	145,493	153,852	151,711	271,179	268,457	1,937	2,787	119	119
Vermont.....	226,344	230,081	141,008	145,524	85,336	84,557	217,687	222,757	3,363	3,777	100	100
Massachusetts.....	4,219,371	4,229,246	2,676,730	2,714,033	1,542,641	1,515,213	3,911,569	3,960,560	23,233	9,219	444	444
Rhode Island.....	545,394	542,629	271,764	276,991	273,630	265,638	512,818	512,748	2,050	350	35	35
Connecticut.....	1,340,995	1,346,907	762,695	779,216	578,300	567,691	1,234,111	1,251,802	8,735	6,447	231	231
Middle Atlantic:												
New York.....	16,808,546	17,128,040	10,609,101	11,140,155	6,199,445	5,987,885	15,000,722	15,685,052	76,104	45,498	1,043	1,079
New Jersey.....	2,225,984	2,279,870	1,339,701	1,397,954	886,283	881,916	2,112,770	2,220,907	46,921	35,944	531	545
Pennsylvania.....	5,350,175	5,663,201	2,873,044	3,073,384	2,477,131	2,589,817	4,488,329	4,800,077	133,135	74,672	1,397	1,452
East North Central:												
Ohio.....	2,256,611	2,436,854	1,614,828	1,763,168	641,783	673,686	2,159,959	2,355,467	46,422	34,014	872	921
Indiana.....	654,569	669,024	454,193	468,822	200,376	200,202	657,937	687,570	10,861	9,628	803	812
Illinois.....	2,992,657	3,207,105	1,981,449	2,121,479	1,011,208	1,085,626	2,796,622	2,998,275	30,839	29,966	1,415	1,463
Michigan.....	1,624,527	1,744,089	1,136,060	1,216,860	488,467	527,229	1,602,081	1,745,070	21,522	15,450	628	672
Wisconsin.....	834,807	871,267	550,606	572,332	284,201	298,935	798,218	861,227	9,285	7,137	899	915
West North Central:												
Minnesota.....	824,971	849,973	471,058	490,018	353,913	359,955	806,811	856,120	4,529	4,842	913	937
Iowa.....	666,298	682,832	566,782	578,333	200,376	104,499	686,093	703,290	7,903	6,593	1,095	1,107
Missouri.....	1,070,181	1,102,418	653,975	683,974	416,206	418,444	1,040,231	1,100,699	12,006	11,705	1,064	1,101
North Dakota.....	82,198	88,565	54,884	60,993	27,314	27,572	84,540	91,233	1,059	1,649	272	302
South Dakota.....	97,969	109,128	61,928	71,985	36,041	37,143	97,825	112,360	2,031	2,476	283	320
Nebraska.....	287,555	303,456	202,987	209,816	84,568	93,640	293,550	308,560	6,200	4,902	726	727
Kansas.....	319,103	326,251	213,359	225,506	105,744	100,745	316,989	340,008	6,802	5,491	954	975
South Atlantic:												
Delaware.....	167,019	165,816	99,439	102,422	67,580	63,394	143,873	144,192	870	1,096	47	48
Maryland.....	792,506	842,663	416,417	456,092	376,089	386,571	707,434	801,905	17,977	5,849	201	219
District of Columbia.....	257,331	249,483	158,561	158,293	98,770	91,190	260,194	259,720	2,349	260	39	39
Virginia.....	481,652	498,085	378,524	390,252	103,128	98,833	426,543	438,451	11,337	10,953	423	430
West Virginia.....	289,494	301,708	220,976	230,654	68,518	71,054	262,649	283,200	11,426	8,724	251	262
North Carolina.....	281,094	297,775	217,693	217,923	63,401	59,852	260,298	259,630	12,707	11,668	324	324
South Carolina.....	133,210	137,376	87,984	93,964	45,226	43,412	131,556	139,045	4,662	2,933	136	141
Georgia.....	289,757	291,430	212,444	215,528	87,313	75,902	281,037	283,130	7,566	7,464	342	344
Florida.....	182,447	189,660	71,400	75,540	111,047	114,120	182,821	202,016	2,248	1,738	193	193
East South Central:												
Kentucky.....	412,748	420,958	317,574	323,019	95,174	97,939	355,942	366,761	7,989	7,503	513	515
Tennessee.....	345,481	347,952	280,910	280,687	64,571	67,265	327,180	343,542	14,758	7,914	430	433
Alabama.....	218,392	226,598	158,970	170,146	59,422	56,452	191,180	204,374	10,234	9,135	265	288
Mississippi.....	145,520	147,477	102,833	104,974	42,687	42,503	133,863	148,564	12,353	6,452	245	247
West South Central:												
Arkansas.....	127,019	135,370	94,065	99,947	32,954	35,423	117,904	137,127	7,668	4,177	312	321
Louisiana.....	375,558	376,803	275,949	277,311	99,609	99,492	338,260	373,923	17,845	5,740	266	266
Oklahoma.....	309,876	327,843	188,591	202,281	121,285	125,562	311,075	338,123	6,325	5,231	539	550
Texas.....	849,567	885,029	593,611	631,058	255,956	253,971	817,705	879,581	18,342	14,353	1,146	1,176
Mountain:												
Montana.....	115,854	119,763	60,530	65,071	55,324	54,692	119,574	126,442	1,577	1,459	162	166
Idaho.....	63,257	67,560	36,985	39,921	26,272	27,639	69,364	76,364	941	829	129	131
Wyoming.....	50,364	52,096	35,085	36,858	15,279	15,233	50,440	53,946	2,141	1,168	81	82
Colorado.....	239,960	241,269	127,290	131,427	112,670	109,842	255,847	260,435	2,978	2,074	249	250
New Mexico.....	32,907	35,247	19,651	21,691	13,256	13,556	33,526	37,189	1,695	830	50	52
Arizona.....	59,485	62,801	31,831	34,015	27,654	28,786	64,275	70,754	932	290	35	37
Utah.....	137,933	150,698	97,652	106,854	40,281	43,844	108,852	121,705	1,995	1,575	93	96
Nevada.....	34,232	33,943	25,209	25,674	9,023	8,269	35,111	36,678			32	33
Pacific:												
Washington.....	422,663	439,938	248,707	257,548	173,956	182,390	409,505	432,992	4,664	2,346	304	317
Oregon.....	226,547	229,430	104,225	111,739	122,322	117,691	231,463	241,485	1,938	2,601	208	215
California.....	3,153,158	3,238,910	2,082,366	2,158,089	1,070,792	1,080,821	3,028,732	3,235,064	49,352	10,578	404	411
Total.....	53,360,969	55,021,103	33,751,521	35,384,111	19,609,448	19,636,992	49,151,657	51,782,012	695,378	451,804	21,301	21,903

1 Includes all National and State banks and all private banks under State supervision. Figures for State institutions are taken from page 81 and represent in some cases the condition of banks as of dates other than Sept. 29 and June 30, 1931.
 2 Excess over figures shown on pages 80 and 81 is due chiefly to technical differences between reports to the board and reports to State banking authorities.

Back figures.—See Tables 91-93, Annual Report of Federal Reserve Board, 1930.

NATIONAL BANKS¹—PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES ON SEPTEMBER 29, AND JUNE 30, 1931, BY STATES

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	Loans and investments						Deposits, exclusive of interbank deposits		Rediscounts and bills payable		Number of reporting banks	
	Total		Loans		Investments		September	June	September	June	September	June
	September	June	September	June	September	June						
New England:												
Maine.....	129,205	131,189	68,523	71,108	60,682	60,081	122,019	122,296	1,709	1,365	44	47
New Hampshire.....	72,265	71,750	41,251	42,877	31,014	28,873	62,290	59,568	1,297	2,147	54	54
Vermont.....	63,950	64,651	35,087	36,528	28,863	28,123	56,445	56,476	792	977	45	45
Massachusetts.....	1,291,283	1,301,914	850,901	870,993	440,352	430,921	1,168,784	1,207,508	14,731	2,782	149	149
Rhode Island.....	53,389	54,034	30,948	32,802	22,441	21,287	41,318	42,019	1,075	350	10	10
Connecticut.....	251,961	254,016	171,687	177,453	80,274	76,563	225,189	234,551	3,985	2,662	61	61
Middle Atlantic:												
New York.....	4,822,871	4,972,923	2,955,533	3,184,591	1,867,338	1,788,332	4,015,677	4,407,374	43,807	18,741	526	541
New Jersey.....	816,076	835,898	475,032	499,663	341,043	335,935	787,437	820,714	20,011	13,652	289	294
Pennsylvania.....	2,521,924	2,629,981	1,387,860	1,455,273	1,134,064	1,174,708	2,089,173	2,215,919	63,252	20,705	803	803
East North Central:												
Ohio.....	660,788	635,465	434,115	423,772	226,643	211,692	604,950	605,819	13,885	5,118	279	260
Indiana.....	304,146	318,601	160,887	205,016	113,759	113,585	292,271	321,904	3,736	2,503	178	187
Illinois.....	955,298	1,120,205	600,485	723,840	354,813	396,365	918,323	1,068,679	9,327	7,726	410	418
Michigan.....	452,331	485,108	299,153	318,670	155,778	166,438	449,127	459,817	4,595	3,997	113	119
Wisconsin.....	403,889	422,739	262,553	269,219	141,336	153,520	376,150	401,360	1,755	1,332	145	148
West North Central:												
Minnesota.....	467,537	504,066	290,062	300,191	207,475	203,875	472,953	503,232	1,007	874	244	244
Iowa.....	217,649	234,183	130,984	142,535	86,665	91,648	211,166	228,363	2,018	708	202	214
Missouri.....	404,695	409,811	237,325	242,505	167,870	167,306	352,287	354,920	4,114	4,780	116	118
North Dakota.....	58,954	61,759	35,020	37,816	23,934	23,943	60,103	62,528	453	829	91	98
South Dakota.....	55,337	59,096	30,066	34,187	25,271	25,719	54,284	59,565	1,166	1,313	84	92
Nebraska.....	172,594	188,495	112,717	119,546	59,877	68,949	167,149	182,159	3,937	2,849	164	165
Kansas.....	168,456	169,886	96,947	103,235	71,509	66,651	163,702	177,783	2,249	1,653	233	237
South Atlantic:												
Delaware.....	20,963	20,742	11,029	11,346	9,934	9,396	17,339	17,228	308	317	16	16
Maryland.....	187,464	191,553	98,344	102,301	89,120	89,252	162,343	170,929	2,511	1,041	71	73
District of Columbia.....	139,376	132,626	81,964	81,302	58,012	51,324	143,646	141,486	1,750	2,000	12	12
Virginia.....	280,868	280,400	212,872	218,292	68,496	62,198	256,148	261,112	5,568	4,939	150	153
West Virginia.....	143,332	146,506	104,534	107,127	38,748	39,379	127,068	134,719	5,647	3,966	102	104
North Carolina.....	88,509	85,190	66,189	66,419	22,320	18,771	75,594	74,926	6,864	5,825	55	55
South Carolina.....	56,701	57,516	39,271	40,728	17,430	16,788	54,098	55,801	1,018	1,151	30	34
Georgia.....	196,773	196,703	125,599	133,522	71,204	63,181	193,370	197,308	2,380	2,285	67	69
Florida.....	129,207	134,876	44,902	47,337	84,305	87,539	128,142	141,156	962	655	51	51
East South Central:												
Kentucky.....	180,182	188,392	128,882	134,327	51,300	54,065	158,455	169,274	3,833	3,347	121	123
Tennessee.....	215,310	217,780	168,546	168,323	46,773	49,467	187,993	204,353	9,957	3,113	90	93
Alabama.....	161,154	162,736	110,449	114,593	50,705	48,193	137,176	145,352	6,052	4,299	88	82
Mississippi.....	51,424	51,078	34,384	35,353	17,040	15,725	47,897	51,329	2,515	1,165	28	28
West South Central:												
Arkansas.....	52,979	54,994	31,675	32,546	21,304	22,448	47,318	53,724	2,064	820	54	56
Louisiana.....	67,649	99,348	71,327	71,331	26,322	28,017	79,934	90,750	4,028	1,526	29	29
Oklahoma.....	257,795	269,821	156,141	165,800	101,654	104,021	257,637	277,203	4,135	3,085	257	260
Texas.....	670,265	685,763	459,055	477,937	211,210	207,766	641,859	672,703	13,102	9,783	528	537
Mountain:												
Montana.....	65,399	66,985	30,585	33,459	34,814	33,526	68,458	71,076	698	650	56	58
Idaho.....	29,030	30,291	17,657	18,797	11,373	11,404	30,449	32,956	651	618	38	39
Wyoming.....	30,196	30,322	19,331	19,674	10,865	10,648	30,050	31,024	1,079	324	25	25
Colorado.....	190,801	192,110	94,474	98,611	96,327	93,499	204,422	209,010	2,178	1,274	112	113
New Mexico.....	23,769	25,614	13,595	15,163	10,174	10,451	24,591	27,748	1,101	516	25	26
Arizona.....	20,954	22,510	10,270	10,690	10,684	11,820	22,482	24,468	258	12	12	12
Utah.....	39,940	43,132	23,294	24,920	16,646	18,212	34,394	37,143	214	113	17	17
Nevada.....	17,073	16,336	10,484	10,370	6,589	5,966	15,446	15,832			10	10
Pacific:												
Washington.....	247,859	256,991	132,598	135,999	115,261	120,992	232,327	246,112	2,526	571	98	100
Oregon.....	170,467	171,456	70,013	75,450	100,454	96,006	171,816	179,200	1,014	1,242	86	90
California.....	1,981,354	2,066,064	1,362,536	1,418,464	618,818	647,609	1,884,871	2,055,870	42,894	3,684	185	189
Total.....	20,121,569	20,824,530	12,465,556	13,162,271	7,656,413	7,662,259	18,126,160	19,418,337	324,198	153,493	6,653	6,800

¹ Member banks only, i. e., exclusive of National banks in Alaska and Hawaii.

STATE BANKS¹—PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES ON SEPTEMBER 29 AND JUNE 30, 1931, BY STATES

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	Loans and investments						Deposits, exclusive of interbank deposits		Rediscounts and bills payable		Number of reporting banks	
	Total		Loans		Investments		September	June	September	June	September	June
	September	June	September	June	September	June						
New England:												
Maine.....	300,759	297,093	157,507	157,989	143,252	139,104	283,394	280,989	3,773	3,043	74	75
New Hampshire.....	225,454	225,454	102,616	102,616	122,838	122,838	208,889	208,889	640	640	65	65
Vermont.....	1,409,909	1,443,972	864,921	897,991	545,240	545,981	1,325,333	1,400,193	2,571	2,800	55	55
Massachusetts.....	2,928,088	2,927,332	1,825,829	1,843,040	1,102,259	1,084,292	2,742,775	2,753,052	8,502	6,437	295	295
Rhode Island.....	492,005	488,540	240,816	244,189	251,189	244,351	471,500	470,729	975	-----	25	25
Connecticut.....	1,089,034	1,092,891	591,008	601,763	498,026	491,128	1,008,922	1,017,251	4,750	3,785	170	170
Middle Atlantic:												
New York.....	11,985,675	12,155,117	7,653,568	7,955,564	4,332,107	4,199,553	10,965,045	11,277,678	20,297	15,357	517	538
New Jersey.....	1,409,909	1,443,972	864,669	897,991	545,240	545,981	1,325,333	1,400,193	2,571	2,292	242	251
Pennsylvania.....	2,828,251	3,033,220	1,455,184	1,618,111	1,343,067	1,415,109	2,399,156	2,584,168	69,883	53,967	594	644
East North Central:												
Ohio.....	1,595,853	1,801,389	1,180,713	1,339,396	415,140	461,993	1,555,009	1,749,648	32,537	28,896	593	631
Indiana.....	350,423	350,423	263,806	263,806	86,617	86,617	365,666	365,666	7,125	7,125	625	625
Illinois.....	2,037,359	2,086,900	1,380,964	1,397,639	656,395	689,261	1,878,299	1,929,596	21,512	22,240	1,005	1,045
Michigan.....	1,171,596	1,258,981	836,907	898,190	334,689	360,791	1,152,954	1,249,253	16,927	11,462	515	553
Wisconsin.....	430,918	448,528	288,053	303,113	142,805	145,415	422,068	459,877	7,530	5,805	754	767
West North Central:												
Minnesota.....	327,434	345,907	180,996	189,827	146,438	156,080	333,858	352,888	3,522	3,968	669	693
Iowa.....	448,649	448,649	435,798	435,798	12,851	12,851	474,927	474,927	5,885	5,885	893	893
Missouri.....	665,486	692,607	416,560	441,469	248,836	251,138	687,944	745,779	7,892	6,915	948	983
North Dakota.....	23,244	26,806	19,864	23,177	3,380	3,629	24,437	28,705	606	720	181	204
South Dakota.....	42,632	40,222	31,862	37,798	10,770	11,424	43,541	52,825	875	1,163	199	228
Nebraska.....	114,961	114,961	90,270	90,270	24,691	24,691	126,401	126,401	2,353	2,353	562	562
Kansas.....	150,647	156,365	116,412	122,271	34,235	34,094	153,287	162,225	4,553	3,838	721	738
South Atlantic:												
Delaware.....	146,056	145,074	88,410	91,076	57,646	53,998	126,534	126,964	562	779	31	32
Maryland.....	605,042	651,110	318,073	353,791	286,969	297,319	545,091	630,976	15,466	4,808	130	146
District of Columbia.....	117,955	116,857	77,197	76,991	40,758	39,866	116,548	118,235	599	60	27	27
Virginia.....	200,784	208,685	166,152	172,050	34,632	36,635	170,395	177,369	5,769	6,014	273	277
West Virginia.....	146,162	155,202	116,392	123,527	29,770	31,675	135,551	148,571	5,779	4,758	149	158
North Carolina.....	192,585	192,585	151,504	151,504	41,081	41,081	184,704	184,704	5,843	5,843	269	269
South Carolina.....	76,509	79,860	48,713	53,236	27,796	28,624	77,458	83,244	3,644	1,782	106	110
Georgia.....	102,984	94,727	86,875	82,066	16,109	12,721	87,667	85,852	5,186	5,179	275	275
Florida.....	53,240	54,784	20,498	28,203	26,742	26,581	54,679	60,800	1,286	1,083	142	142
East South Central:												
Kentucky.....	232,566	232,566	188,692	188,692	43,874	43,874	197,487	197,487	4,156	4,156	392	392
Tennessee.....	130,162	130,162	112,364	112,364	17,798	17,798	139,187	139,187	4,801	4,801	340	340
Alabama.....	57,238	63,812	45,521	45,521	8,717	8,259	54,004	59,022	4,182	4,801	177	194
Mississippi.....	94,096	96,399	68,449	69,621	25,647	26,778	85,966	97,235	9,838	5,287	217	219
West South Central:												
Arkansas.....	74,040	80,376	62,390	67,401	11,650	12,975	70,586	83,408	5,604	3,357	258	265
Louisiana.....	277,909	277,455	204,622	205,980	73,287	71,475	258,326	283,173	13,817	4,214	177	177
Oklahoma.....	52,081	58,022	32,450	36,481	19,631	21,541	53,438	60,920	2,190	2,146	282	290
Texas.....	179,302	199,266	134,556	153,061	44,746	46,205	175,846	206,878	5,240	4,570	618	639
Mountain:												
Montana.....	50,455	52,778	29,945	31,612	20,510	21,166	51,116	55,366	879	809	106	108
Idaho.....	34,227	37,269	19,328	21,124	14,899	16,145	38,915	43,408	290	211	91	92
Wyoming.....	20,168	21,774	15,754	17,184	4,414	4,590	20,390	22,922	1,062	844	56	57
Colorado.....	49,159	49,159	32,816	32,816	16,343	16,343	51,425	51,425	800	800	137	137
New Mexico.....	9,138	9,633	6,056	6,528	3,082	3,105	8,935	9,441	594	514	25	25
Arizona.....	38,531	40,291	21,561	23,325	16,970	16,966	41,793	46,280	4,674	4,278	23	23
Utah.....	97,993	107,566	74,358	81,934	23,635	25,632	74,458	84,562	1,781	1,462	76	79
Nevada.....	17,159	17,607	14,725	15,304	2,434	2,303	19,665	20,846	-----	-----	22	23
Pacific:												
Washington.....	174,804	182,947	116,109	121,549	58,695	61,398	177,178	186,880	2,138	1,775	206	217
Oregon.....	56,080	57,974	34,212	36,289	21,868	21,685	59,647	62,285	924	1,359	122	125
California.....	1,171,804	1,172,846	719,830	739,625	451,974	433,221	1,143,861	1,179,194	6,458	6,694	219	222
Total.....	33,239,000	34,196,573	21,285,965	22,221,840	11,953,035	11,974,733	31,025,497	32,363,675	359,180	286,911	14,648	15,103

¹ Includes all State banks (including stock and mutual savings banks) and all private banks under State supervision. Figures relate to dates nearest thereto for which figures are available.

² Includes bonds borrowed.

³ Includes due to banks.

⁴ Includes miscellaneous liabilities.

NOTE.—All figures in the September columns are as of Sept. 29, except as follows: Maine, Sept. 26; New Hampshire, June 30; Massachusetts, savings banks, Oct. 31; Rhode Island, savings banks, June 30; Connecticut, savings banks, June 30; New York, State banks, Sept. 30, savings banks, June 30; Indiana, June 30; Iowa, June 30; Missouri, Sept. 18; Nebraska, June 30; Kansas, Oct. 10; Maryland, State banks, Nov. 14, savings banks, June 30; North Carolina, June 30; Kentucky, June 30; Tennessee, May 12; Alabama, Nov. 16; Louisiana, Sept. 28; Colorado, June 27; Utah, Sept. 30. All figures in the June columns are as of June 30, except as follows: Missouri, Apr. 24; Kansas, June 27; Tennessee, May 12; Colorado, June 27; Utah, June 24.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES

(Index numbers of the Federal Reserve Board. Adjusted for seasonal variation. 1923-1925 average=100)

Industry	1930			1931										
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
MANUFACTURES														
IRON AND STEEL.....	74	65	59	64	73	78	75	72	64	59	51	46	43	46
Pig iron.....	71	63	56	57	61	64	65	64	56	51	44	41	39	37
Steel ingots.....	74	65	59	64	74	79	76	72	64	60	52	47	44	47
TEXTILES.....	91	93	87	86	93	97	98	98	97	102	100	100	93	89
Cotton consumption.....	81	83	77	82	84	89	96	93	92	96	95	93	86	84
Wool.....	69	63	57	62	75	76	86	90	89	100	97	85	71	64
Consumption.....	75	66	61	68	81	81	103	105	105	122	115	97	80	73
Machinery activity ¹	68	64	61	64	77	75	71	79	83	90	92	84	65	60
Carpet, rug loom activity ¹	52	52	39	40	54	60	60	63	55	52	51	54	52	41
Silk.....	150	162	157	134	146	149	119	123	122	120	120	140	144	140
Deliveries.....	170	182	178	143	158	165	122	136	136	132	131	153	159	157
Loom activity ¹	109	123	116	117	121	117	114	96	96	95	99	114	115	105
FOOD PRODUCTS.....	94	94	89	93	92	87	96	91	83	88	89	93	91	90
Slaughtering, meat packing.....	93	87	86	91	94	88	97	92	83	82	86	93	96	91
Hogs.....	94	94	84	95	96	83	93	88	75	74	78	97	101	99
Cattle.....	85	71	82	80	85	91	97	94	88	88	92	80	80	72
Calves.....	97	83	101	98	99	99	104	94	96	88	93	102	90	91
Sheep.....	158	147	142	136	136	138	159	156	154	147	161	153	165	170
Flour.....	90	93	91	92	91	93	98	96	85	95	94	85	83	91
Sugar meltings.....	105	123	93	102	87	74	89	77	83	98	88	104	86	83
PAPER AND PRINTING.....	107	103	98	106	110	110	110	113	109	109	105	104	99	99
Wood pulp and paper.....	100	95	91	99	103	101	102	105	100	101	95	93	89	89
Newsprint.....	81	77	79	80	77	81	80	79	79	81	72	77	75	79
Book paper.....	97	94	100	118	117	114	114	118	111	112	107	100	96	96
Wrapping paper.....	91	89	86	79	86	84	90	94	92	94	90	81	79	79
Fine paper.....	99	93	80	94	98	100	92	91	88	86	83	83	79	79
Paper board.....	123	115	101	116	122	121	124	130	118	121	110	112	107	107
Wood pulp, mechanical.....	72	74	77	72	78	75	77	79	81	86	82	92	78	78
Wood pulp, chemical.....	104	97	95	91	97	90	92	93	91	91	90	89	83	83
Paper boxes.....	141	133	123	122	144	146	155	166	172	154	178	173	150	130
Newsprint consumption.....	122	119	115	124	124	129	125	127	123	123	118	121	120	117
LUMBER.....	54	47	50	49	45	50	49	50	49	44	40	38	35	30
Lumber cut.....	54	47	50	49	45	50	49	50	49	44	40	38	35	30
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:														
Automobiles.....	49	74	85	63	68	67	77	78	65	60	52	40	26	36
Locomotives.....	25	25	18	11	7	7	13	14	10	8	5	4	5	5
Shipbuilding.....	343	196	144	246	115	61	99	112	116	121	114	88	90	90
LEATHER AND PRODUCTS.....	89	81	81	78	87	92	102	107	100	101	104	97	82	77
Tanning.....	96	86	83	76	79	80	92	91	94	100	101	96	86	79
Sole leather ¹	96	85	89	81	80	72	85	80	79	79	87	84	83	81
Upper leather—														
Cattle.....	61	62	60	53	57	68	79	83	85	84	91	85	84	76
Calf and kip.....	93	71	66	62	67	69	84	92	93	99	94	79	68	53
Goat and kid.....	132	126	114	103	113	118	123	116	126	146	141	141	113	105
Boots and shoes.....	85	78	79	80	92	100	109	117	105	102	106	97	79	76
CEMENT AND GLASS:														
Cement.....	97	86	83	84	80	82	90	96	98	95	89	83	73	64
Glass, plate.....	101	91	65	90	111	119	117	112	91	91	72	55	53	43
NONFERROUS METALS ¹ :														
Copper (smelter).....	95	86	85	77	79	76	73	73	68	65	65	65	65	62
Copper (refiner).....	90	86	82	70	77	76	70	72	70	65	65	65	65	62
Tin (deliveries) ¹	127	119	118	126	105	98	109	104	92	88	89	88	89	77
FUELS, MANUFACTURES:														
Petroleum refining.....	160	151	149	144	149	152	161	163	161	162	165	161	161	156
Gasoline ¹	203	188	186	177	188	191	205	211	207	208	213	210	209	202
Kerosene.....	74	69	67	70	69	76	71	76	80	78	66	71	73	73
Fuel oil ¹	108	109	108	106	107	112	113	109	111	107	110	108	104	102
Lubricating oil ¹	106	104	105	102	94	96	100	95	90	98	96	92	95	93
Coke (by-product).....	109	101	97	97	99	100	102	100	91	84	80	77	76	73
RUBBER TIRES AND TUBES.....	88	77	73	88	94	98	107	123	126	112	90	79	74	71
Tires, pneumatic.....	91	80	75	91	96	102	111	127	130	116	92	82	77	74
Inner tubes.....	68	58	61	68	71	74	81	95	96	88	73	57	54	52
TOBACCO PRODUCTS.....	129	119	128	121	132	131	134	137	133	122	118	118	112	114
Cigars.....	88	86	68	74	78	83	89	88	87	77	81	73	77	75
Cigarettes.....	164	147	173	157	174	169	171	177	171	156	148	151	137	142
MINERALS														
COAL:														
Bituminous.....	87	86	85	77	73	76	77	75	74	74	70	70	71	67
Anthracite.....	105	83	93	93	89	72	84	71	66	57	61	65	91	66
Petroleum crude.....	115	114	111	110	110	112	121	122	122	122	107	102	116	122
Iron ore shipments.....	74	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Copper (mined).....	83	83	76	72	76	70	69	68	67	59	59	60	60	60
Zinc.....	90	70	68	65	65	65	61	54	54	49	49	49	47	45
Lead.....	91	80	89	80	79	76	69	75	58	62	66	65	66	61
Silver.....	70	73	71	65	61	63	54	51	46	42	44	40	40	40

¹ Without seasonal adjustment.¹ Includes also lead and zinc; see "Minerals."¹ Revised.¹ Preliminary.¹ Corrected.

NOTE.—The combined index of industrial production is computed from figures for 57 statistical series (49 of manufactures and 8 of minerals) most of which are shown in this table. Adjustments have been made in the different industries for the varying number of working days in each month and for customary seasonal variations, and the individual products and industries have been weighted in accordance with their relative importance. The sources of data and methods of construction were described in the BULLETIN for February and March, 1927.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

[Index numbers of the Federal Reserve Board; adjusted to Census of Manufactures through 1927. 1923-1925 average=100]

Industry	Factory employment						Factory pay rolls		
	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation			Without seasonal adjustment		
	1931		1930	1931		1930	1931		1930
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
TOTAL--ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.....	68.7	71.4	81.0	69.3	70.3	81.1	56.2	59.4	75.1
IRON AND STEEL AND PRODUCTS.....	65.0	66.3	79.8	65.3	66.2	80.2	41.2	43.9	68.9
Steel works and rolling mills.....	65.8	66.9	80.9	66.6	67.3	81.9	39.4	41.7	69.1
Hardware.....	62.4	63.0	73.5	62.4	63.3	73.5	43.5	45.1	62.9
Structural iron work.....	73.1	75.2	97.1	72.9	73.4	98.9	54.1	57.5	89.1
Heating apparatus.....	60.4	63.8	72.7	58.7	60.3	70.6	42.1	48.6	61.8
Steam fittings.....	56.9	59.0	69.6	57.2	57.8	70.0	39.3	43.9	61.6
Stoves.....	63.7	68.3	75.6	60.1	62.6	71.2	44.7	53.0	62.0
Cast-iron pipe.....	56.6	58.2	68.7	57.6	58.0	69.8	41.4	42.0	63.3
MACHINERY.....	63.8	65.2	84.7	64.6	65.6	85.7	48.3	50.2	75.1
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	58.4	59.4	77.4	59.6	59.9	78.9	40.4	42.7	65.3
Machine tools.....	62.4	67.7	101.0	62.5	67.9	101.1	45.9	50.4	79.9
Agricultural implements.....	44.9	42.1	93.6	44.1	44.1	96.6	34.6	32.8	79.0
Electrical machinery.....	77.8	80.2	97.4	77.8	80.2	97.4	68.6	69.8	96.9
TEXTILES AND PRODUCTS.....	74.3	77.4	80.1	73.6	76.0	79.4	59.3	66.0	73.4
A. Fabrics.....	74.9	75.6	79.1	73.7	74.9	77.9	60.1	62.9	73.0
Cotton goods.....	73.4	74.1	75.4	72.2	73.5	74.1	54.5	58.4	64.9
Woolen and worsted manufactures.....	60.1	61.7	64.3	58.1	60.6	62.1	46.4	48.3	53.3
Woolen and worsted goods.....	60.1	61.2	63.9	57.8	59.7	61.5	47.1	49.0	53.7
Carpets and rugs.....	60.3	64.4	66.3	59.5	65.0	65.4	43.0	45.5	51.9
Hosiery and knit goods.....	90.3	88.9	92.0	89.1	88.3	90.7	81.2	81.5	98.8
Silk manufactures.....	72.7	75.1	85.8	72.9	74.7	85.9	62.2	67.9	83.2
B. Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	93.3	93.8	104.9	92.6	93.6	104.1	84.3	84.9	105.5
Wearing apparel.....	73.8	82.2	82.4	73.4	78.7	83.0	57.8	72.2	74.4
Clothing, men's.....	54.1	59.8	55.0	55.6	59.1	56.4	37.4	47.7	44.1
Shirts and collars.....	82.1	86.8	88.2	79.5	85.1	85.3	59.8	67.8	77.8
Clothing, women's.....	101.0	117.0	125.4	103.7	109.9	127.6	87.5	107.5	118.0
Millinery.....	57.9	71.2	68.4	55.9	64.7	66.1	45.4	63.2	58.3
FOOD AND PRODUCTS.....	85.0	89.2	93.6	85.9	85.5	91.4	53.0	55.9	96.5
Baking.....	92.6	94.8	99.6	91.6	91.9	98.5	88.0	90.4	101.1
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	85.7	84.4	90.5	84.8	84.8	89.6	82.3	84.3	98.3
Confectionery.....	93.7	96.4	96.0	81.4	79.9	83.4	83.9	88.5	92.9
Ice cream.....	71.9	78.7	79.0	79.7	80.4	88.5	73.3	79.6	87.2
Flour.....	75.8	79.3	84.1	77.2	76.3	82.4	76.4	77.0	85.7
Sugar refining cane.....	79.9	77.5	85.5	80.7	74.9	86.4	67.8	68.8	79.4
PAPER AND PRINTING.....	91.0	91.4	98.4	89.7	91.0	97.0	80.6	81.4	105.0
Printing, book and job.....	92.1	91.6	103.0	91.6	92.4	102.4	89.9	89.0	108.2
Printing, newspapers and periodicals.....	101.7	101.9	105.9	100.4	101.7	104.6	109.7	110.3	117.3
Paper and pulp.....	81.4	82.7	88.2	81.4	82.7	88.2	69.3	71.2	87.1
Paper boxes.....	86.5	87.3	93.7	81.0	82.9	87.8	81.7	86.3	96.8
LUMBER AND PRODUCTS.....	48.4	50.1	61.6	47.4	48.4	60.4	34.4	38.2	54.7
Lumber, sawmills.....	41.4	43.1	55.6	41.1	42.4	55.2	28.9	32.1	50.4
Lumber, millwork.....	49.0	49.3	55.2	49.8	49.3	60.2	34.9	36.8	51.7
Furniture.....	68.1	70.4	80.3	63.8	64.6	75.2	46.3	52.4	66.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	50.6	51.5	64.9	53.4	51.7	68.6	45.2	45.3	60.8
Car building and repairing.....	47.4	49.0	59.4	47.6	48.8	59.6	43.9	44.7	58.9
Automobiles.....	49.9	50.5	67.9	56.1	50.5	76.4	42.3	41.4	57.4
Shipbuilding.....	87.3	84.1	97.5	90.8	89.7	101.5	81.4	83.5	106.5
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES.....	69.6	79.2	76.9	70.1	76.4	77.4	47.0	56.4	55.0
Boots and shoes.....	69.6	80.8	76.7	70.3	77.3	77.4	43.1	53.7	49.2
Leather.....	69.6	72.4	77.8	69.1	72.4	77.3	61.1	66.6	75.8
CEMENT, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS.....	56.3	59.0	70.4	55.9	57.6	70.0	40.9	43.9	60.9
Clay products.....	52.8	54.4	68.9	52.8	53.5	69.0	34.2	35.9	56.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	44.3	46.2	62.6	44.4	45.1	62.8	26.6	28.6	49.8
Pottery.....	75.8	77.0	86.1	75.7	76.5	85.9	54.1	55.1	72.6
Glass.....	64.2	68.1	73.4	63.2	66.2	72.3	52.8	57.0	68.3
Cement.....	54.4	58.8	70.7	53.7	56.5	69.7	43.7	48.5	64.8
NONFERROUS METAL PRODUCTS.....	60.8	60.8	70.9	61.4	61.7	71.8	48.8	49.9	67.3
Stamped and enameled ware.....	41.4	39.7	48.6	42.2	40.6	49.3	33.0	34.3	45.4
Brass, bronze, and copper.....	67.3	68.1	78.5	68.1	68.9	79.4	53.3	54.4	73.6
CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS.....	83.5	85.7	98.6	83.1	85.4	98.3	76.4	80.8	96.1
Chemicals and drugs.....	89.7	92.1	100.7	88.0	91.2	98.8	78.8	84.4	93.4
Petroleum refining.....	81.4	83.0	99.8	82.2	83.2	100.8	77.9	80.8	103.2
Fertilizers.....	51.4	53.9	80.9	54.4	55.8	85.6	42.9	46.3	77.9
RUBBER PRODUCTS.....	70.7	70.2	72.6	73.3	70.3	75.2	50.1	53.7	58.7
Automobile tires and tubes.....	69.4	69.9	70.8	74.2	71.0	75.7	48.0	51.9	56.8
Rubber boots and shoes.....	74.2	71.2	77.7	70.3	75.1	73.7	58.7	60.9	66.4
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.....	79.3	79.9	87.1	74.8	75.8	82.0	64.5	64.6	76.8
Cigars and cigarettes.....	80.4	81.3	89.2	75.4	76.7	83.6	64.9	64.5	78.0
Chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff.....	70.5	68.4	70.6	70.1	69.0	70.2	62.0	64.9	67.4
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.....	52.6	50.9	111.7	47.8	47.3	100.9	46.4	46.9	92.8
Pianos and organs.....	24.9	25.3	39.3	23.4	24.4	37.0	19.6	21.4	38.5

NOTE.—For description of these indexes see BULLETIN for November, 1929 (pp. 706-716), and November, 1930 (pp. 662-677).

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY TYPES OF BUILDING

[Value of contracts in millions of dollars. Figures are for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by F. W. Dodge Corporation]

Month	Total		Residential		Factories		Commercial		Public works and public utilities		Educational		All other	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
January.....	324.0	228.0	66.6	54.4	13.5	10.1	54.1	28.4	136.8	95.2	19.0	19.4	34.0	20.5
February.....	317.1	235.4	74.8	77.9	20.4	7.3	72.9	27.5	99.0	78.6	21.2	16.7	28.8	27.3
March.....	456.1	370.0	101.5	100.9	29.8	20.6	77.0	36.7	149.8	151.7	35.4	24.3	62.6	35.7
April.....	482.9	336.9	123.1	95.9	22.1	11.3	73.2	26.6	165.7	133.0	35.2	23.0	63.5	47.1
May.....	457.4	306.1	116.6	88.9	37.4	16.3	73.3	26.3	152.1	108.9	36.9	23.8	41.1	41.8
June.....	600.6	316.1	96.8	72.7	22.7	8.9	59.1	27.6	322.8	140.8	48.9	22.5	50.2	43.6
July.....	366.9	286.0	84.3	63.9	28.9	10.4	46.9	29.5	121.2	116.3	42.7	26.1	42.8	39.8
August.....	346.6	233.1	82.7	60.2	18.2	4.7	50.9	19.4	126.7	73.0	25.9	19.3	42.3	56.5
September.....	331.9	251.1	98.5	54.6	24.0	11.0	31.1	30.0	109.1	85.1	28.2	21.2	40.8	49.3
October.....	336.7	242.1	104.7	60.5	13.8	8.9	35.7	41.8	113.0	82.5	28.6	14.7	41.1	33.8
November.....	253.6	151.2	80.8	45.3	13.0	4.2	29.5	14.7	76.4	47.4	29.5	11.8	24.4	27.8
Year to date.....	4,273.7	2,956.0	1,030.4	775.2	243.7	113.6	603.7	308.6	1,572.6	1,112.5	351.5	222.7	471.7	423.3
December.....	249.4		70.9		12.9		25.1		78.6		24.5		37.3	

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY DISTRICTS

[Value of contracts in thousands of dollars. Figures for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation]

Federal reserve district	1931		1930
	November	October	November
Boston.....	16,346	24,126	20,993
New York.....	44,897	101,345	70,835
Philadelphia.....	6,621	29,066	12,851
Cleveland.....	14,479	13,159	37,483
Richmond.....	19,644	23,342	15,067
Atlanta.....	5,859	11,961	15,851
Chicago.....	21,190	18,606	39,443
St. Louis.....	5,996	7,538	15,530
Minneapolis.....	7,161	5,754	5,694
Kansas City.....	4,411	4,822	11,004
Dallas.....	4,591	8,376	9,017
Total (11 districts).....	151,196	242,094	253,574

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED, BY DISTRICTS

[Value of permits in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	Number of cities	1931		1930
		November	October	November
Boston.....	14	2,120	2,926	4,627
New York.....	22	21,923	32,133	48,784
Philadelphia.....	14	2,201	3,684	8,916
Cleveland.....	12	2,592	5,405	6,992
Richmond.....	15	3,661	4,019	5,242
Atlanta.....	15	2,883	1,763	1,774
Chicago.....	19	4,839	4,488	10,004
St. Louis.....	5	857	1,708	1,673
Minneapolis.....	9	1,188	1,306	1,600
Kansas City.....	14	1,265	3,194	3,464
Dallas.....	9	2,652	3,163	3,316
San Francisco.....	20	6,241	8,545	12,971
Total.....	168	52,422	72,334	109,362

* Revised.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES, BY DISTRICTS

[Amounts in thousands of dollars; figures reported by R. G. Dun Co.]

Federal reserve district	Number		Liabilities			
	1931		1931		1930	
	November	October	November	October	November	October
Boston.....	201	187	182	3,262	4,406	2,769
New York.....	487	403	411	13,283	16,496	17,196
Philadelphia.....	130	165	93	5,199	8,924	4,063
Cleveland.....	191	255	169	6,425	10,554	4,057
Richmond.....	139	92	121	2,571	1,865	1,718
Atlanta.....	117	131	110	2,353	2,891	3,208
Chicago.....	317	353	304	16,380	14,670	5,582
St. Louis.....	117	126	92	3,357	2,498	3,870
Minneapolis.....	66	108	48	681	1,493	398
Kansas City.....	146	125	160	1,619	1,055	5,495
Dallas.....	103	130	91	1,726	1,930	2,497
San Francisco.....	181	287	250	3,801	4,377	4,401
Total.....	2,195	2,362	2,031	60,660	70,660	55,261

BANK DEBITS

[Debits to individual accounts. In millions of dollars]

Federal reserve district	Number of centers	1931		1930
		November	October	November
New York City.....	1	14,464	20,678	22,490
Outside New York City.....	140	14,605	18,124	19,686
Federal reserve district:				
Boston.....	11	1,770	2,344	2,326
New York.....	7	15,023	21,402	23,192
Philadelphia.....	10	1,372	1,879	1,821
Cleveland.....	13	1,465	1,960	2,171
Richmond.....	7	542	665	699
Atlanta.....	15	639	847	872
Chicago.....	21	3,649	4,273	4,884
St. Louis.....	5	715	855	913
Minneapolis.....	9	493	555	673
Kansas City.....	15	845	959	1,179
Dallas.....	10	450	568	564
San Francisco.....	18	2,056	2,495	2,882
Total.....	141	29,069	38,802	42,176

DECEMBER CROP REPORT, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Based on estimates, by States, for December 1, as made by the Department of Agriculture]

[In thousands of units]

Federal reserve district	Corn		Total wheat		Winter wheat		Spring wheat	
	Production, 1930	Estimate, Dec. 1, 1931	Production, 1930	Estimate, Dec. 1, 1931	Production, 1930	Estimate, Dec. 1, 1931	Production, 1930	Estimate, Dec. 1, 1931
	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Boston.....	7,708	7,929	64	65	-----	-----	64	65
New York.....	19,952	25,837	4,921	6,197	4,751	6,012	170	185
Philadelphia.....	25,780	55,305	20,021	18,764	19,851	18,577	170	187
Cleveland.....	104,861	206,456	33,780	56,086	33,526	55,832	254	254
Richmond.....	90,428	146,866	25,079	30,194	25,079	30,194	-----	-----
Atlanta.....	115,237	165,412	2,271	4,612	2,271	4,612	-----	-----
Chicago.....	741,908	880,844	62,416	77,431	57,859	73,744	4,557	3,687
St. Louis.....	191,530	382,010	44,323	66,474	43,898	66,148	425	326
Minneapolis.....	254,113	173,273	212,644	82,089	11,815	8,943	200,829	73,146
Kansas City.....	416,925	395,516	307,627	400,897	297,759	396,872	9,868	4,025
Dallas.....	83,621	109,442	32,544	59,272	32,401	59,107	143	165
San Francisco.....	8,142	7,973	112,470	90,190	72,630	67,424	39,840	22,766
Total.....	2,060,185	2,556,863	858,160	892,271	601,840	787,465	256,320	104,806

Federal reserve district	Oats		Tame hay		Tobacco		White potatoes		Cotton	
	Production, 1930	Estimate, Dec. 1, 1931	Production, 1930	Estimate, Dec. 1, 1931	Production, 1930	Estimate, Dec. 1, 1931	Production, 1930	Estimate, Dec. 1, 1931	Production, 1930	Estimate, Dec. 1, 1931
	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Bales</i>
Boston.....	7,322	6,359	3,106	3,346	43,813	39,186	53,199	58,475	-----	-----
New York.....	36,130	25,819	4,789	5,563	1,179	1,463	27,185	32,651	-----	-----
Philadelphia.....	20,451	17,687	2,142	2,304	-----	-----	18,081	25,212	-----	-----
Cleveland.....	75,762	75,247	3,104	4,742	189,743	259,366	15,161	19,864	-----	-----
Richmond.....	17,674	23,671	1,707	2,928	817,651	676,406	28,419	32,482	1,818	1,833
Atlanta.....	8,091	14,558	1,500	2,182	213,119	166,710	10,062	14,893	3,713	3,593
Chicago.....	539,401	469,985	13,072	12,011	52,956	43,544	37,016	51,022	-----	-----
St. Louis.....	50,930	63,234	3,988	5,467	306,896	407,708	11,141	12,545	1,289	1,283
Minneapolis.....	308,887	183,049	8,485	7,039	6,048	5,017	40,457	49,934	-----	-----
Kansas City.....	151,236	147,711	8,650	7,209	3,805	5,698	39,734	27,387	860	1,283
Dallas.....	35,580	63,027	817	991	-----	-----	5,625	5,993	4,849	6,253
San Francisco.....	26,300	21,795	12,103	10,451	-----	-----	47,130	45,790	403	288
Total.....	1,277,764	1,112,142	63,463	64,233	1,635,210	1,610,098	333,210	376,248	13,932	16,918

¹ Includes 7,000 bales grown in miscellaneous territory.² Includes 9,000 bales grown in miscellaneous territory.

NOTE.—Figures for 1930 are as revised in December, 1931.

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FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

