

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

APRIL, 1930



ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
AT WASHINGTON

Lower Money Rates and the Banking Situation
Condition of All Banks in the United States
Branch, Chain, and Group Banking
Gold Holdings of Principal Countries
Final Act of The Hague Conference



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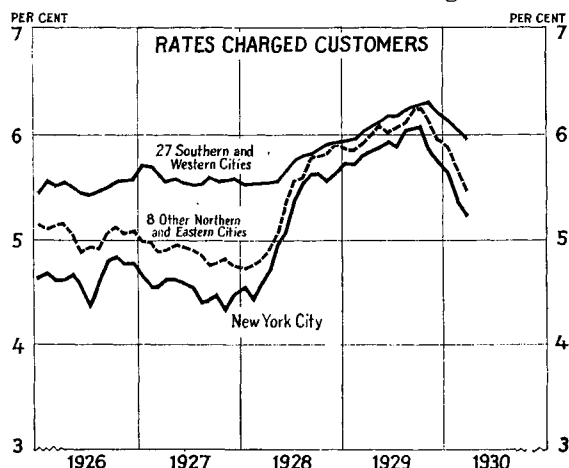
REVIEW OF THE MONTH

Conditions in the money market eased further in March, both in the United States and abroad, continuing the movement that began last October.

Decline in money rates
At the end of March the decline in open-market rates from the highest levels of last year had amounted to more than 2 per cent in New York, London, and Berlin, and there was also a marked decline in average rates charged on loans made directly to regular customers by banks in the leading cities of all sections of this country. New York rates on loans of the most liquid types, including call loans on securities and credit extended on bankers' acceptances, reached in March the lowest levels since 1924, with both acceptance rates and renewal rates on call money at one time below 3 per cent. The official discount rate at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was reduced on March 14 from 4 to 3½ per cent, and in the following week rates at the Cleveland, Philadelphia, and San Francisco reserve banks were reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent. Discount rates of central banks in important foreign countries also were reduced in March, the Bank of England rate being reduced from 4½ to 4 and later to 3½ per cent, and the rate at the German Reichsbank from 6 to 5½ and later to 5 per cent.

Rates charged to customers
Reports covering rates charged customers on commercial and security loans by banks in Federal reserve bank and branch cities indicate that the average of these rates declined further in March to the lowest levels in more than a year. This is brought out by the chart, which covers the period since January, 1926, with separate curves for banks in New York City, banks in other northern and eastern cities, and banks in southern and western cities. Customers' rates advanced continuously from

early in 1928 until the third quarter of 1929, but began to decline in November. The chart also brings out the fact that this decline, like the preceding advance, began in New York City and other cities of the North and East, and was followed somewhat later by declines of rates in the southern and western group of cities; since last December the rates charged customers have been declining in leading cities of all sections of the country. From last autumn to the middle of March average rates in



Weighted averages of prevailing rates on commercial loans and security loans. (For explanation see p. 162)

New York City declined by more than 1 per cent to a level under 5¼ per cent with some commercial loans made at 4½ per cent, while in the other cities of the North and East the rates declined by three-quarters of 1 per cent to a level under 5½ per cent, and in the group of southern and western cities by about one-third of 1 per cent to a level under 6 per cent. The sequence of these movements has been in accord with previous experience. The most sensitive rates are the rates in the open market, especially the rates on call loans, bankers' acceptances, and commercial paper. At the time of a turn in the course of rates these rates are the first to register either an advance or a de-

cline. Continued ease in the open market spreads in course of time over the other and less sensitive markets, affecting at first the rates charged by banks in the principal financial centers to borrowers who are in position to choose between banks from which to borrow or obtain funds in the open market, and later spreads to other borrowers and other centers, first in the North and East and later in the South and West.

Easier conditions in the money markets of the United States in recent months have been caused in part by Federal reserve policy as expressed in rate reductions and in open-market purchases of securities and in part by a decrease in the demand for funds since the

Causes of rate declines

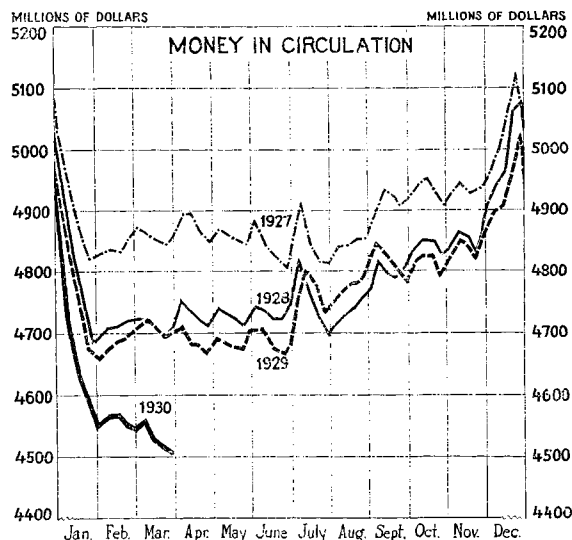


October–November break in the stock market. There has been a large decrease since that time in the demand for loans to finance transactions in securities, and the reduced volume of business activity has resulted also in a decrease in the demand for commercial loans. So-called "all other" loans of reporting member banks, changes in which are due chiefly to changes in the commercial demand for credit, began to decline in November and continued to decline rapidly for more than four months—not only through December and January, when the seasonal trend is downward, but also in February and March, when it is usual for this class of loans to increase. The chart shows the

course of these loans since 1927 and brings out the fact that the decline in their volume in February and March carried them below the levels of 1929 and 1928, and only slightly above the level of 1927.

Decreased demand for commercial credit at the member banks has been accompanied by a continuous reduction in the demand for reserve-bank credit. The principal factor in this reduction has been the decrease

in the demand for currency. Currency began to return from circulation in large volume this year, as in other years, immediately after the cessation of the Christmas holiday demand, but this year the return flow did not stop in January, as it usually does. In February and March a certain amount of money usually flows out into circulation again, but this year, in consequence of inactive trade and a smaller than usual increase in pay-roll requirements of industry, the volume of money in circulation continued to decline, by about \$50,000,000, and was at the end of March less than at any other time since 1922. A chart showing the volume of money in circulation for several years past is inserted at this point.



Weekly averages of daily figures

Another factor in the decrease in the demand for reserve-bank credit and consequently in the easing tendency in the money market, has been

an inflow of gold from abroad. The movement of gold, which was outward in November and December and small in January, was inward in February and March, and there was an increase of \$130,000,000 in the country's gold stock during the two months.

The return flow of currency from circulation and the imports of gold, together with some open-market purchases by the reserve banks, resulted in a reduction of member bank borrowings at the reserve banks to the lowest level since 1917, with the exception of a few weeks in 1924 and 1925. Throughout the month of March member banks in New York City were practically out of debt at the reserve bank, for the only period of any considerable length since 1924, and the member banks in Chicago and several other important cities were also out of debt. For a few days at the middle of the month the credit situation was exceptionally easy, especially at New York, because of a temporary accession of funds to the market that accompanied Treasury financing. A slightly firmer situation developed thereafter, but the indebtedness of member banks at the reserve banks on March 26 continued to be low throughout the country—below \$40,000,000 in the New York and Philadelphia reserve districts, below \$30,000,000 in the Cleveland and Chicago districts, below \$20,000,000 at Boston, Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, and Kansas City districts, \$8,400,000 in the San Francisco district, \$5,600,000 in the Dallas district, and \$2,200,000 in the Minneapolis district. A chart showing member bank indebtedness by districts appears at the end of this review.

As has already been mentioned, the commercial demand for credit at member banks, as well as the demand for reserve-bank credit, has been decreasing since last autumn. The total volume of loans and investments of member banks in leading cities declined almost continuously from the peak on October 30 to the low point of February 26. Beginning with the last week in February, however, the total

volume of credit of these banks began to increase rapidly and at the end of March was about \$560,000,000 larger than a month earlier. This increase consisted in part of a growth of investments, particularly at the time of the March 15 Treasury financing. The principal growth of member bank credit, however, was in loans on securities, which increased by \$540,000,000 between the end of February and the end of March. This growth in security loans represented an increase in loans to brokers and dealers by the member banks. Brokers' loans by reporting member banks in New York City for their own account and for out-of-town banks were at their low point on January 22, when their total was \$1,688,000,000. Between that date and April 2, these loans to brokers by domestic banks increased by approximately \$1,000,000,000. During the same period brokers' loans for account of corporations and individuals, as well as foreign banks, declined by \$340,000,000, so that the total increase in brokers' loans was \$625,000,000. The considerable growth in brokers' loans during the past two or three months, which has accompanied an advance in security prices, has therefore been financed entirely by the banks, and particularly by the New York banks for their own account. Brokers' loans by the New York banks on April 2 were, in fact, at the highest figure on record, with the exception of the few days immediately following upon the stock-market break last October. Nonbanking lenders, on the other hand, have continuously withdrawn funds from the market since the last week in October, and the volume of their brokers' loans placed through New York reporting banks is now lower than at any other time in nearly two years.

The banking system, therefore, entered upon the second quarter of 1930 with a volume of member-bank credit that had shown an upward movement during the last month, but was still at approximately the same level as a year earlier. As compared with a year ago, member-bank loans on securities showed a considerable increase, while all other loans were much lower and investments also showed

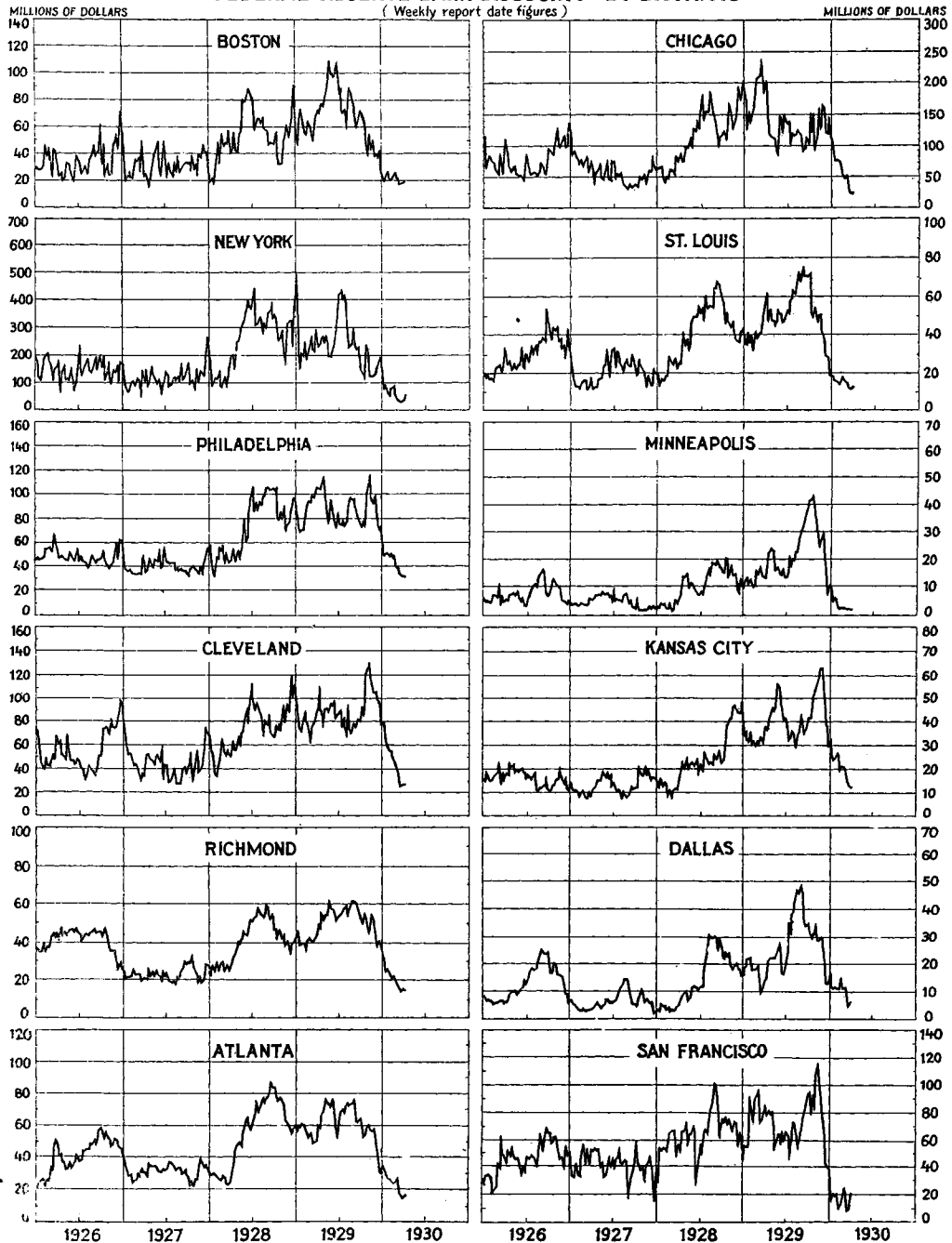
Decline in member bank dis- counts

Member bank credit

a substantial reduction. The volume of reserve-bank credit early in April was at the lowest point since the middle of 1927. The system's holdings of acceptances were somewhat higher than a year ago, and its holdings

of Government securities were more than \$300,000,000 higher. Discounts for member banks, on the other hand, were about \$800,000,000 lower than last year, and with one exception were at the lowest point since before the war.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNTS - BY DISTRICTS



Death of Governor Harding

Governor W. P. G. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, died on April 7, 1930. Governor Harding was a member of the Federal Reserve Board from its organization in 1914 to 1922, and was its governor from 1916 to 1922. Since that time he has been governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Changes in Discount Rates and Bill Rates

The discount rate on all classes and maturities of paper was reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, effective March 14; and from 4½ to 4 per cent at the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, effective March 15; at the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, effective March 20; and at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, effective March 21.

At the Federal Reserve Bank of New York buying rates on bills of all maturities were successively reduced during February and March as shown in the following table:

Date effective	1 to 15 days	16 to 45 days	46 to 120 days	121 to 180 days
In effect Feb. 1.....	3½	3½	4	4½
Feb. 11.....	3¾	3¾	3¾	4¾
Feb. 24.....	3¾	3¾	1 3¾	4¾
Mar. 5.....	3½	3½	3½	4
Mar. 6.....	3½	3½	3½	3¾
Mar. 11.....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Mar. 14.....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Mar. 17.....	3½	3½	3½	3½
Mar. 19.....	3	3	3½	3½
Mar. 20.....	3	3	3	3¾

¹ Rate of 3½ on maturities of 91-120 days.

Changes in Foreign Central Bank Discount Rates

The following changes have been made since the first of February in the discount rates of central banks in foreign countries:

February 5.—German Reichsbank, from 6½ to 6 per cent.

February 6.—Bank of England, from 5 to 4½ per cent.

February 10.—Bank of Java, from 5½ to 5 per cent.

February 11.—Austrian National Bank, from 7 to 6½ per cent.

February 13.—National Bank of Hungary, from 7 to 6½ per cent.

March 3.—Bank of Italy, from 7 to 6½ per cent.

March 6.—Bank of England, from 4½ to 4 per cent.

March 7.—Danish National Bank, from 5 to 4½ per cent; Bank of Netherlands, from 4 to 3½ per cent; Bank of Sweden, from 4½ to 4 per cent.

March 8.—German Reichsbank, from 6 to 5½ per cent; Bank of Danzig, from 6 to 5½ per cent.

March 10.—Bank of Java, from 5 to 4½ per cent.

March 14.—Bank of Poland, from 8 to 7 per cent.
March 20.—Bank of England, from 4 to 3½ per cent.
March 21.—Bank of Norway, from 5 to 4½ per cent.
March 22.—Austrian National Bank, from 6½ to 6 per cent.

March 25.—Netherlands Bank, from 3½ to 3 per cent; German Reichsbank, from 5½ to 5 per cent.

March 29.—National Bank of Hungary, from 6½ to 6 per cent.

April 3.—Imperial Bank of India, from 7 to 6 per cent; Bank of Sweden, from 4 to 3½ per cent; National Bank of Switzerland, from 3½ to 3 per cent.

Condition of All Banks in the United States on December 31, 1929

Total loans and investments of all banks in the United States—including national banks, State banks, trust companies, mutual and stock savings banks, and private banks under State supervision—increased by \$151,000,000, or 0.3 per cent, during the year ending December 31, 1929, according to figures that have recently become available. This increase brought the total loans and investments of all banks to the level of \$58,417,000,000. The growth of \$151,000,000 reflected an increase of \$250,000,000 for member banks and a decrease of \$99,000,000 for nonmember banks.

The entire increase in bank credit, both inside and outside the Federal reserve system, occurred in loans, as shown by the accompanying table. The banks' investment holdings

ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Figures for end of December. Amounts in millions of dollars]

	1929	1928	Increase or decrease (-)	
			Amount	Per cent
Loans and investments:				
All banks.....	58,417	58,266	151	0.3
Member banks.....	35,934	35,684	250	.7
Nonmember banks.....	22,483	22,582	-99	-.4
Loans:				
All banks.....	41,898	40,763	1,135	2.8
Member banks.....	26,150	25,155	995	4.0
Nonmember banks.....	15,748	15,607	141	.9
Investments:				
All banks.....	16,519	17,504	-985	-5.6
Member banks.....	9,734	10,529	-795	-7.1
Nonmember banks.....	6,785	6,975	-190	-3.4

continued the decline which began in the middle of 1928, and at \$985,000,000 at the end of the past year were 5.6 per cent smaller than on December 31, 1928. Investments of member banks decreased 7.1 per cent during the year, and investments of nonmember banks decreased 3.4 per cent.

More detailed compilations of the principal resources and liabilities of these banks, by Federal reserve districts and by States, are given on pages 270-273 of this BULLETIN

BRANCH, CHAIN, AND GROUP BANKING: DECEMBER, 1929

Compilations by the board covering branch, chain, and group banking developments at the end of 1929 are presented in detail for States in general tables on pages 151 to 157 of this issue of the BULLETIN, indicating changes during the last half of the year, and also, in so far as data are available, during the period following and preceding passage of the McFadden Act early in 1927. In these tables the number of national, State member, and nonmember banks and banking offices in the several States affiliated in branch, chain, and group systems, and the number of independent unit banks of these classes is shown, together with aggregate loans and investments.

Branch-banking developments during the last half of 1929.—On December 31, 1929, 822 of the 24,630 banks¹ of all classes in the country were operating 3,547 branch offices, including 119 banks operating 1,415 branches which were also reported as affiliated in chain or group systems. Banks operating branches at the end of 1929 included 166 national banks operating 1,027 branches; 180 State member banks operating 1,299 branches; and 476 nonmember banks operating 1,221 branches. Loans and investments of these banks totaled \$25,000,000,000, of which over \$20,000,000,000 was reported from States which permit branches only in the city in which the parent bank is located or territory contiguous thereto, and in which accordingly branch banking is carried on only in local urban or home-city systems. Nearly \$11,000,000,000, or more than half of this \$20,000,000,000, was reported from the 71 banks operating 580 branches in the city of New York. A majority of these New York City banks were, however, operating only one or two branch offices each in the city. Approximately \$4,000,000,000 of loans and investments was reported from banks operating branches in the nine States which permit state-wide branch banking. This aggregate included nearly \$2,700,000,000 reported for the 53 branch systems operating 863 branches in California, and about \$1,300,000,000 from the 8 remaining States which permit development of branch systems on a state-wide basis, and in which 151 banks (in a total of 1,567 banks of all classes) were operating 399 branch offices. A large majority of these banks, also, as well as the banks operating branches in California, were operating only one or two branch offices.

The branch-banking area, comprised of 21 States and the District of Columbia, in which

State banks are permitted under State law and national banks under Federal law to establish branch offices has not changed materially in recent years. Within this area state-wide branch banking, which has developed most extensively in California, has shown considerable development also in Maryland, North and South Carolina, Rhode Island, and Virginia. In several other States of the branch-banking area—New York, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts—in which the establishment of branches is restricted to the home city of the parent bank or territory nearly contiguous thereto, a considerable development of urban or local branch systems has been in evidence for several years past.

Comparison of figures compiled for June with those for December, 1929, indicates a continuance of branch-banking developments during these six months at about the same rate of increase as during the past three years. In this half year the number of banks operating branches increased by 4 and the number of branch offices by 107. Only inconsiderable increases were, however, shown for some of the principal branch-banking States, the number of branches of the California banks increasing only from 861 in June to 863 in December, and of Michigan banks from 433 to 439. More considerable increases are reported for New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

Although the number of branch systems increased by only 4 during the last half of the year, 36 banks which were not operating branches in June, were operating branches in December. This addition of 36 to the number of branch systems was offset in large part by a decrease of 25 through merger procedures, a decrease of 6 as a result of suspension of operations of the parent bank, and a decrease of 1 by discontinuance of branches.

The increase of 107 in number of branches also is a net increase covering 163 branches established during the six months' period—82 de novo as branches, and 81 by conversion of banks into branches—and the discontinuance of 56 branches, partly by merger with other branches, and in the case of 7 branches following suspension of parent banks.

The number of banks operating branches, and the number of their branches on June 30 and December 31, 1929, and for February 25, 1927, and June 30, 1924, are shown, by States, in Tables 2 and 3.

Branch banking developments since passage of McFadden Act.—Branch banking developments since February, 1927, when the McFad-

¹ Based on abstracts of condition reports covering national and State banks for Dec. 31 or nearest available date, as shown on pp. 270-273.

den Act became effective, have been principally in the building up of urban branch systems. In the period of approximately two years and 10 months from February 25, 1927, to December 31, 1929, the number of home-city branches in the country as a whole increased from 1929 to 2,432, or by 503, and the number of branches located outside the home city of the parent bank from 971 to 1,115, or by 144. During this period 120 branch systems were merged with other banks, 15 suspended operations, and 28 (of which 26 operated only 1 branch and 2 operated 2 branches each) discontinued all branches. These decreases were more than offset by 206 banks which initiated branch banking during the period, giving a net increase of 43 in the number of branch systems.

Of the 2,900 branches in operation in February, 1927, 224 were discontinued or merged with other branches during the period, including 30 discontinued following suspension of parent banks, and 871 branches were established—511 de novo as branches and 360 by conversion of banks into branches.

In this period, also, the classification of branches operated by national and by State member banks was materially affected by nationalization of large State-bank systems in California, either directly or by merger with existing national banks. These procedures account largely for the increase in the number of branches of national banks from 390 in February, 1927, to 1,027 in December, 1929, and for the decrease in number of branches of State member banks from 1,560 to 1,299. In the same period nonmember bank branches increased from 950 to 1,221.

Principal branch banking States and cities.—

At the end of 1929 branches were in operation in 29 States and the District of Columbia—1,286 in the 9 States and the District of Columbia which permit state-wide branch banking, 2,207 in the 12 States which restrict the establishment of branches to the home city of the parent bank or territory nearly contiguous thereto, and 54 in 8 States in which the further extension of branch banking is prohibited by State law. Two-thirds of the 3,547 branches in operation in December were located in 5 States—California, New York, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania—and in each of 4 other States—Massachusetts, New Jersey, Louisiana, and Maryland—more than 100 branches were in operation.

Of the 2,432 home-city branches, 1,659, or more than two-thirds, were located in 10 cities, the number of such branches in each of these cities being as follows:

New York.....	580	Cleveland.....	85
Detroit.....	¹ 309	Buffalo.....	73
Los Angeles.....	¹ 201	Boston.....	66
Philadelphia.....	133	Baltimore.....	65
San Francisco.....	¹ 97	Cincinnati.....	¹ 50

Size of branch systems.—At the end of the year, 18 banks were operating each more than 30 branches, including six California systems, one of 287 branches, and 5 of 160, 139, 94, 56, and 31 branches, respectively. Three Detroit banks were operating 94, 33, and 31 branches, respectively; 7 New York City banks were operating each from 33 to 67 branches; 1 Cleveland bank was operating 57; and 1 Buffalo bank 33 branches. These larger branch systems represent in many cases a succession of mergers of smaller branch systems or of conversion into branches of independent banks. All but 2 of these 18 banks were members of the Federal reserve system.

It was still true in December, however, as at earlier dates, that a large majority of the banks operating branches in the country as a whole were operating only 1 or 2 branches each. Of the 822 banks operating branches, 448, or more than half, were operating only 1 branch each, 150 were operating 2, and 124 were operating 3 to 5 branches each, the proportion of small systems being not materially different from the proportion shown in February, 1927.

Rural branches.—Of the 1,115 branches located outside the home city of the parent bank, 612 were located in places of less than 2,500 population; 136 in places of 2,500 to 5,000; 86 in places of 5,000 to 10,000; and 281 in places of over 10,000. The 281 outside branches located in places of over 10,000 population represented largely branches of state-wide California systems with head offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco operating branches in other large cities of the State. The number of branches located in places of less than 2,500 increased by 40 in the period from June, 1928, to December, 1929.

Method of establishment of branches.—More than two-thirds of the branches in operation in February, 1927, were offices which had been established de novo as branches, the remaining branches representing largely conversions of independent banks into branches, although in some instances the method of establishment was not ascertained. In the period from February, 1927, to December, 1929, the number of de novo branches increased by 383—from 1,996 to 2,379—and the number of branches representing conversions of banks increased by 282—from 735 to 1,017, the method

¹ Exclusive of branches whose head offices were located in other cities.

of establishment in the case of 151 offices not having been ascertained.

Suspension or failure of branch systems.—During the 9-year period 1921–1929, 41 branch systems operating a total of 80 branches suspended operations, with total deposits of \$49,000,000. Five of these systems were subsequently reopened, and later one of these was again closed. Of the 41 systems, 29 were operating 1 branch each, six 2 branches each, two 3, two 4, one 5, and one 20 branches. Ten of these banks, operating a total of 18 branches, with deposits of \$20,000,000, suspended operations during 1929, one of these 10 operating 2 branches with deposits of \$5,882,000 being later reopened.

Banking offices.—Branch-banking developments may involve some reduction in the number of corporately independent banking institutions without involving a corresponding reduction in the number of banking offices serving the public; as, for example, in case a bank is acquired by a branch system and converted into a branch office, or where a branch office is established de novo as a branch in place of a bank which has closed its doors. In some States increase in the number of branches in recent years has partially offset a decrease in the number of corporately independent banks, as may be seen from the following table summarizing changes in the number of banking offices, in and outside the branch-banking area, in the periods before and following passage of the McFadden Act early in 1927.

BANKING OFFICES—INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) IN THE NUMBER OF OFFICES IN AND OUTSIDE THE BRANCH-BANKING AREA: 1924–1929

Date and area	Number of banking offices			Increase or decrease (—)		
	Total	Banks	Branches	Total	Banks	Branches
United States:						
1924, June.....	31,289	28,996	2,293			
1927, Feb. 25....	29,873	126,973	2,900	-1,416	-2,023	607
1929, Dec. 31....	28,177	24,630	3,547	-1,696	-2,343	647
Branch banking area:						
1924, June.....	13,002	10,770	2,232			
1927, Feb. 25....	13,110	10,264	2,846	108	-506	614
1929, Dec. 31....	13,134	9,641	3,493	24	-623	647
Outside branch banking area:						
1924, June.....	18,287	18,226	61			
1927, Feb. 25....	16,763	16,709	54	-1,524	-1,517	-7
1929, Dec. 31....	15,043	14,989	54	-1,720	-1,720	
California:						
1924, June.....	1,213	675	538			
1927, Feb. 25....	1,316	1,554	762	103	-121	224
1929, Dec. 31....	1,300	437	863	-16	-117	101
Michigan:						
1924, June.....	1,050	718	332			
1927, Feb. 25....	1,140	1,739	401	90	21	69
1929, Dec. 31....	1,182	743	439	42	4	38
New York:						
1924, June.....	1,482	1,120	362			
1927, Feb. 25....	1,669	1,152	517	187	32	155
1929, Dec. 31....	1,849	1,127	722	180	-25	205

¹ Mar. 23, 1927.

The number of banks of all classes in the country as a whole decreased in the period from June, 1924, to the end of February, 1927, by 2,023. For the 21 States and the District of Columbia comprising the branch-banking area, the decrease amounted to 506, and in this area the number of branch offices increased in the same period by 614, giving a relatively small increase in the total of banking offices for the area, from 13,002 to 13,110. Outside this area the decrease of 1,517 in the number of banks was, of course, not offset by any extension of branch systems. In the period of approximately equal duration from February, 1927, when the McFadden Act went into effect, to the end of December, 1929, the number of banks in the country decreased further by 2,343, the decrease within the branch-banking area of 623 being relatively as well as absolutely less than the decrease of 1,720 outside this area, and being more than offset by an increase of 647 in the number of branch offices. In the State of California the number of banks fell off in each of these periods, the decrease being more than offset in the first period and nearly offset in the second period by increase in the number of branch offices, so that the total number of banking offices increased in the first period from 1,213 to 1,316 and fell off slightly in the second period to 1,300 at the end of December, 1929. In other States of the branch-banking area, however, decreases and increases in the number of banks and of branches have been in varying proportions, and no close correspondence has been in evidence. In New York, for example, where the increase in number of branch offices since the passage of the McFadden Act has been double the increase shown for California, the number of banks has remained nearly constant, and this is true also of Michigan, the third State in number of branches in operation at the end of December, 1929. In Pennsylvania the number of banks decreased over the whole period from June, 1924, to December, 1929, by 84, and the number of branches increased by 87; in Ohio the number of banks fell off by 92, and the number of branches increased by 65; in New Jersey the number both of banks and of branches increased by 89 and 82, respectively; in Massachusetts the number of banks increased by 2 and the number of branches by 63; and in Maryland the number of banks fell off by 20 and the number of branches increased by 36. The number of banking offices at the end of December, 1929, is given, by States, in Table 4. On this date approximately one-eighth of the total banking offices in the country as a whole were branch offices.

Unit banks and chain, group, and branch systems.—Chain or group banking developments are not reflected in changes in the number of banks, since these developments represent affiliation of corporately independent institutions usually through stock ownership control, by an individual or group of individuals, a bank or a holding company. The grouping up of bank offices of national, State member, and nonmember banks in chain, group, or branch systems, and the number of independ-

ent unit banks of these classes at the end of December, 1929, is shown in the following table, which gives a corresponding classification of loans and investments of banks. In this table, as elsewhere throughout the board's compilations, only affiliations of three or more banks are classified as chain or group systems. It follows that some single banks classified as independent unit banks may be affiliated through stock ownership with other single banks.

BANKING OFFICES AND LOANS AND INVESTMENTS IN AND OUTSIDE CHAIN, GROUP, OR BRANCH SYSTEMS, BY CLASS OF BANK: DECEMBER 31, 1929

Class of bank	Banking offices—banks or branches							Unit banks ¹
	Total	In chains or groups			In independent branch systems			
		Banks not operating branches	Banks operating branches		Head offices	Branches		
			Head offices	Branches				
Number								
Total.....	28,177	1,984	119	1,415	703	2,132	21,824	
Member banks.....	10,848	855	83	1,150	263	1,176	7,321	
National.....	8,430	757	45	550	121	477	6,480	
State.....	2,418	98	38	600	142	699	841	
Nonmember banks.....	17,329	1,129	36	265	440	956	14,503	
Loans and investments (in millions of dollars)								
Total.....	58,417	4,913	6,264	(2)	18,839	(2)	28,401	
Member banks.....	35,934	3,726	5,579	(2)	13,354	(2)	13,275	
National.....	21,584	2,825	3,083	(2)	5,906	(2)	9,770	
State.....	14,350	901	2,496	(2)	7,448	(2)	3,505	
Nonmember banks.....	22,483	1,186	686	(2)	5,484	(2)	15,127	

¹ Banks operating no branch offices, and not affiliated with any chain or group system.

² Included in figures for head offices.

Of the 28,177 banking offices in operation at the end of December, 21,824, or approximately three-fourths, were unit banks having no branches and operating independently of chain or group systems; 2,103 were banks operating in chains or groups; 1,415 were branches of chain or group system banks, and 703 were head offices and 2,132 were branch offices of branch systems operating independently of chain or group-system affiliations. Unit banks unaffiliated with chain or group systems and operating no branch offices reported approximately one-half of the loans and investments of all banks in the country.

Area of chain and group banking.—While chain and group banking developments have not been generally restricted by provisions in State banking codes, the area within which these developments have been relatively more

considerable in extent is composed largely of States which have prohibited the establishment of branch banking offices—as, for example, in Minnesota, North Dakota, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Oklahoma, and Texas. Developments of this character have, however, by no means been restricted to these States. In certain other States, particularly in several which have restricted the development of branch banking to the building up of home-city or local branch systems, as in Michigan and New York, as well as in California, which permits state-wide branch banking, and in Florida, Georgia, and Montana, chain or group banking has shown very considerable developments. There were in fact relatively few States in which no affiliation of banking institutions in chain or group systems was reported in December, 1929. The area within which such affiliations have been re-

lately predominant, however, comprises the Central, Middle Western, Northwestern, and Western States. This chain or group banking area is in general relatively much more extensive and less clearly defined than the branch-banking area. Data for banks in and not in chain or group systems, operating and not operating branches, are given, by States, in Tables 5 and 6.

As has been noted above, a number of banks which operate branch systems, themselves operate as members of chain or group systems, and in individual instances these combined branch, chain, and group systems control very large resources and an extensive network of affiliated banks and branch offices operating in several States and comprising national with State banks.

Number and loans and investments of chain or group systems.—At the end of December, a total of 287 bank chains or groups were in operation, embracing 2,103 banks, with total loans and investments in excess of \$11,000,000,000 or approximately one-fifth of total loans and investments of all banks in the country.

Banks operating in chain or group systems on this date included 802 national, 136 State member, and 1,165 nonmember banks. Changes during the last half of 1929 are summarized in the following table:

NUMBER AND LOANS AND INVESTMENTS OF BANKS OPERATING IN CHAINS OR GROUPS: JUNE AND DECEMBER, 1929

Class of bank and date	Number of banks		Loans and investments (millions of dollars)	
	Total	Members of chains or groups	Total, all banks	Members of chains or groups ¹
All banks:				
December.....	24,630	2,103	58,417	11,177
June.....	25,110	1,821	58,474	8,300
Member banks:				
December.....	8,522	938	35,934	9,305
June.....	8,707	756	35,711	6,668
National—				
December.....	7,403	802	21,584	5,908
June.....	7,530	645	21,457	4,159
State—				
December.....	1,119	136	14,350	3,397
June.....	1,177	111	14,254	2,509
Nonmember banks:				
December.....	16,108	1,165	22,483	1,872
June.....	16,403	1,065	22,763	1,632

¹ Based largely on condition figures published in July.

Increase during the last half of 1929 in the number of banks affiliated in chain or group systems was confined largely to nine States,

and to a relatively small number of systems—one system increasing in this period from 20 to 92 banks, and one from 12 to 78 banks, while one system not in existence in June was operating in December 35 banks. Data for June and December are given, by States, in Table 7, and for the nine States showing the more considerable increases, changes during the last half year are summarized in the following table:

State	Number of banks operating in chains or groups		
	December, 1929	June, 1929	Increase
Total.....	2,103	1,821	282
Minnesota.....	308	261	47
Michigan.....	135	86	49
North Dakota.....	114	100	14
New York.....	102	81	21
Washington.....	75	59	16
Arkansas.....	72	55	17
Montana.....	45	32	13
Massachusetts.....	45	33	12
Kentucky.....	16	4	12
Other States.....	1,191	1,110	81

¹ May include some banks not known to be operating in chains or groups in June.

Size of banking chains or groups.—Chain or group systems as reported for December, 1929, are classified by number of banks comprised in individual systems for States in Table 8. A summary of this classification is given below:

Number of banks in chain or group system:	Number of systems
3 banks.....	64
4 banks.....	56
5 banks.....	39
6 to 9 banks.....	86
10 to 19 banks.....	32
20 or more banks.....	10
Total.....	287

Of the larger chain or group systems in operation on December 31, a very considerable number comprised one or more banks operating branches, and while in a majority of instances the banking offices of these systems, including head offices of banks with their branches, were located in the same State as the offices of the controlling agencies, in some instances banks and branches of a single system were located in several States. One Minneapolis system controlled banks located in 8 States and in 4 Federal reserve districts, and 1 group system with head office in New York City, with aggregate loans and investments in excess of \$1,400,000,000 comprised two extensive branch systems in California, 1 of 287 and 1 of 160 branch offices, and 1 branch system of 34 branches located in

New York City. The system having the second largest aggregate of loans and investments comprised 5 banks with 179 branch offices located in three States—New York, California, and Pennsylvania. One Detroit system, the third largest in aggregate loans and investments, controlled 21 banks with 213 branches all located in the State of Michigan, as were also the branches of banks comprised in two other systems with headquarters in Detroit. Detail of loans and investments and number of banks and branches is given in an accompanying table for chain and group systems with loans and investments in excess of \$50,000,000.

CHAINS OR GROUPS WITH LOANS AND INVESTMENTS IN EXCESS OF \$50,000,000: 1929

Rank by loans and investments and location of controlling agency and of banking offices controlled	Loans and investments, in thousands of dollars: 1929 ¹	Number of banking offices Dec. 31, 1929				
		Total	Banks			Branches
			Total	Not operating branches	Operating branches	
1. New York City:						
Total.....	1,418,361	500	18	14	4	482
New York.....	278,482	35	1		1	34
California.....	1,139,879	465	17	14	3	448
2. New York City:						
Total.....	815,684	184	5	1	4	179
New York.....	550,911	81	3	1	2	78
California.....	225,072	95	1		1	94
Pennsylvania.....	39,701	8	1		1	7
3. Detroit:						
Michigan.....	705,032	234	21	9	12	213
4. Boston:						
Massachusetts.....	568,312	51	20	13	7	31
5. Chicago:						
Illinois.....	512,669	7	7	7		
6. Pittsburgh:						
Pennsylvania.....	458,901	6	6	6		
7. Buffalo:						
New York.....	425,436	65	19	13	6	46
8. Detroit:						
Michigan.....	403,996	109	35	25	10	74
9. Minneapolis:						
Total.....	339,754	95	92	91	1	3
Minnesota.....	208,180	49	46	45	1	3
Montana.....	13,116	7	7	7		
North Dakota.....	14,875	9	9	9		
South Dakota.....	22,213	10	10	10		
Nebraska.....	35,358	8	8	8		
Iowa.....	24,338	4	4	4		
Wisconsin.....	8,973	7	7	7		
Washington.....	10,701	1	1	1		
10. Minneapolis:						
Total.....	339,267	81	78	77	1	3
Minnesota.....	252,785	39	36	35	1	3
Montana.....	53,496	13	13	13		
North Dakota.....	14,378	15	15	15		
South Dakota.....	9,727	11	11	11		
Michigan.....	8,881	3	3	3		
11. New York City:						
New York.....	328,789	74	3	1	2	71
12. Chicago:						
Illinois.....	270,719	14	14	14		
13. Boston:						
Massachusetts.....	194,642	18	6	5	1	12
14. Chicago:						
Illinois.....	171,453	5	5	5		
15. Milwaukee:						
Wisconsin.....	168,466	22	18	17	1	4
16. Pittsburgh:						
Pennsylvania.....	167,180	8	7	6	1	1
17. Providence:						
Rhode Island.....	153,331	17	3	2	1	14

¹ Figures based largely on July Bankers Directory.

CHAINS OR GROUPS WITH LOANS AND INVESTMENTS IN EXCESS OF \$50,000,000: 1929—Continued

Rank by loans and investments and location of controlling agency and of banking offices controlled	Loans and investments, in thousands of dollars: 1929 ¹	Number of banking offices Dec. 31, 1929				
		Total	Banks			Branches
			Total	Not operating branches	Operating branches	
18. San Francisco:						
Total.....	146,138	18	17	16	1	1
California.....	145,066	17	16	15	1	1
Washington.....	1,072	1	1	1		
19. Buffalo:						
New York.....	132,477	21	3	2	1	13
20. Chicago:						
Illinois.....	132,329	3	3	3		
21. Nashville:						
Total.....	131,308	86	66	61	5	20
Tennessee.....	97,028	31	11	6	5	20
Arkansas.....	34,280	55	55	55		
22. Syracuse:						
New York.....	115,559	27	14	13	1	13
23. Atlanta:						
Georgia.....	104,954	17	7	6	1	10
24. Louisville:						
Total.....	97,429	17	5	1	4	12
Kentucky.....	72,341	10	3	1	2	7
Ohio.....	25,088	7	2		2	5
25. Jersey City:						
New Jersey.....	94,382	13	3	2	1	10
26. Kansas City:						
Missouri.....	82,025	5	5	5		
27. Seattle:						
Washington.....	78,298	9	7	6	1	2
28. Tulsa:						
Total.....	77,753	21	21	21		
Oklahoma.....	76,181	19	19	19		
Kansas.....	915	1	1	1		
Texas.....	657	1	1	1		
29. Savannah:						
Total.....	67,683	17	7	5	2	10
Georgia.....	59,951	14	5	4	1	9
South Carolina.....	7,732	3	2	1	1	1
30. Detroit:						
Michigan.....	61,701	42	13	11	2	29
31. Columbus:						
Ohio.....	61,302	17	4	3	1	13
32. Augusta:						
Maine.....	59,576	26	9	7	2	17
33. Boston:						
Massachusetts.....	55,785	15	8	5	3	7
34. St. Paul:						
Total.....	52,932	71	71	71		
Minnesota.....	32,019	30	30	30		
Montana.....	1,893	1	1	1		
North Dakota.....	15,233	32	32	32		
Wisconsin.....	2,887	8	8	8		

Types of banking chains or groups.—Three types of chain or group systems have been reported, which may be characterized with reference to the controlling agency, as follows:

- (1) Instances where control is exercised by a holding corporation, which has usually been formed by interests connected with one or more of the principal banks belonging to the system.
- (2) Instances where control is exercised by the principal bank of the system, either through direct ownership of stock by the bank, or through ownership by the stockholders or directors of the bank.

- (3) Instances of ownership of controlling or substantial interest in a number of banks by an individual, family, or group of individuals.

Chain or group systems in the several States are classified with reference to these types of control in Table 8. Recent developments have been conspicuously of the first and second types noted, and these developments, commonly utilizing holding companies as controlling agencies, have been distinguished in some discussions as "group systems," the designation of "chain system" being reserved for organizations of the third type. These classifications by types of control are, however, very general, since the actual method and agency of control varies from system to system and may in the case of any given system be modified from time to time.

Suspension or failure of banks operating in chains or groups.—On the basis of the best information available, which is admittedly unsatisfactory for earlier years, it appears that a total of 226 banks, with deposits of \$102,000,000, reported as belonging to 50 different bank chains or groups suspended operations during the 9-year period 1921–1929. Of these banks 61, with deposits of \$35,000,000, were subsequently reopened.

Classification of States.—In the tables giving details by States for chain, group, and branch banking developments, the States have been grouped with reference to provisions in State laws permitting, restricting, or prohibiting the establishment of branches. No attempt has

been made to group States with reference to laws affecting the ownership of bank stock by holding corporations, so as to show in which States the growth of chain or group systems may be retarded under such provisions. A majority of the States have, in fact, adopted no laws specifically regulating the development of chain or group systems. As has been noted, however, developments of this character have been more or less affected by provisions in State laws relating to branch banking, and the grouping of States with reference to their branch banking regulations has accordingly some significance for chain or group banking developments.

State-wide branch banking is permitted in 9 States; the establishment of branches in the home city of the parent bank or in territory nearly contiguous thereto is permitted in 10 States; the establishment of any branches whatever is prohibited in 22 States; and 7 States have enacted no legislation expressly either permitting or prohibiting establishment of branches. In Kentucky, however, which is included as one of these 7 States, the establishment of additional offices or agencies is permitted under court decisions, and 28 such offices were in operation in December; and in Michigan, another of these 7 States, the State banking department has raised no objection to the establishment of home-city branches, of which there were 439 in operation at the end of 1929. The grouping of States with reference to branch banking provisions in State banking codes is shown on page 258 of this issue of the BULLETIN.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF BRANCH BANKING DEVELOPMENTS: 1924-1929

Class of bank or branch	Dec. 31, 1929	June 30, 1929	June 30, 1928	Feb. 25, 1927	June 30, 1924
Number of banks:					
Total.....	24,630	25,115	25,950	26,973	28,996
Operating branches.....	822	818	835	779	714
National banks.....	166	164	169	145	108
State bank members.....	180	190	186	189	191
Nonmember commercial banks.....	407	398	415	387	387
Mutual savings banks.....	65	62	58	50	28
Private banks.....	4	4	7	8	(2)
Number operating branches—					
Only in home city.....	517	518	526	476	391
Only outside home city.....	257	252	262	261	283
Both in and outside home city.....	48	48	47	42	40
Number of parent banks in cities with population of—					
100,000 or more.....	351	359	372	353	284
50,000 to 100,000.....	81	84	81	65	108
25,000 to 50,000.....	75	70	66	61	108
Less than 25,000.....	315	305	316	300	289
Not classified.....					* 33
Number operating—					
1 branch.....	448	443	469	446	376
2 branches.....	150	153	150	127	129
3-5 branches.....	124	130	126	124	
6-10 branches.....	41	37	35	35	176
11-30 branches.....	41	38	41	35	
Over 30 branches.....	18	17	14	12	
Not classified.....					* 33
Number of branches:					
Total.....	3,547	3,440	3,230	2,900	2,293
Of national banks.....	1,027	993	941	390	248
Of State bank members.....	1,299	1,298	1,220	1,560	1,137
Of nonmember commercial banks.....	1,115	1,046	973	863	908
Of mutual savings banks.....	99	96	86	76	(2)
Of private banks.....	7	7	10	11	(2)
In home city.....	2,432	2,362	2,214	1,929	1,508
Outside home city.....	1,115	1,078	1,016	971	785
Outside branches in places with population of—					
Less than 2,500.....	612	591	572		
2,500 to 5,000.....	136	133	128		
5,000 to 10,000.....	86	84	79		
10,000 or over.....	281	270	237		
Number established—					
De novo as branches.....	2,379	2,329	2,214	1,996	
By conversion of banks.....	1,017	958	853	735	
Not reported.....	151	153	163	169	

* March, 1927.

* Not separately tabulated; included with "State bank nonmembers."

* Mutual savings and private banks.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF BANKS OPERATING BRANCHES AND NUMBER OF BRANCHES IN OPERATION, BY STATES, FOR SPECIFIED DATES

Class of bank or State	Number of banks operating branches				Number of branches			
	Dec. 31, 1929	June 30, 1929	Feb. 25, 1927	June 30, 1924	Dec. 31, 1929	June 30, 1929	Feb. 25, 1927	June 30, 1924
Total.....	822	818	779	714	3,547	3,440	2,900	2,293
National.....	166	164	145	108	1,027	993	390	248
State member.....	180	190	189	191	1,299	1,298	1,560	1,137
State nonmember.....	407	398	387	387	1,115	1,046	863	908
Mutual savings.....	65	62	50	28	99	96	76	(1)
Private.....	4	4	8	(1)	7	7	11	(1)
STATE-WIDE BRANCH BANKING PERMITTED								
Total.....	216	215	226	237	1,286	1,265	1,120	835
Arizona.....	7	7	8	6	22	22	23	20
California.....	53	54	72	99	863	861	762	538
Delaware.....	7	7	5	5	13	12	14	13
Dist. of Columbia.....	12	11	10	11	24	23	20	19
Maryland.....	30	33	35	27	124	125	113	88
North Carolina.....	39	42	40	40	77	77	74	66
Rhode Island.....	11	11	11	9	35	35	29	21
South Carolina.....	11	12	8	9	37	50	25	20
Vermont.....	7				10			
Virginia.....	39	38	37	31	61	60	60	45
BRANCHES RESTRICTED AS TO LOCATION								
Total.....	581	578	526	447	2,207	2,121	1,726	1,397
Georgia.....	16	16	21	21	39	34	39	53
Kentucky.....	10	9	5	4	28	26	13	12
Louisiana.....	42	42	41	34	106	108	106	93
Maine.....	24	24	24	23	63	61	54	47
Massachusetts.....	88	86	79	61	161	154	133	98
Michigan.....	62	61	68	63	439	433	401	332
Mississippi.....	11	11	11	11	25	25	25	25
New Jersey.....	55	53	14	14	103	103	21	21
New York.....	106	106	106	77	722	682	517	362
Ohio.....	55	58	53	51	268	259	231	203
Pennsylvania.....	80	81	82	67	185	169	131	98
Tennessee.....	32	31	22	21	68	67	55	53
ESTABLISHMENT OF BRANCHES PROHIBITED BY LAW¹								
Total.....	25	25	27	30	54	54	54	61
Alabama.....	5	5	5	5	19	19	19	19
Arkansas.....	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Florida.....				1				1
Indiana.....	4	4	4	4	9	9	8	8
Minnesota.....	2	2	2	3	6	6	6	11
Nebraska.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Oregon.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.....	3	3	4	5	5	5	6	7
Wisconsin.....	6	6	7	7	9	9	9	9

¹ Not separately tabulated.² Branches reported were established prior to prohibitory legislation. Other States which have prohibited establishment of branches in which no branches were in operation include Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, West Virginia. States which have enacted no legislation respecting branch banking in which, also, no branches were in operation include: New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF BANKS OPERATING BRANCHES AND NUMBER OF BRANCHES IN OPERATION, BY CLASS OF BANK, BY STATES: DECEMBER 31, 1929

States	Number of banks operating branches				Number of branches					
	Total	National	State member	Non-member	Total	Operated by—			Location ¹	
						National banks	State bank members	Non-member banks	In home city	Outside home office city
Total.....	822	166	180	476	3,547	1,027	1,299	1,221	2,432	1,115
STATE-WIDE BRANCH BANKING PERMITTED										
Total.....	216	37	23	156	1,286	526	189	571	475	911
Arizona.....	7		2	5	22		12	10		22
California.....	53	12	5	36	863	480	105	278	318	545
Delaware.....	7		2	5	13		2	11	3	10
District of Columbia.....	12	6		6	24	12		12	24	
Maryland.....	30	3	2	25	124	8	24	92	68	36
North Carolina.....	39	3	3	33	77	4	7	66	11	96
Rhode Island.....	11	2	4	5	35	2	26	7	16	19
South Carolina.....	11	3	2	6	57	8	2	47	3	49
Vermont.....	7			7	10			10		10
Virginia.....	39	8	3	28	61	12	11	38	27	34
BRANCHES RESTRICTED AS TO LOCATION										
Total.....	581	121	151	309	2,207	484	1,099	624	1,930	277
Georgia.....	16	4	3	9	39	21	4	14	16	23
Kentucky.....	10	4	2	4	28	10	14	4	25	3
Louisiana.....	42	1	6	35	106	8	35	63	49	37
Maine.....	24		1	23	63		3	60	6	37
Massachusetts.....	88	17	16	55	161	63	27	71	142	19
Michigan.....	62	11	30	21	439	72	309	58	436	3
Mississippi.....	11			10	25	1		24	1	24
New Jersey.....	55	18	19	18	103	33	39	31	93	10
New York.....	106	32	37	37	722	189	463	70	721	1
Ohio.....	55	8	20	27	268	19	167	82	235	33
Pennsylvania.....	80	16	17	47	185	43	38	104	176	2
Tennessee.....	32	9		23	68	25		43	30	38
ESTABLISHMENT OF BRANCHES PROHIBITED BY LAW ²										
Total.....	25	8	6	11	54	17	11	26	27	27
Alabama.....	5		1	4	19		1	18		19
Arkansas.....	2			2	3			3		3
Indiana.....	4	1	1	2	9	2	5	2	8	1
Minnesota.....	2	2			6	6			6	
Nebraska.....	2	2			2	2			2	
Oregon.....	1	1			1	1				1
Washington.....	3	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	3	2
Wisconsin.....	6	1	3	2	9	4	3	2	8	1

¹ Of the 2,432 branches located in head-office cities, 687 were operated by national banks, 1,163 by State bank members, and 582 by nonmember banks. Of the 1,115 branches located outside head-office cities, 340 were operated by national banks, 136 by State bank members, and 639 by nonmember banks.

² Branches reported were established prior to prohibitory legislation. See note 2 attached to Table 2.

TABLE 4.—BANKS IN CHAINS OR GROUPS, OPERATING AND NOT OPERATING BRANCH OFFICES, NUMBER OF BRANCHES, AND TOTAL OF BANKING OFFICES (BANKS PLUS BRANCHES), BY STATES: DECEMBER 31, 1929

State	Number of banks	Banks in chains or groups				Banks not in chains or groups				Total number of branches	Total number of banking offices (branches plus banks)
		Total number	Number operating no branches	Operating branches		Total number	Number operating no branches	Operating branches			
				Number	Number of branches			Number	Number of branches		
Total.....	24,630	2,103	1,984	119	1,415	22,527	21,824	703	2,132	3,547	28,177
STATE-WIDE BRANCH BANKING PERMITTED											
Total.....	2,045	64	54	10	562	1,981	1,775	206	724	1,286	3,331
Arizona.....	46	6	6			40	33	7	22	22	68
California.....	437	49	41	8	547	388	343	45	316	863	1,300
Delaware.....	47	3	3			44	37	7	13	13	60
District of Columbia.....	41					41	29	12	24	24	65
Maryland.....	230					230	200	30	124	124	354
North Carolina.....	416					416	377	39	77	77	493
Rhode Island.....	33	3	2	1	14	30	20	10	21	35	68
South Carolina.....	217	2	1	1	1	215	205	10	56	57	274
Vermont.....	104	1	1			103	96	7	10	10	114
Virginia.....	474					474	435	39	61	61	535
BRANCHES RESTRICTED AS TO LOCATION											
Total.....	7,566	509	465	164	836	7,087	6,610	477	1,371	2,207	9,893
Georgia.....	405	22	20	2	19	383	369	14	20	39	444
Kentucky.....	572	16	13	3	13	556	549	7	15	28	600
Louisiana.....	225	10	8	2	9	215	175	40	97	106	331
Maine.....	133	12	7	5	21	121	102	19	42	63	196
Massachusetts.....	450	45	32	13	53	405	330	75	108	161	611
Michigan.....	743	135	109	26	353	608	572	36	86	439	1,182
Mississippi.....	308	21	20	1	2	287	277	10	23	25	333
New Jersey.....	568	60	47	13	27	508	466	42	76	103	671
New York.....	1,127	102	84	18	271	1,025	937	88	451	722	1,849
Ohio.....	1,015	6	3		18	1,009	957	52	250	268	1,283
Pennsylvania.....	1,566	48	41	7	13	1,518	1,445	73	172	185	1,731
Tennessee.....	484	32	21	11	37	452	431	21	31	68	552
ESTABLISHMENT OF BRANCHES PROHIBITED											
Total.....	13,364	1,238	1,233	5	17	12,126	12,106	20	37	54	13,418
Alabama.....	350	22	22			328	323	5	19	19	369
Arkansas.....	415	72	72			343	341	2	3	3	418
Colorado.....	274	16	16			258	258				274
Connecticut.....	237	8	8			229	229				237
Florida.....	235	40	40			195	195				235
Idaho.....	137	41	41			96	96				137
Illinois.....	1,765	84	84			1,681	1,681				1,765
Indiana.....	969	17	16	1	5	952	949	3	4	9	978
Iowa.....	1,257	87	87			1,170	1,170				1,257
Kansas.....	1,069	88	88			981	981				1,069
Minnesota.....	1,046	308	306	2	6	738	738			6	1,052
Missouri.....	1,277	36	36			1,241	1,241				1,277
Montana.....	195	45	45			150	150				195
Nebraska.....	804	73	73			731	729	2	2	2	806
Nevada.....	35	13	13			22	22				35
New Mexico.....	56	9	9			47	47				56
Oregon.....	234	36	36			198	197	1	1	1	235
Texas.....	1,308	84	84			1,224	1,224				1,308
Utah.....	104	26	26			78	78				104
Washington.....	340	75	74	1	2	265	263	2	3	5	345
West Virginia.....	297					297	297				297
Wisconsin.....	960	58	57	1	4	902	897	5	5	9	969
NO PROVISION IN STATE LAW REGARDING BRANCH BANKING											
Total.....	1,625	292	292			1,333	1,333				1,625
New Hampshire.....	123					123	123				123
North Dakota.....	412	114	114			298	298				412
Oklahoma.....	617	85	85			532	532				617
South Dakota.....	387	61	61			326	326				387
Wyoming.....	86	32	32			54	54				86

TABLE 5.—LOANS AND INVESTMENTS OF BANKS IN AND NOT IN CHAIN OR GROUP SYSTEMS, OPERATING AND NOT OPERATING BRANCHES, BY STATES: DECEMBER 31, 1929

[In millions of dollars]

State	All banks	Banks in chains or groups			Banks not in chains or groups		
		Total	Operating no branches	Operating branches	Total	Operating no branches	Operating branches
Total.....	58,417	11,177	4,913	6,264	47,240	28,401	18,839
STATE-WIDE BRANCH BANKING PERMITTED							
Total.....	6,623	1,709	213	1,496	4,914	2,326	2,588
Arizona.....	81	18	18	—	63	38	25
California.....	3,420	1,528	178	1,350	1,892	553	1,339
Delaware.....	167	1	1	—	166	60	106
District of Columbia.....	245	—	—	—	245	98	147
Maryland.....	837	—	—	—	837	521	316
North Carolina.....	370	—	—	—	370	219	151
Rhode Island.....	533	153	11	142	380	147	233
South Carolina.....	169	8	4	4	161	108	53
Vermont.....	250	1	1	—	249	222	27
Virginia.....	551	—	—	—	551	360	191
BRANCHES RESTRICTED AS TO LOCATION							
Total.....	36,642	5,986	1,624	4,362	30,656	14,500	16,156
Georgia.....	334	166	35	131	168	136	32
Kentucky.....	534	124	37	87	430	360	70
Louisiana.....	429	33	17	16	396	165	231
Maine.....	433	70	21	49	363	282	81
Massachusetts.....	4,225	871	91	780	3,354	2,311	1,043
Michigan.....	2,021	1,262	302	960	759	534	225
Mississippi.....	212	15	12	3	197	170	27
New Jersey.....	2,388	396	160	236	1,992	1,163	829
New York.....	17,222	2,011	226	1,785	15,211	4,849	10,362
Ohio.....	2,691	86	32	54	2,605	1,226	1,379
Pennsylvania.....	5,703	803	668	135	4,900	3,093	1,807
Tennessee.....	430	149	23	126	281	211	70
ESTABLISHMENT OF BRANCHES PROHIBITED							
Total.....	14,130	3,252	2,846	406	10,878	10,785	93
Alabama.....	282	32	32	—	250	237	13
Arkansas.....	198	50	50	—	148	146	2
Colorado.....	262	30	30	—	232	232	—
Connecticut.....	1,336	37	37	—	1,299	1,299	—
Florida.....	258	134	134	—	124	124	—
Idaho.....	81	37	37	—	44	44	—
Illinois.....	3,802	1,212	1,212	—	2,590	2,590	—
Indiana.....	863	41	19	22	822	796	26
Iowa.....	782	90	90	—	692	692	—
Kansas.....	404	46	46	—	358	358	—
Minnesota.....	901	583	402	181	318	318	—
Missouri.....	1,199	158	158	—	1,041	1,041	—
Montana.....	144	81	81	—	63	63	—
Nebraska.....	359	62	62	—	297	289	8
Nevada.....	38	20	20	—	18	18	—
New Mexico.....	41	3	3	—	38	38	—
Oregon.....	260	82	82	—	178	177	1
Texas.....	1,036	104	104	—	932	932	—
Utah.....	162	50	50	—	112	112	—
Washington.....	460	188	120	68	272	269	3
West Virginia.....	345	—	—	—	345	345	—
Wisconsin.....	917	212	77	135	705	665	40
NO PROVISION IN STATE LAW REGARDING BRANCH BANKING							
Total.....	1,019	230	230	—	789	789	—
New Hampshire.....	311	—	—	—	311	311	—
North Dakota.....	112	58	58	—	54	54	—
Oklahoma.....	401	103	103	—	298	298	—
South Dakota.....	137	47	47	—	90	90	—
Wyoming.....	58	22	22	—	36	36	—

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND LOANS AND INVESTMENTS OF MEMBER BANKS IN AND NOT IN CHAIN OR GROUP SYSTEMS, OPERATING AND NOT OPERATING BRANCHES, BY STATES: DECEMBER 31, 1929

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

State	Number of member banks							Loans and investments of member banks						
	Total	In chains or groups			Not in chains or groups			Total	In chains or groups			Not in chains or groups		
		Total	Operat- ing no branches	Operat- ing branches	Total	Operat- ing no branches	Operat- ing branches		Total	Operat- ing no branches	Operat- ing branches	Total	Operat- ing no branches	Operat- ing branches
Total.....	8,522	938	855	83	7,584	7,321	263	35,934	9,305	3,726	5,579	26,629	13,275	13,354
STATE-WIDE BRANCH BANKING PERMITTED														
Total.....	710	35	30	5	675	620	55	4,106	1,336	176	1,160	2,770	1,106	1,664
Arizona.....	17	1	1		16	14	2	42	6	6		36	21	15
California.....	217	30	26	4	187	174	13	2,474	1,177	159	1,018	1,297	350	947
Delaware.....	20				20	18	2	80				80	33	47
District of Columbia.....	12				12	6	6	127				127	45	82
Maryland.....	85				85	80	5	322				322	158	164
North Carolina.....	72				72	66	6	174				174	117	57
Rhode Island.....	14	2	1	1	12	7	5	328	149	7	142	179	25	154
South Carolina.....	55	1	1		54	49	5	98	3	3		95	53	42
Vermont.....	46	1	1		45	45		70	1	1		69	69	
Virginia.....	172				172	161	11	391				391	235	156
BRANCHES RESTRICTED AS TO LOCATION														
Total.....	3,315	277	204	73	3,038	2,839	199	22,707	5,219	1,207	4,012	17,488	5,859	11,629
Georgia.....	115	14	11	3	101	97	4	245	164	29	135	81	69	12
Kentucky.....	145	12	9	3	133	130	3	328	118	31	87	210	148	62
Louisiana.....	42	6	5	1	36	30	6	283	30	17	13	253	87	166
Maine.....	55	5	5		50	49	1	145	15	15		130	127	3
Massachusetts.....	177	34	24	10	143	120	23	1,691	835	71	764	856	381	475
Michigan.....	273	53	32	21	220	200	20	1,460	1,074	143	931	386	224	162
Mississippi.....	38	2	2		36	35	1	77	8	8		69	68	1
New Jersey.....	364	40	32	8	324	295	29	1,525	207	98	109	1,318	709	609
New York.....	666	70	55	15	596	542	54	11,005	1,862	170	1,692	9,143	1,207	7,936
Ohio.....	388	5	2	3	383	358	25	1,958	84	30	54	1,874	711	1,163
Pennsylvania.....	948	25	21	4	923	894	29	3,705	717	589	128	2,988	2,005	983
Tennessee.....	104	11	6	5	93	89	4	285	105	6	99	180	123	57
ESTABLISHMENT OF BRANCHES PROHIBITED														
Total.....	3,895	483	478	5	3,412	3,403	9	8,544	2,557	2,150	407	5,987	5,926	61
Alabama.....	119	13	13		106	105	1	211	31	31		180	180	(1)
Arkansas.....	94	17	17		77	77		125	33	33		92	92	
Colorado.....	123	11	11		112	112		218	23	23		195	195	
Connecticut.....	67	4	4		63	63		306	4	4		302	302	
Florida.....	61	19	19		42	42		164	120	120		44	44	
Idaho.....	60	15	15		45	45		54	26	26		28	28	
Illinois.....	544	29	29		515	515		2,575	919	919		1,656	1,656	
Indiana.....	234	4	3	1	230	229	1	436	27	5	22	409	397	12
Iowa.....	291	34	34		257	257		350	69	69		281	281	
Kansas.....	252	25	25		227	227		203	26	26		177	177	
Minnesota.....	276	134	132	2	142	142		535	469	288	181	66	66	
Missouri.....	187	14	14		173	173		856	137	137		719	719	
Montana.....	88	21	21		67	67		113	69	69		44	44	
Nebraska.....	160	22	22		138	136	2	190	46	46		144	136	8
Nevada.....	10	3	3		7	7		18	8	8		10	10	
New Mexico.....	29	5	5		24	24		30	2	2		28	28	
Oregon.....	120	23	23		97	96	1	214	74	74		140	139	1
Texas.....	689	28	28		661	661		861	92	92		769	769	
Utah.....	42	10	10		32	32		86	32	32		54	54	
Washington.....	146	31	30	1	115	114	1	317	169	100	69	148	146	2
West Virginia.....	131				131	131		202				202	202	
Wisconsin.....	172	21	20	1	151	148	3	480	181	46	135	299	261	38
NO PROVISION IN STATE LAW REGARDING BRANCH BANKING														
Total.....	602	143	143		459	459		578	193	193		385	385	
New Hampshire.....	57				57	57		73				73	73	
North Dakota.....	122	44	44		78	78		71	44	44		27	27	
Oklahoma.....	294	55	55		239	239		331	97	97		234	234	
South Dakota.....	101	34	34		67	67		69	37	37		32	32	
Wyoming.....	28	10	10		18	18		34	15	15		19	19	

¹ Less than \$500,000.

TABLE 7.—NATIONAL, STATE MEMBER, AND NONMEMBER BANKS IN CHAIN OR GROUP SYSTEMS—NUMBER AND LOANS AND INVESTMENTS, BY STATES: JUNE AND DECEMBER, 1929

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

State	Number of banks in chains and groups								Loans and investments of banks in chains or groups ¹							
	Total		National		State member		Nonmember		Total		National		State member		Nonmember	
	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June
Total.....	2,103	1,821	802	645	136	111	1,165	1,065	11,177	8,300	5,908	4,159	3,397	2,509	1,872	1,632
STATE-WIDE BRANCH BANKING PERMITTED																
Total.....	64	65	33	33	2	4	29	28	1,709	1,656	969	864	367	368	371	423
Arizona.....	6	6	1	1			5	5	18	18	6	6			12	12
California.....	49	51	29	30	1	3	19	18	1,528	1,476	952	848	225	226	350	402
Delaware.....	3	3					3	3	1	1					1	1
District of Columbia.....																
Maryland.....																
North Carolina.....																
Rhode Island.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	153	153	7	7	142	142	4	4
South Carolina.....	2	2	1	1			1	1	8	8	3	3			4	4
Vermont.....	1		1						1		1					
Virginia.....																
BRANCHES RESTRICTED AS TO LOCATION																
Total.....	509	387	193	143	84	62	232	182	5,986	4,027	2,604	1,581	2,617	1,876	770	573
Georgia.....	22	20	9	8	5	4	8	8	166	157	144	143	21	14	2	1
Kentucky.....	16	4	10	4	2		4		121	8	78	8	40		7	
Louisiana.....	10	10	6	6			4	4	33	33	30	30			3	3
Maine.....	12	5	2				7	3	70	53	15	10			55	43
Massachusetts.....	45	33	27	19	7	6	11	8	871	530	762	281	73	225	36	25
Michigan.....	133	86	28	9	25	12	82	65	1,262	428	366	21	708	348	188	59
Mississippi.....	21	21	2	2			19	19	15	15	8	8			8	8
New Jersey.....	60	56	26	25	14	14	20	17	396	358	97	98	109	76	190	184
New York.....	102	81	52	45	18	16	32	20	2,011	1,571	624	576	1,238	861	149	134
Ohio.....	6		2		3		1		86		31		54		2	
Pennsylvania.....	48	48	15	15	10	10	23	23	803	782	344	344	374	352	86	86
Tennessee.....	32	23	11	8			21	15	149	92	105	62			44	30
ESTABLISHMENT OF BRANCHES PROHIBITED																
Total.....	1,238	1,101	438	361	45	40	755	700	3,254	2,416	2,145	1,552	411	262	696	599
Alabama.....	22	19	13	10			9	9	32	7	31	7			1	1
Arkansas.....	72	55	15	10	2	2	55	43	50	41	22	15	11	11	17	14
Colorado.....	16	16	11	11			5	5	30	30	23	23			7	7
Connecticut.....	8		4				4		37		4				33	
Florida.....	40	43	19	14			21	29	134	129	120	94			14	35
Idaho.....	41	41	11	11	4	4	26	26	37	37	17	17	9	9	11	11
Illinois.....	84	79	20	19	9	8	55	52	1,212	996	729	663	190	61	293	271
Indiana.....	17	10	3	2	1	1	13	7	41	30	4	4	22	22	14	3
Iowa.....	87	83	33	31	1	1	53	51	90	73	68	51	1	1	21	21
Kansas.....	88	85	24	22	1	1	63	62	46	44	24	22	1	1	20	20
Minnesota.....	308	261	132	103	2	2	174	156	584	269	467	194	2	2	115	74
Missouri.....	36	34	9	9	5	5	22	20	158	157	26	26	111	111	20	20
Montana.....	45	32	16	8	5	3	24	21	81	45	41	13	29	23	12	9
Nebraska.....	73	68	22	18			51	50	62	27	46	14			16	13
Nevada.....	13	16	3	4			10	12	20	23	8	9			12	14
New Mexico.....	9	8	5	5			4	3	3	3	2	2			1	1
Oregon.....	36	33	18	16	5	5	13	12	82	82	71	69	3	3	8	10
Texas.....	84	79	25	21	3	3	56	55	104	89	78	62	14	14	12	12
Utah.....	26	27	6	6	4	4	16	17	50	50	29	29	3	3	18	18
Washington.....	75	59	28	22	3	1	44	36	189	79	154	63	15	1	20	15
West Virginia.....																
Wisconsin.....	58	53	21	19			37	34	212	205	181	175			31	30
NO PROVISION IN STATE LAW REGARDING BRANCH BANKING																
Total.....	292	268	138	108	5	5	149	155	230	201	192	162	2	2	35	36
New Hampshire.....	114	100	44	30			70	70	58	44	44	30			14	14
North Dakota.....	85	82	54	45	1	1	30	36	103	96	97	89			6	7
Oklahoma.....	61	54	31	24	3	3	27	27	47	39	36	28	2	2	9	9
South Dakota.....	32	32	9	9	1	1	22	22	22	22	15	15			6	6

¹ Based largely on figures taken from the Bankers Directory for June, 1929.

TABLE 8.—SIZE OF CHAIN OR GROUP SYSTEMS AND CHARACTER OF CONTROLLING AGENCY, BY STATES:
DECEMBER 31, 1929

State	Bank chains or groups										
	Total number	Number comprising—						Maximum size ¹	Controlled by—		
		3 banks	4 banks	5 banks	6 to 9 banks	10 to 19 banks	20 or more		Holding companies	Banks	Individuals
Total.....	287	64	56	39	86	32	10	92	53	44	190
STATE-WIDE BRANCH BANKING PERMITTED											
Total.....	8	3	1	-----	3	1	-----	17	3	1	4
Arizona.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	1
California.....	5	1	1	-----	2	1	-----	17	3	-----	2
Delaware.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	1
District of Columbia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maryland.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	1	-----
South Carolina.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vermont.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Virginia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BRANCHES RESTRICTED AS TO LOCATION											
Total.....	84	30	15	10	17	8	4	66	25	29	30
Georgia.....	5	2	1	-----	2	-----	-----	7	1	1	3
Kentucky.....	3	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----	9	2	1	-----
Louisiana.....	2	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	6	-----	2	-----
Maine.....	2	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	9	1	1	-----
Massachusetts.....	5	-----	-----	1	3	-----	1	20	3	1	1
Michigan.....	11	1	1	3	-----	3	-----	35	3	-----	8
Mississippi.....	3	-----	1	-----	1	1	2	10	-----	1	2
New Jersey.....	15	10	-----	1	2	-----	-----	9	1	10	4
New York.....	20	7	4	3	3	3	-----	19	12	2	6
Ohio.....	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	1	-----	1
Pennsylvania.....	12	7	2	1	2	-----	-----	7	1	7	4
Tennessee.....	4	2	-----	-----	-----	1	1	66	-----	3	1
ESTABLISHMENT OF BRANCHES PROHIBITED											
Total.....	171	28	38	23	57	20	5	92	24	14	133
Alabama.....	4	1	-----	1	1	1	-----	10	1	2	1
Arkansas.....	3	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----	11	-----	-----	3
Colorado.....	3	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	3
Connecticut.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	7	-----	1	-----
Florida.....	6	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	8	1	-----	-----
Idaho.....	3	1	2	-----	1	1	-----	10	1	5	2
Illinois.....	12	1	-----	2	5	2	-----	16	-----	3	9
Indiana.....	3	1	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	7	1	1	1
Iowa.....	12	2	5	-----	1	4	-----	17	-----	-----	12
Kansas.....	19	4	6	3	6	-----	-----	7	-----	-----	19
Minnesota.....	37	1	4	7	18	4	3	92	3	-----	34
Missouri.....	7	1	1	2	3	-----	-----	9	1	-----	6
Montana.....	2	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	8	-----	2	-----
Nebraska.....	10	-----	4	1	3	2	-----	10	-----	-----	10
Nevada.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	12	-----	-----	1
New Mexico.....	2	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	5	1	-----	-----
Oregon.....	7	4	1	-----	1	1	-----	10	5	-----	2
Texas.....	16	4	5	2	4	1	-----	12	1	1	14
Utah.....	5	-----	1	1	2	-----	1	25	1	1	3
Washington.....	12	5	3	1	1	1	1	22	7	-----	5
West Virginia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	6	1	3	1	-----	1	-----	18	1	-----	5
NO PROVISION IN STATE LAW REGARDING BRANCH BANKING											
Total.....	24	3	2	6	9	3	1	21	1	-----	23
New Hampshire.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	6	1	-----	1	2	2	-----	14	-----	-----	6
Oklahoma.....	8	1	-----	2	3	1	1	21	1	-----	7
South Dakota.....	5	-----	-----	1	4	-----	-----	7	-----	-----	5
Wyoming.....	5	1	2	2	-----	-----	-----	5	5	-----	5

¹ Maximum number of banks in any single chain or group system.

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

[Compiled March 21 and released for publication March 24]

Industrial production increased in February, while the number of workers employed in factories was about the same as in January. Wholesale commodity prices continued to decline. Credit extended by member banks was further reduced in February, but increased in the first two weeks of March. Money rates continued to decline.

Production.—In February industrial production increased about 2 per cent according to the board's index, which is adjusted to allow for seasonal variations. This increase reflected chiefly a substantial gain in the output of iron and steel. Automobile production was in larger volume than during January but was 30 per cent smaller than the large output of a year ago. Cotton and wool consumption by mills was substantially lower in February, and production of bituminous coal and copper also decreased.

In the first two weeks of March the output of steel mills declined in comparison with February, contrary to the usual seasonal movement. Bituminous coal output also was smaller.

The volume of building contracts awarded in February was about the same as in the preceding month, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Residential building continued at an exceptionally low level, while contracts for public works and utilities were large in comparison with the corresponding month in other recent years. Awards in the first two weeks of March were larger than in the first half of February.

Employment.—The volume of factory employment, which had reached a low point in January, showed little change in February, when an increase usually occurs. Factory pay rolls increased during the month, but by a smaller amount than is usual at this season. In the steel, automobile, agricultural implement, and tobacco industries, employment increased during the 4-week period, while further decreases occurred in the cotton and wool textile, lumber, automobile tire, electrical machinery, and machine-tool industries.

Distribution.—Freight car-loadings on an average daily basis were slightly larger than in January, but smaller than in the corresponding month of any other recent year. Slight

seasonal increase was reported during early March. Department-store sales in February continued to be below the level of a year ago.

Prices.—Wholesale prices of commodities declined further during February, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics index at 92.1 per cent of the 1926 average was at the lowest point since January, 1922. Marked declines occurred during the month in the prices of many agricultural products—grains, hides, raw wool, and cotton; in certain imported raw materials, notably sugar and silk; and also in textiles, petroleum, and pig iron.

During the first part of March, a number of these commodities declined still further in price. Wheat and cotton prices were considerably lower, and silver reached the lowest point on record. By the middle of the month, however, prices of cotton, hides, and silver had recovered somewhat.

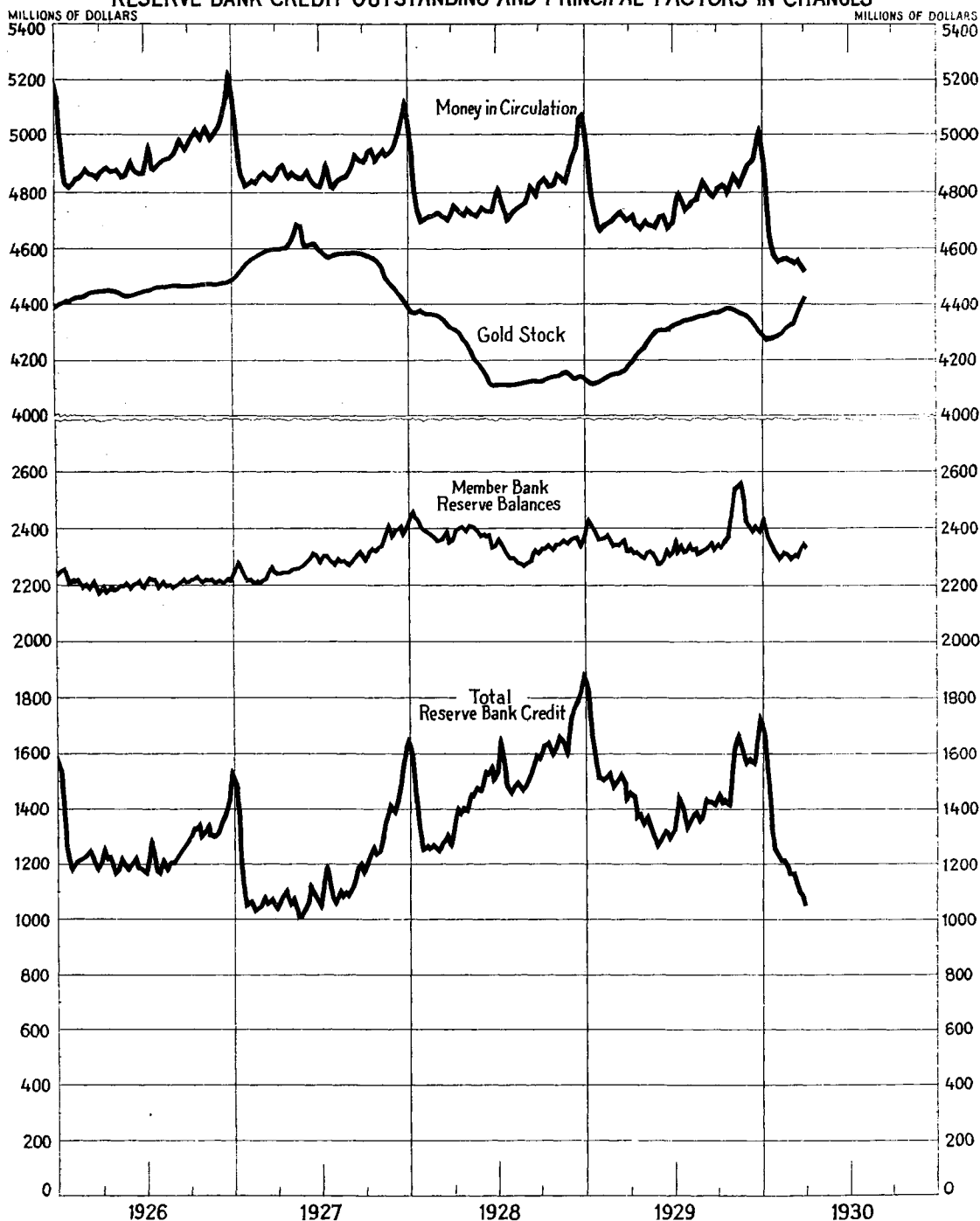
Bank credit.—Liquidation of credit at member banks continued throughout February, and on February 26 total loans and investments of member banks in leading cities were in about the same volume as in the early summer of last year. During the following two weeks, however, there was an increase of \$230,000,000 in loans and investments, chiefly in loans on securities. All other loans, largely for commercial purposes, increased slightly.

From the middle of February to the middle of March the volume of reserve-bank credit outstanding decreased further by \$90,000,000. This decline reflected chiefly an increase in gold stock of \$75,000,000 and a further decline of money in circulation, offset in part by some increase in member-bank reserve balances. Member-bank indebtedness at the reserve banks declined to \$267,000,000, the lowest level since early in 1925; reserve-bank holdings of bills declined, while those of United States securities increased.

Money rates in the open market eased further, and bond yields declined rapidly to the lowest level since 1928. At the middle of March the discount rate at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent, and the rate at the Cleveland, Philadelphia, and San Francisco banks from 4½ to 4 per cent.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CREDIT

RESERVE BANK CREDIT OUTSTANDING AND PRINCIPAL FACTORS IN CHANGES



Based on weekly averages of daily figures; latest figures are for week ending March 29

RESERVE BANK CREDIT OUTSTANDING AND FACTORS IN CHANGES

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Month or week	Reserve bank credit outstanding					Factors of decrease ¹		Factors of increase ¹			
	Bills discounted	Bills bought	United States securities	Other reserve bank credit ²	Total	Monetary gold stock	Treasury currency outstanding	Money in circulation	Member bank reserve balances	Non-member clearing balances	Unexpended capital funds
1928—December.....	1,013	483	263	65	1,824	4,142	1,790	5,008	2,367	29	352
1929—January.....	859	473	229	52	1,613	4,115	1,789	4,748	2,387	31	351
February.....	889	385	184	44	1,502	4,143	1,784	4,686	2,357	29	357
March.....	969	265	197	50	1,481	4,166	1,791	4,709	2,337	31	361
April.....	1,004	156	165	52	1,377	4,226	1,785	4,679	2,308	35	366
May.....	956	145	153	49	1,303	4,292	1,787	4,684	2,296	32	370
June.....	978	99	179	61	1,317	4,311	1,779	4,687	2,314	30	376
July.....	1,096	75	147	62	1,380	4,335	1,790	4,764	2,334	31	376
August.....	1,043	124	155	54	1,376	4,351	1,781	4,777	2,322	27	382
September.....	969	229	165	64	1,427	4,368	1,766	4,811	2,335	28	387
October.....	885	337	154	74	1,450	4,381	1,785	4,810	2,386	28	392
November.....	953	296	315	67	1,631	4,374	1,789	4,845	2,521	33	395
December.....	803	320	446	74	1,643	4,324	1,797	4,943	2,395	27	399
1930—January.....	501	314	485	57	1,357	4,283	1,784	4,652	2,349	29	394
February.....	378	285	480	33	1,181	4,319	1,781	4,556	2,305	27	393
March.....	274	246	540	35	1,095	4,395	1,797	4,533	2,330	27	397
Week ending (Saturday)—											
Mar. 1.....	360	289	482	34	1,165	4,344	1,765	4,548	2,307	25	394
Mar. 8.....	329	261	494	42	1,126	4,364	1,797	4,564	2,303	27	393
Mar. 15.....	267	238	554	36	1,095	4,388	1,810	4,535	2,337	28	393
Mar. 22.....	246	209	593	30	1,078	4,407	1,805	4,517	2,348	28	397
Mar. 29.....	230	261	528	34	1,053	4,419	1,786	4,505	2,326	27	400

¹ For explanation see BULLETIN for July, 1929, pp. 432-438.² Revised.³ Includes "other securities," amounts due from foreign banks, and reserve bank float; for explanation see BULLETIN for July, 1929.

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN MONETARY GOLD STOCK

[End of month basis. In millions of dollars]

Month	Gold stock at end of month	Increase or decrease (—) during month			
		Total	Through net gold import or export	Through ear-marking operations	Through domestic production, etc. ¹
1928—February.....	4,362	-11.2	-11.1	2.9	-3.0
March.....	4,305	-57.6	-94.9	35.8	1.5
April.....	4,266	-38.7	-91.2	45.7	6.8
May.....	4,160	-105.7	-81.7	-26.5	2.5
June.....	4,109	-51.0	-79.9	30.1	-1.2
July.....	4,113	3.4	-63.9	60.9	6.4
August.....	4,123	10.3	0.7	5.9	3.7
September.....	4,125	2.1	0.5	-1.2	2.8
October.....	4,142	17.3	13.3	1.2	2.8
November.....	4,128	-14.0	6.7	-25.0	4.3
December.....	4,141	13.2	23.3	-15.7	5.6
Total (12 mos.).....		-237.9	-392.0	119.6	34.5
1929—January.....	4,127	-14.4	47.2	-65.0	3.4
February.....	4,153	26.4	25.5		.9
March.....	4,188	34.4	24.8	7.5	2.1
April.....	4,260	72.4	23.1	48.6	0.7
May.....	4,301	40.6	23.6	16.1	0.9
June.....	4,324	23.4	30.2	-7.5	0.7
July.....	4,341	16.3	34.7	-22.0	3.6
August.....	4,360	18.9	18.4	-1.0	1.5
September.....	4,372	12.1	17.6	-6.6	1.1
October.....	4,386	14.4	17.5	-4.5	1.4
November.....	4,366	-19.8	-23.2	1.0	2.4
December.....	4,284	-82.3	-64.4	-22.0	4.1
Total (12 mos.).....		142.4	175.1	-53.4	22.7
1930—January.....	4,293	8.8	4.0	2.5	2.3
February.....	4,355	61.9	60.0	0.0	1.9
March.....	4,421	66.8	47.5	13.0	6.3

¹ For explanation of this figure, which is derived from preceding columns, see BULLETIN for December, 1928, p. S31.² Preliminary.

GOLD MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM UNITED STATES

[In thousands of dollars]

From or to—	1930				1929	
	March (preliminary)		February		January-February	
	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports
England.....			1		2	
France.....					20	8,497
Germany.....			1	10	23	136
Italy.....						
Netherlands.....						
Canada.....			2,629	10	5,787	46
Central America.....			184		513	
Mexico.....			1,491	178	2,479	414
Argentina.....			297		297	
Brazil.....	5,327		11,823		17,253	
Chile.....			17		45	
Colombia.....	1,007		71		1,285	
Ecuador.....			144		257	
Peru.....			80		448	
Venezuela.....			37		85	
British India.....						
China and Hong Kong.....	4,584		119	9	841	22
Dutch East Indies.....			123		241	
Japan.....	36,355		40,906		40,906	
Philippine Islands.....			220		467	
New Zealand.....			17		39	
All other countries.....	1,622	1,391	2,039		2,120	40
Total.....	247,895	391	60,198	207	73,166	9,153

¹ Includes all movements of unreported origin or destination.² At New York—imports, \$6,956,600; exports, \$391,000. Elsewhere—imports, \$40,939,000.

MEMBER BANK BORROWINGS AT FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

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

Month or date	Total ¹		Reporting member banks in leading cities								Member banks outside leading cities ¹	
			Total		New York City		Other leading cities					
	Total						Chicago					
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
January.....	891	462	663	247	190	39	473	208	71	7	228	215
February.....	893	371	659	174	131	21	528	153	96	1	234	197
March.....	978	247	740	81	166	1	574	80	121		238	166
April.....	991		725		162		563		46		266	
May.....	951		661		145		516		36		290	
June.....	972		670		165		505		64		302	
July.....	1,100		801		319		482		47		299	
August.....	1,013		717		196		521		32		296	
September.....	974		706		166		540		18		268	
October.....	885		634		74		560		38		251	
November.....	944		655		60		595		28		289	
December.....	755		490		80		410		37		265	

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 nonmember banks.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK RATES

DISCOUNT RATES

[Rates on all classes and maturities of eligible paper]

Federal reserve bank	Rate in effect on Apr. 1	Date established	Previous rate
Boston.....	4	Feb. 13	4½
New York.....	3½	Mar. 14	4
Philadelphia.....	4	Mar. 20	4½
Cleveland.....	4	Mar. 15	4½
Richmond.....	4½	Feb. 7	5
Atlanta.....	4½	Dec. 10	5
Chicago.....	4	Feb. 8	4½
St. Louis.....	4½	Feb. 11	5
Minneapolis.....	4½	Feb. 8	5
Kansas City.....	4	Feb. 15	4½
Dallas.....	4½	Feb. 8	5
San Francisco.....	4	Mar. 21	4½

BUYING RATES ON ACCEPTANCES

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

Maturity	Rate in effect on Apr. 1	Date established	Previous rate ¹
1-15 days.....	3	Mar. 19	3½
16-30 days.....	3	do.	3½
31-45 days.....	3	do.	3½
46-60 days.....	3	Mar. 20	3½
61-90 days.....	3	do.	3½
91-120 days.....	3	do.	3½
121-180 days.....	3½	do.	3½

¹ For all changes made during the month of March, see p. 143.

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

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 ²	Call loans ¹		U. S. Treasury notes and certificates, 3 to 6 months	Treasury bonds ³
				New	Renewal		
1929							
March.....	5¼-6	5¼-5½	7¾-8	9.80	9.10	4.60	3.76
April.....	6	5½	8½-9	9.46	8.89	4.80	3.67
May.....	6	5½	8½-9	8.79	8.91	5.09	3.67
June.....	6	5½	8-8½	7.83	7.70	4.80	3.71
July.....	6	5½	7½-8	9.41	9.23	4.55	3.68
August.....	6-6¼	5½	8¾-9	8.15	8.23	4.70	3.72
September.....	6¼	5½	8¾-9	8.62	8.50	4.58	3.70
October.....	6¼	5½	7-9	6.10	6.43	4.37	3.67
November.....	5¼-6¼	3¾-4¾	4¾-6	5.40	5.44	3.47	3.45
December.....	5	3¾-4	4¾-5	4.88	4.83	3.03	3.46
1930							
January.....	4¾-5	3¾-4	4¾-5	4.31	4.64	3.39	3.51
February.....	4½-5	3¾-3¾	4½-5	4.28	4.32	3.36	3.50
March.....	3¾-4¾	2½-3¾	3¾-4¾	3.56	3.69	2.95	3.40
Week ending—							
Mar. 1.....	4½-4¾	3¾	4½-4¾	4.28	4.40	3.06	3.49
Mar. 8.....	4½-4¾	3¾-3¾	4¾-4¾	3.84	4.00	3.01	3.44
Mar. 15.....	4½	3½-3¾	4-4½	3.56	3.90	3.06	3.38
Mar. 22.....	4	2½-3½	3¾-4	2.97	3.00	2.94	3.37
Mar. 29.....	3¾-4	2½-2¾	4	3.78	3.90	2.83	3.40

¹ Stock exchange call loans; new and renewal rates.

² Stock exchange 90-day time loans.

³ 3 issues—3¾, 4, and 4¼ per cent; yields calculated on basis of last redemption dates—1956, 1954, and 1952.

⁴ Change of issues on which yield is computed.

PREVAILING RATES CHARGED CUSTOMERS BY BANKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

WEIGHTED AVERAGES

Month	New York City				8 other northern and eastern cities				27 southern and western cities			
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1927	1928	1929	1930	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	4.66	4.56	5.74	5.64	4.99	4.73	5.87	5.88	5.72	5.53	5.94	6.12
February	4.56	4.44	5.73	5.35	4.98	4.76	5.86	5.60	5.71	5.53	5.96	6.04
March	4.56	4.59	5.81	5.22	4.88	4.81	5.91	5.47	5.65	5.54	6.04	5.98
April	4.63	4.72	5.85	-----	4.90	4.91	6.00	-----	5.57	5.54	6.07	-----
May	4.63	4.97	5.88	-----	4.95	5.04	6.09	-----	5.59	5.56	6.10	-----
June	4.60	5.09	5.93	-----	4.93	5.36	6.02	-----	5.54	5.67	6.16	-----
July	4.56	5.38	5.88	-----	4.90	5.57	6.08	-----	5.52	5.77	6.17	-----
August	4.41	5.56	6.05	-----	4.87	5.59	6.11	-----	5.53	5.80	6.22	-----
September	4.44	5.63	6.06	-----	4.77	5.80	6.24	-----	5.61	5.82	6.27	-----
October	4.49	5.63	6.08	-----	4.79	5.80	6.25	-----	5.56	5.87	6.29	-----
November	4.35	5.56	5.86	-----	4.82	5.82	6.12	-----	5.56	5.90	6.29	-----
December	4.50	5.63	5.74	-----	4.76	5.91	5.94	-----	5.60	5.91	6.20	-----

NOTE.—Figures relate to rates charged by reporting banks to their own customers as distinguished from open-market rates (which are given on preceding page). All averages are based on rates reported for three 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 three 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.

PREVAILING QUOTATIONS

Federal reserve bank or branch city	Prime commercial loans			Loans secured by prime stock-exchange collateral			Loans secured by warehouse receipts			Interbank loans		
	January, 1930	February, 1930	March, 1930	January, 1930	February, 1930	March, 1930	January, 1930	February, 1930	March, 1930	January, 1930	February, 1930	March, 1930
New York City	5¼-5½	5 -5¼	4¾-5	5½-6	5½-6	5 -6	5½-6	5½-6	5 -5½	5½-6	5 -5½	4¾-5½
Boston	5¼	5 -5¼	4¾-5	6	5 -5½	5¼-5½	5¼-6	5½-6	5½	5 -5½	4¾-5	-----
Buffalo	5¼-6½	5¼-6½	5½-6	6 -6½	6 -6½	5¼-6	6 -7	6 -6½	6 -6½	5½-6	5½-6	5½-5¾
Philadelphia	5½-6	5 -6	5 -5¾	5¼-6	5½-6	5¼-6	6	6	6	5½-6	5 -5½	5 -6
Pittsburgh	5½-6	5½-6	5¼-6	6	6	5½-6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cleveland	5½-6	5½-6	4¾-6	6	5½-6	5½-6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6
Cincinnati	6 -7	6 -6½	5½-6½	6 -8	6 -7	5½-6	6 -8	6½-7	6½-7	6 -7	5½-6	5½-7
Detroit	6	6	6	6 -6½	6 -6½	5¼-6½	6	6 -6½	6	6	6	6
Chicago	5½-6	5½-5¾	5 -5½	6 -6½	5½-6	5 -6½	6	5¼-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6
Richmond	5¼-6	5 -6	5 -6	6	6	6	-----	6	5¼-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6
Baltimore	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	6	5½-6	5½-6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6
Charlotte	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	6	6 -7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Atlanta	6 -6½	5½-6½	6 -6½	6 -8	6 -6½	6 -6½	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	6	6	6
Birmingham	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6	6	6
Jacksonville	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6	6	6
Nashville	6	6	6	6	6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6
New Orleans	6 -6½	5½-6½	5½-6½	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -6½	5½-6½	5½-6½	5½-6
St. Louis	5 -6	5 -6	5 -5½	5¼-6	5¼-6	5½-6	6	5½-6	5½-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5½-6
Little Rock	6	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -8	6	6	6 -7
Louisville	6	6	6	6 -6½	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Minneapolis	5½-6	5¼-6	5 -5¾	6 -6½	5½-6½	5½-6	5½-5¾	5¼-5¾	5 -5½	6	6	6
Helena	8	8	8	8	8	8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8
Kansas City	5½-6	5½-5¾	5½	5¼-6	5¼-6	5¼-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6	5¼-6	5½-6
Denver	6	6	6	6½-7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -6½
Oklahoma City	6 -6½	6	6	8	8	8	7 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6	6	6
Omaha	6	5½-6	5 -5½	6 -7	6 -6½	6 -7	6½	6 -6½	6	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -6½
Dallas	5¼ 6½	5½-6½	5 -7	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6	6	6 -6½	6	6	5½-6
El Paso	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	8	8	8	6	6	6
Houston	6	6	6	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6	6 -6½	6	5½-6	5½-6	5½-6
San Antonio	6 -7	6 -7	6 -6½	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6 -8	6	6	6
San Francisco	5¼-6	5½-6	5½-6	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -6½	6	6	6	5½	5 -5½	5 -5½
Los Angeles	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6½-7	6½-7	6 -7	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -6½
Portland	6	6	6	6 -7	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6	6	6
Salt Lake City	6	6	6	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6 -7	6	6	6
Seattle	6	5½-6	6	6½-7	6 -6½	6 -6½	6 -7	6½-7	6½-7	6	6	6
Spokane	6	6	6	6½-7	6½-7	6½-7	7	7	7	6	6	6

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

* Revised.

MEMBER BANK CREDIT

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS

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

Month or date	Loans and investments					Due to banks at F. R. banks
	Total	Loans	On-securities	All other	Total investments	
Total:						
1929—Feb.	22,263	16,260	7,522	8,737	6,004	2,918
Mar.	22,472	16,491	7,580	8,911	5,981	2,861
Apr.	22,388	16,464	7,392	9,073	5,924	2,709
May	22,113	16,277	7,218	9,059	5,836	2,545
June	22,231	16,480	7,332	9,149	5,751	2,532
July	22,479	16,950	7,716	9,234	5,529	2,738
Aug.	22,465	16,969	7,578	9,390	5,496	2,604
Sept.	22,646	17,197	7,654	9,543	5,449	2,718
Oct.	23,124	17,706	8,098	9,608	5,418	2,916
Nov.	23,663	18,041	8,249	9,792	5,623	3,008
Dec.	23,012	17,444	7,968	9,476	5,567	2,886
1930—Jan.	22,368	16,821	7,794	9,027	5,548	2,828
Feb.	22,083	16,542	7,671	8,871	5,541	2,818
Feb. 26	22,003	16,428	7,641	8,786	5,575	2,790
Mar. 5	22,101	16,547	7,737	8,810	5,554	2,910
Mar. 12	22,232	16,704	7,883	8,821	5,528	2,827
Mar. 19	22,514	16,847	8,054	8,793	5,667	2,933
Mar. 26	22,563	16,885	8,184	8,702	5,678	2,922
New York City:						
1929—Feb.	7,190	5,306	2,820	2,486	1,885	949
Mar.	7,296	5,424	2,823	2,601	1,872	916
Apr.	7,297	5,437	2,729	2,708	1,859	874
May	7,182	5,344	2,653	2,691	1,838	817
June	7,281	5,468	2,749	2,719	1,812	796
July	7,496	5,804	3,045	2,758	1,692	935
Aug.	7,407	5,688	2,845	2,843	1,720	827
Sept.	7,507	5,803	2,892	2,911	1,704	887
Oct.	7,837	6,108	3,191	2,916	1,729	1,023
Nov.	8,349	6,380	3,340	3,040	1,969	1,132
Dec.	8,001	6,021	3,112	2,909	1,981	980
1930—Jan.	7,664	5,705	2,945	2,760	1,959	931
Feb.	7,493	5,584	2,909	2,675	1,909	902
Feb. 26	7,412	5,499	2,890	2,609	1,914	904
Mar. 5	7,499	5,582	2,953	2,629	1,917	943
Mar. 12	7,595	5,700	3,065	2,635	1,895	897
Mar. 19	7,747	5,787	3,160	2,627	1,960	982
Mar. 26	7,756	5,810	3,280	2,530	1,946	983
Other leading cities:						
1929—Feb.	15,073	10,954	4,703	6,251	4,119	1,969
Mar.	15,176	11,067	4,756	6,310	4,109	1,945
Apr.	15,092	11,027	4,663	6,364	4,065	1,835
May	14,931	10,933	4,565	6,368	3,998	1,728
June	14,950	11,012	4,682	6,430	3,938	1,736
July	14,983	11,146	4,670	6,476	3,837	1,803
Aug.	15,058	11,281	4,734	6,547	3,776	1,777
Sept.	15,139	11,394	4,762	6,632	3,745	1,830
Oct.	15,288	11,498	4,906	6,692	3,690	1,893
Nov.	15,314	11,661	4,909	6,752	3,654	1,875
Dec.	15,011	11,424	4,856	6,568	3,587	1,906
1930—Jan.	14,705	11,115	4,849	6,267	3,589	1,897
Feb.	14,590	10,958	4,762	6,196	3,632	1,916
Feb. 26	14,591	10,929	4,751	6,176	3,662	1,886
Mar. 5	14,603	10,966	4,784	6,181	3,637	1,966
Mar. 12	14,637	11,004	4,818	6,186	3,634	1,930
Mar. 19	14,767	11,059	4,894	6,165	3,707	1,951
Mar. 26	14,807	11,075	4,904	6,171	3,732	1,938
Chicago:						
1929—Feb.	2,096	1,641	911	731	455	323
Mar.	2,130	1,676	950	726	454	342
Apr.	2,045	1,606	905	701	440	320
May	2,015	1,596	897	698	419	307
June	2,033	1,616	910	706	417	314
July	2,015	1,601	906	695	414	310
Aug.	2,064	1,659	943	716	405	309
Sept.	2,054	1,663	933	730	391	313
Oct.	2,119	1,733	998	735	386	309
Nov.	2,106	1,712	990	722	395	303
Dec.	2,037	1,639	954	685	398	310
1930—Jan.	1,957	1,552	917	635	406	306
Feb.	1,928	1,534	922	611	394	311
Feb. 26	1,942	1,546	935	611	396	314
Mar. 5	1,970	1,564	942	623	406	330
Mar. 12	1,974	1,575	956	619	399	327
Mar. 19	1,984	1,591	979	612	393	341
Mar. 26	1,981	1,587	973	614	393	338

BROKERS' 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.	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
January	6,735	3,985	5,664	3,368	1,071	616
February	6,679	4,168	5,619	3,529	1,060	639
March	6,804	4,656	5,713	4,026	1,091	631
April	6,775	—	5,580	—	1,194	—
May	6,665	—	5,482	—	1,183	—
June	7,071	—	5,797	—	1,272	—
July	7,474	—	6,154	—	1,325	—
August	7,882	—	6,492	—	1,390	—
September	8,549	—	7,077	—	1,470	—
October	6,109	—	5,313	—	796	—
November	4,017	—	3,432	—	585	—
December	3,990	—	3,370	—	620	—

1 Call loans, \$4,052,000,000; time loans, \$604,000,000.

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 banks			For others
		Total	In New York City 1	Outside New York City 2	
1929—January	5,408	2,974	1,173	1,801	2,434
February	5,555	2,899	1,082	1,817	2,656
March	5,679	2,800	1,071	1,729	2,879
April	5,477	2,583	934	1,649	2,893
May	5,491	2,526	861	1,665	2,965
June	5,383	2,443	895	1,548	2,940
July	5,841	2,849	1,198	1,651	2,992
August	6,069	2,778	993	1,786	3,290
September	6,540	2,898	1,048	1,850	3,642
October	6,498	2,896	1,257	1,639	3,602
November	4,023	1,869	1,090	779	2,154
December	3,391	1,601	888	713	1,790
1930—January	3,351	1,706	844	862	1,644
February	3,459	1,913	942	971	1,546
1930—Feb. 26	3,489	1,933	953	980	1,556
Mar. 5	3,583	2,038	1,006	1,032	1,545
Mar. 12	3,720	2,225	1,146	1,079	1,494
Mar. 19	3,841	2,437	1,266	1,171	1,404
Mar. 26	3,820	2,542	1,424	1,118	1,278

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 Call loans, \$3,087,000,000; time loans, \$371,000,000.

ACCEPTANCES AND COMMERCIAL PAPER

[In millions of dollars]

End of month	Bankers' acceptances outstanding				Commercial paper outstanding			
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	774	1,058	1,279	1,693	551	577	407	404
February	785	1,056	1,228	1,624	577	567	411	457
March	809	1,085	1,205	—	606	570	387	—
April	811	1,071	1,111	—	599	571	351	—
May	775	1,041	1,107	—	582	541	304	—
June	751	1,026	1,113	—	579	503	274	—
July	741	978	1,127	—	569	483	265	—
August	782	952	1,201	—	591	458	267	—
September	864	1,004	1,272	—	600	430	265	—
October	975	1,123	1,541	—	611	427	285	—
November	1,029	1,200	1,658	—	603	421	316	—
December	1,081	1,284	1,732	—	555	383	334	—

Figures for acceptances as compiled by American Acceptance Council; for commercial paper as reported by about 25 dealers.

SECURITY PRICES, SECURITY ISSUES, AND BUILDING CONTRACTS

SECURITY PRICES

[Index numbers of Standard Statistics Co.]

Month or date (Thursday)	Common stocks (1926=100)				Bonds, 60 issues
	404 stocks combined	337 in- dustrials	33 rails	34 public utilities	
1928—December.....	171.4	178.4	134.9	173.4	97.2
1929—January.....	185.2	192.5	141.8	192.7	97.0
February.....	186.5	192.3	141.6	202.4	96.3
March.....	189.1	196.0	140.4	203.7	95.8
April.....	186.6	193.4	138.3	201.4	95.3
May.....	187.8	192.6	138.7	212.3	95.7
June.....	190.7	191.0	144.8	233.0	95.3
July.....	207.2	202.7	160.0	272.8	95.2
August.....	218.1	210.3	165.4	304.3	95.0
September.....	225.3	216.1	168.1	321.0	94.8
October.....	201.7	194.4	157.0	276.6	95.1
November.....	151.1	144.8	135.1	194.4	95.7
December.....	153.8	146.9	136.3	200.9	96.5
1930—January.....	156.3	148.8	136.5	208.7	96.5
February.....	165.5	155.9	142.5	230.5	96.4
March.....	172.4	163.0	143.2	241.6	97.8
Mar. 6.....	169.2	159.4	142.4	236.5	96.9
Mar. 13.....	169.8	160.9	140.8	237.3	97.6
Mar. 20.....	173.8	164.4	144.8	243.3	98.4
Mar. 27.....	176.6	167.2	144.7	249.1	98.2

DOMESTIC CAPITAL ISSUES

[In millions of dollars. Source: Commercial and Financial Chronicle]

Class of issue	February, 1930		January-February			
			1930		1929	
	New	Re- fund- ing	New	Re- fund- ing	New	Re- fund- ing
Total.....	465.5	28.8	1,182.1	85.6	1,703.6	265.9
Corporate issues.....	387.4	27.7	998.5	82.8	1,565.5	262.9
Bonds and notes—						
Long-term.....	224.2	21.3	660.2	65.5	402.3	134.2
Short-term.....	14.1	5.5	62.4	16.4	30.2	4.7
Stocks.....	149.1	9.9	275.9	9.9	1,133.6	124.0
Farm-loan issues.....	2.0		2.0			
Municipal issues.....	76.1	1.1	181.6	2.8	138.1	3.0
Total new and re- funding.....	494.3		1,267.7		1,969.4	

FOREIGN CAPITAL ISSUES

[In millions of dollars]

Class of issue	February, 1930		January-February			
			1930		1929	
	Gov- ern- ment	Cor- po- rate	Gov- ern- ment	Cor- porate rate	Gov- ern- ment	Cor- porate rate
Total.....	42.8	45.4	65.1	93.8	45.2	38.8
New issue.....	11.8	45.4	20.1	93.8	38.6	36.8
Europe.....		29.3		34.3	23.6	18.4
Canada and Newfound- land.....	10.3	16.1	13.1	19.6	1.5	9.4
Latin America.....	1.5		5.5		12.0	2.2
United States insular possessions.....			1.5		1.5	6.5
Miscellaneous.....				40.0		.4
Refunding issues.....	31.0		45.0		6.6	2.0
Total Government and corporate.....	88.2		158.9		84.0	

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY TYPES OF BUILDING

[Value of contracts in millions of dollars]

Month	Total	Resi- den- tial	Indus- trial	Com- mer- cial	Public works and public utilities	Educa- tional	All other
1929—January.....	410.0	138.1	63.1	100.4	66.5	17.7	24.1
February.....	361.3	129.5	56.1	68.3	57.6	22.6	27.3
March.....	484.8	197.2	55.8	75.6	71.5	37.5	47.2
April.....	642.1	256.8	68.2	78.0	152.1	29.9	57.1
May.....	537.8	192.0	80.8	86.5	139.4	38.2	50.9
June.....	545.9	189.8	70.0	80.9	120.8	43.4	40.9
July.....	652.4	199.9	66.6	91.3	194.5	48.0	52.0
August.....	488.9	146.1	75.3	72.0	119.3	32.3	43.9
September.....	445.4	118.4	52.6	76.9	117.2	29.8	50.4
October.....	445.6	137.7	60.9	67.7	85.1	36.9	57.3
November.....	391.0	113.5	39.7	101.8	72.4	25.7	38.0
December.....	316.4	114.0	67.4	33.4	51.8	19.8	29.9
1930—January.....	324.0	66.6	38.3	54.1	112.1	19.0	34.0
February.....	317.1	74.8	33.5	72.9	85.8	21.2	28.8

Figures for building contracts awarded are for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, CAR LOADINGS, AND PRICES

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

Year and month	Industrial production*						Building contracts awarded	Factory employment	Factory pay rolls	Freight-car loadings*				Commodity prices†		
	Total		Manufactures		Minerals					Total		Miscellaneous and mdse. in less-than-car-load lots		All commodities	Farm products	
Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Unad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed			
1919.....	83		84		77		64		107	98	84				139	158
1920.....	87		87		89		63		108	118	91		84		154	151
1921.....	67		67		70		57		82	77	79		78		98	88
1922.....	85		87		74		81		90	81	86		88		97	94
1923.....	101		101		105		84		104	103	100		97		101	99
1924.....	95		94		96		95		96	96	98		98		98	100
1925.....	104		105		99		122		100	101	103		105		104	110
1926.....	108		108		108		130		101	104	107		108		100	100
1927.....	106		106		107		128		99	102	103		107		95	99
1928.....	111		111		106		135		97	102	103		108		98	106
1929.....	118		119		115		117		100	107	106		110		97	105
1926																
January.....	105	106	108	109	90	92	111	143	101	101	94	102	93	107	104	107
February.....	108	106	111	108	92	95	106	145	102	106	96	104	98	107	102	105
March.....	109	107	111	108	98	104	146	129	103	107	99	104	103	106	100	102
April.....	108	107	110	107	96	107	139	120	102	105	98	107	105	106	100	103
May.....	107	106	108	106	102	104	134	123	101	104	106	107	110	109	101	102
June.....	106	108	106	108	109	106	133	121	101	104	110	109	111	109	101	101
July.....	103	107	102	107	110	107	126	124	99	99	111	108	111	108	100	99
August.....	109	110	108	111	115	109	148	133	101	104	113	108	112	107	99	97
September.....	113	112	112	112	118	110	137	134	103	105	122	109	121	109	100	99
October.....	114	111	112	110	124	114	126	122	103	108	123	109	122	110	99	98
November.....	110	108	108	106	123	118	119	130	101	105	113	109	112	108	98	95
December.....	101	106	99	103	113	119	131	142	100	104	98	107	96	107	98	95
1927																
January.....	106	106	104	105	112	116	94	120	98	99	97	105	94	108	97	97
February.....	110	108	110	107	113	117	96	131	100	105	100	109	99	109	96	95
March.....	113	111	113	109	111	118	151	134	100	106	102	108	107	109	95	94
April.....	110	109	112	109	96	107	147	127	100	105	100	108	109	110	94	94
May.....	112	111	113	111	108	109	135	122	99	104	105	106	110	108	94	96
June.....	107	108	107	109	108	105	154	141	99	102	106	104	110	108	94	97
July.....	102	106	102	107	103	99	130	128	98	99	104	101	110	107	94	98
August.....	105	107	104	107	111	106	135	121	99	102	109	104	112	108	95	102
September.....	106	105	106	105	111	104	127	125	101	102	116	104	120	108	97	106
October.....	105	102	104	102	112	105	137	133	99	103	114	101	118	106	97	105
November.....	101	99	101	99	105	101	114	125	97	98	101	97	107	103	97	104
December.....	96	100	95	99	97	103	116	126	95	99	88	95	90	100	97	104
1928																
January.....	105	106	106	106	100	103	104	133	94	96	92	100	93	106	96	106
February.....	112	109	114	110	99	103	113	153	96	101	94	102	97	106	96	105
March.....	112	110	115	111	98	103	144	128	97	103	97	102	105	107	96	104
April.....	110	109	113	110	94	105	157	135	96	100	96	104	107	108	97	108
May.....	110	109	111	109	104	105	163	148	96	101	104	105	111	110	99	110
June.....	108	109	108	111	104	101	158	145	96	101	103	102	109	107	98	107
July.....	105	110	106	111	103	101	142	139	96	98	105	102	112	109	98	107
August.....	111	112	110	113	111	105	126	113	98	103	109	104	114	109	99	107
September.....	116	114	116	116	115	107	143	140	100	104	119	106	123	111	100	109
October.....	118	115	117	115	122	114	145	141	100	107	119	106	123	111	98	104
November.....	115	113	115	113	117	113	115	126	99	104	108	104	111	107	97	102
December.....	108	115	109	115	106	112	105	116	98	104	95	103	97	108	97	104
1929																
January.....	116	117	116	117	113	118	100	128	97	101	95	104	95	109	97	106
February.....	120	117	120	116	116	120	88	119	100	108	99	107	99	109	97	105
March.....	121	118	125	120	101	107	118	104	101	111	98	103	109	111	98	107
April.....	123	122	127	123	104	115	156	135	102	111	102	111	113	114	97	105
May.....	125	123	127	125	116	116	143	130	102	111	110	111	115	114	96	102
June.....	125	127	126	129	116	113	133	122	101	109	109	108	114	112	96	103
July.....	119	124	119	126	118	114	159	156	101	105	111	108	115	112	98	108
August.....	121	123	121	124	121	114	119	107	102	109	114	109	118	113	98	107
September.....	123	122	122	122	127	118	108	106	103	111	121	108	126	113	98	107
October.....	120	117	118	117	127	118	109	105	102	110	118	104	123	111	96	104
November.....	108	106	107	105	114	110	95	105	98	102	102	99	107	103	94	101
December.....	95	99	92	96	110	116	77	85	95	99	90	97	90	100	94	102
1930																
January.....	103	103	102	102	107	112	79	101	93	94	89	97	89	102	93	101
February.....	108	106	109	105	104	108	77	104	93	97	92	99	96	105	92	98

* Average per working-day, except for annual indexes.

† Wholesale price index of Bureau of Labor Statistics; 1926=100.

• Preliminary.

• Revised.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES

[Index numbers of the Federal Reserve Board. Adjusted for seasonal variations. 1923-1925 average=100]

Industry	1929												1930	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Manufactures														
IRON AND STEEL.....	117	126	132	135	145	135	151	143	139	124	100	90	99	118
Pig iron.....	114	114	116	117	126	127	131	128	121	118	107	95	94	101
Steel ingots.....	118	128	134	137	147	158	153	144	141	124	99	90	99	120
TEXTILES.....	116	113	116	120	121	121	118	120	116	118	108	96	103	99
Cotton consumption.....	118	115	117	119	125	122	119	119	115	117	104	90	102	94
Wool.....	99	97	97	101	102	101	95	101	98	101	89	77	78	76
Consumption.....	105	101	100	106	109	107	109	114	106	109	94	80	85	81
Machinery activity ¹	93	93	92	96	92	93	85	86	89	91	82	74	72	73
Carpet and rug loom activity ¹	89	91	94	95	98	95	83	90	90	96	88	75	69	70
Silk.....	135	132	144	149	138	149	146	150	148	148	144	140	141	145
Deliveries.....	144	135	152	159	142	159	155	161	158	158	153	148	145	149
Loom activity ¹	119	126	128	129	130	128	127	130	128	130	128	124	133	138
FOOD PRODUCTS.....	103	101	96	102	97	96	96	99	98	96	96	95	96	94
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	98	97	88	99	92	90	94	93	101	97	95	91	89	92
Hogs.....	102	104	86	100	94	90	96	94	106	104	101	96	89	93
Cattle.....	90	87	90	93	86	87	88	88	91	86	82	81	88	86
Calves.....	95	87	97	101	91	83	90	85	99	88	88	91	96	92
Sheep.....	109	106	105	119	125	117	124	126	126	125	125	113	116	132
Flour.....	100	104	104	107	112	109	100	103	99	91	92	94	92	97
Sugar meltings.....	129	108	111	111	90	102	94	112	84	99	106	110	127	93
PAPER AND PRINTING.....	122	123	125	124	127	128	124	125	129	126	122	118	122	-----
Wood pulp and paper.....	117	116	119	119	122	120	120	119	120	120	118	113	117	-----
Newsprint.....	94	90	92	93	93	92	91	95	94	94	92	93	95	97
Book paper.....	124	125	132	135	134	133	138	134	143	145	139	139	140	-----
Fine paper.....	109	114	118	118	119	120	122	118	119	119	120	116	116	-----
Wrapping paper.....	112	104	102	103	109	107	101	101	101	96	97	95	93	-----
Paper board.....	134	135	139	135	143	136	131	129	125	128	129	107	126	131
Wood pulp, mechanical.....	101	103	96	91	92	100	103	101	100	91	85	91	96	-----
Wood pulp, chemical.....	114	114	114	115	120	118	117	120	120	118	113	116	115	-----
Paper boxes.....	141	150	157	151	150	180	152	169	178	156	144	125	147	151
Newsprint consumption.....	136	137	138	132	137	142	131	135	148	139	133	134	131	-----
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:														
Automobiles.....	150	148	159	153	148	162	142	143	133	113	81	49	102	103
Locomotives.....	15	17	28	53	55	46	59	55	49	57	45	32	39	40
Shipbuilding.....	48	21	49	62	93	129	155	175	101	75	69	97	169	-----
LEATHER AND PRODUCTS.....	95	98	99	97	101	113	114	116	116	113	105	93	95	95
Tanning.....	88	89	89	94	92	106	105	103	105	108	103	98	93	93
Sole leather ¹	94	92	85	89	84	97	86	93	94	94	95	93	99	100
Upper leather—														
Cattle.....	73	67	73	76	78	74	75	80	87	97	88	82	76	66
Calf and kip.....	67	73	86	93	96	104	111	108	102	99	88	70	68	75
Goat and kid.....	117	120	112	123	116	153	158	136	144	147	145	151	129	127
Boots and shoes.....	100	104	105	100	106	117	120	125	123	117	108	90	97	96
CEMENT AND GLASS:														
Cement.....	126	115	99	110	111	116	118	122	118	113	109	109	108	110
Glass, plate.....	141	140	148	144	146	154	164	168	174	172	149	117	124	122
NONFERROUS METALS ²	124	123	129	137	137	126	127	122	126	121	119	114	105	101
Copper (smelter).....	132	132	140	147	145	130	133	126	127	125	126	122	110	103
Tin (deliveries) ¹	137	134	128	143	145	137	123	121	131	126	113	106	99	92
FUELS, MANUFACTURED:														
Petroleum refining.....	159	160	160	165	168	170	171	176	173	178	171	166	163	168
Gasoline ¹	186	187	187	194	196	199	205	209	208	215	209	201	199	204
Kerosene.....	93	97	94	93	103	110	95	108	95	103	93	90	89	96
Fuel oil ¹	134	138	136	141	140	140	138	142	141	142	136	132	121	125
Lubricating oil ¹	123	116	123	125	126	126	123	131	123	121	110	115	120	126
Coke (by-product).....	137	139	142	145	149	151	151	152	148	146	139	131	132	136
RUBBER TIRES AND TUBES.....	148	152	152	161	158	162	141	119	116	114	94	80	107	106
Tires, pneumatic.....	153	157	157	166	163	167	146	123	120	117	97	82	100	109
Inner tubes.....	113	116	118	126	121	125	105	87	90	87	74	70	85	84
TORACCO PRODUCTS.....	131	129	126	142	142	139	131	133	136	135	130	133	131	133
Cigars.....	86	95	93	109	101	100	97	99	100	99	96	83	84	92
Cigarettes.....	167	159	153	173	178	173	160	163	168	168	160	173	167	167
Minerals														
COAL:														
Bituminous.....	104	110	90	102	104	102	102	98	103	102	98	103	99	-----
Anthracite.....	110	110	77	95	86	76	72	81	106	116	92	121	106	102
Petroleum, crude.....	137	137	133	132	134	135	143	145	140	140	131	132	132	135
Iron ore shipments.....					143	126	119	121	121	107	98			-----
Copper (mined).....	129	136	135	141	139	124	122	119	125	123	118	116	101	95
Zinc.....	100	106	112	116	120	122	125	127	124	112	105	102	103	99
Lead.....	111	100	112	125	122	112	114	107	119	115	114	105	92	106
Silver.....	94	91	93	103	93	94	88	91	89	94	114	87	88	90

¹ Without seasonal adjustment.² Includes also lead and zinc. See "Minerals."^{*} Preliminary.[†] Revised.

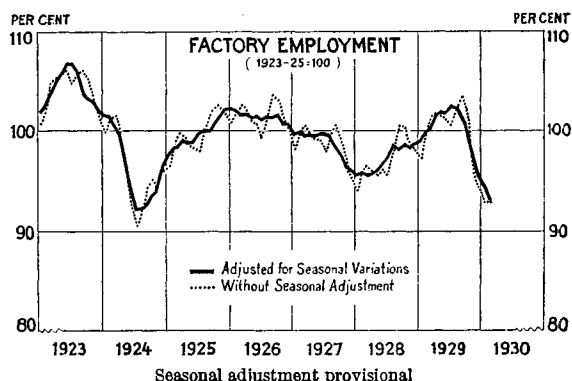
NOTE.—The combined index of industrial production is computed from figures for 58 statistical series, 50 of manufactures, and 8 of minerals, most of which are shown in this table. Adjustments have been made in the different industries for the varying number of working days in each month and for customary 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

INDEXES OF FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

[Without seasonal adjustment. Monthly average 1923-1925=100]

Month	Factory employment				Factory pay rolls			
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1927	1928	1929	1930
January.....	98.1	94.2	97.4	92.9	98.6	95.7	100.7	94.2
February.....	99.7	95.7	99.7	92.9	104.8	101.1	108.0	97.4
March.....	100.4	96.6	101.3	-----	106.3	102.5	110.8	-----
April.....	99.8	96.0	101.8	-----	105.0	100.3	111.3	-----
May.....	99.1	95.7	101.6	-----	104.3	100.8	111.2	-----
June.....	99.0	96.2	101.2	-----	102.5	100.9	109.2	-----
July.....	98.0	95.7	100.7	-----	98.6	98.3	104.8	-----
August.....	99.2	98.3	102.0	-----	102.2	102.5	109.4	-----
September.....	100.6	100.3	103.4	-----	101.9	104.2	110.5	-----
October.....	99.3	100.2	102.1	-----	102.5	107.5	110.0	-----
November.....	96.9	98.8	98.2	-----	98.5	103.6	102.0	-----
December.....	95.5	98.1	94.8	-----	99.4	104.2	98.7	-----
Annual index.....	98.8	97.2	100.4	-----	102.0	101.8	107.2	-----



FACTORY EMPLOYMENT: INDEXES BY GROUPS

Month	Iron and steel	Machinery	Textiles	Food products	Paper and printing	Lumber and products	Transportation equipment		Leather and products	Cement, clay, and glass	Nonferrous metals	Chemicals		Rubber products	Tobacco products
							Group	Automobiles				Group	Petroleum refining		
1928—October.....	96.9	102.8	95.7	102.6	102.4	90.6	94.4	119.8	94.6	94.1	100.0	107.4	104.3	113.2	99.1
November.....	97.7	103.8	96.2	101.9	103.7	90.5	90.2	109.1	89.3	91.8	102.2	107.3	104.0	109.8	98.9
December.....	97.1	105.2	97.0	102.0	103.6	88.2	89.9	107.7	88.6	89.5	102.4	107.8	104.7	109.6	95.7
1929—January.....	97.1	106.7	95.9	98.6	102.5	85.5	94.0	118.3	91.9	84.3	102.4	107.6	104.0	112.2	84.1
February.....	95.3	110.4	98.0	98.8	103.4	85.8	99.0	129.5	94.1	84.5	106.1	110.9	106.7	112.3	92.0
March.....	99.3	113.8	101.1	97.6	103.1	86.6	100.5	131.1	92.7	86.8	107.9	115.5	109.2	113.3	92.0
April.....	99.7	116.7	99.3	96.2	102.5	88.2	101.7	131.4	90.6	90.5	107.7	119.0	111.9	114.3	91.3
May.....	100.7	119.1	97.3	97.3	102.8	89.2	101.5	130.0	90.3	93.1	105.3	110.3	114.4	115.3	90.3
June.....	100.8	120.8	96.3	99.2	103.2	90.0	97.6	120.6	89.4	93.8	102.9	107.9	116.4	115.0	91.4
July.....	99.8	121.5	91.5	99.8	103.6	90.5	96.4	117.8	94.6	91.6	100.5	108.9	120.0	114.2	90.5
August.....	101.0	119.4	94.2	99.7	104.1	92.2	95.5	115.0	98.1	93.8	99.8	111.2	121.9	111.5	93.0
September.....	101.0	119.5	98.4	102.4	106.0	91.8	94.8	113.1	99.5	93.6	98.6	114.5	124.0	108.3	93.7
October.....	99.4	118.7	99.8	104.2	106.1	90.1	90.2	101.3	99.3	91.9	98.5	116.1	124.6	102.7	95.0
November.....	97.0	115.0	97.1	101.6	106.7	86.7	82.9	83.7	94.4	88.9	93.6	113.8	123.7	91.2	96.1
December.....	92.2	112.1	94.3	100.5	106.9	81.6	81.3	79.6	90.0	82.3	89.9	111.8	120.9	89.2	89.2
1930—January.....	91.7	100.9	92.8	97.4	105.1	76.8	83.2	85.7	91.4	74.7	85.9	110.6	120.8	89.7	84.2
February.....	93.5	109.3	92.9	96.7	104.0	75.0	83.9	89.7	92.4	75.3	84.6	110.2	120.9	87.9	88.9

FACTORY PAY ROLLS: INDEXES BY GROUPS

Month	Iron and steel	Machinery	Textiles	Food products	Paper and printing	Lumber and products	Transportation equipment		Leather and products	Cement, clay, and glass	Nonferrous metals	Chemicals		Rubber products	Tobacco products
							Group	Automobiles				Group	Petroleum refining		
1928—October.....	105.1	111.3	101.0	106.0	111.5	95.8	104.7	134.1	95.9	94.1	116.6	109.2	107.8	120.4	95.2
November.....	105.1	110.3	96.7	104.9	111.7	94.4	96.1	114.5	80.1	90.7	118.5	108.2	107.1	112.4	94.1
December.....	103.3	114.0	100.3	106.3	113.7	90.8	95.8	112.4	86.0	88.4	120.5	108.1	107.2	114.1	94.3
1929—January.....	101.3	112.3	97.0	102.2	111.4	83.4	93.6	114.5	90.2	79.0	117.4	106.3	105.3	111.7	76.3
February.....	107.2	120.7	103.6	102.5	113.0	86.5	111.4	147.4	94.5	81.0	124.1	111.3	110.2	123.3	82.3
March.....	108.5	126.5	108.8	101.2	114.9	88.4	113.9	148.2	91.4	84.8	127.6	113.6	112.1	123.6	84.4
April.....	110.5	129.5	103.2	100.4	113.3	90.9	117.0	152.0	87.9	89.3	127.0	117.8	117.1	124.4	86.1
May.....	111.6	131.9	99.3	103.1	114.3	92.8	116.0	147.1	88.1	91.8	123.1	113.1	118.9	125.7	86.1
June.....	109.9	131.6	97.8	105.6	113.6	92.2	107.9	130.9	89.8	92.5	117.0	111.2	120.0	120.6	88.5
July.....	103.5	128.2	90.4	105.6	111.4	93.5	97.1	110.2	97.8	86.1	112.6	111.2	123.3	115.1	87.9
August.....	109.3	127.5	97.4	105.0	112.8	94.7	106.8	128.0	105.0	91.2	113.2	113.0	125.1	110.9	90.6
September.....	108.9	127.9	103.0	108.1	116.3	96.6	103.3	120.3	104.3	91.3	112.1	116.0	129.3	104.9	93.4
October.....	107.9	129.0	104.8	108.8	117.8	96.8	99.8	108.0	100.0	90.6	112.5	118.2	129.4	100.9	94.2
November.....	100.0	121.6	96.2	105.5	117.2	89.2	89.4	84.3	83.9	86.4	99.6	115.6	126.3	85.9	94.3
December.....	93.5	119.9	93.8	105.5	118.2	82.7	85.6	72.9	84.1	80.2	96.1	114.0	124.8	85.0	88.8
1930—January.....	90.5	113.8	92.2	102.5	114.9	72.8	80.9	74.0	85.4	67.3	91.5	109.3	121.1	88.9	77.0
February.....	98.1	115.2	94.1	101.6	114.9	72.6	89.8	92.7	86.2	70.2	91.7	110.0	125.0	92.1	80.0

* Revised.

NOTE.—These tables contain index numbers of factory employment and factory pay rolls for certain months, together with group indexes for important industrial components. The nature and sources of basic data and the method of construction were described and the indexes for the period January, 1919, to November, 1929, were published in the BULLETIN for November, 1929, pp. 706-716.

103025—30—3

BANKING AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

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		
	1930		1929	1930		1929	1930		1929	1930		1929
	March	February	March	March	February	March	March	February	March	March	February	March
Boston.....	263,083	266,297	195,614	145,896	148,337	145,498	162,250	162,582	130,408	85.4	85.6	70.9
New York.....	912,761	910,040	988,224	962,762	952,221	944,547	205,347	246,391	306,296	78.1	75.9	79.0
Philadelphia.....	222,371	209,986	166,846	136,457	135,034	134,903	146,422	146,724	142,828	78.6	74.5	60.1
Cleveland.....	307,581	279,819	288,854	188,058	186,035	188,152	180,335	177,865	207,272	83.5	76.9	73.0
Richmond.....	109,661	112,175	92,568	65,920	68,320	69,457	76,299	80,969	73,574	77.1	75.1	64.7
Atlanta.....	158,366	152,758	145,672	65,922	66,538	68,910	131,943	132,116	137,915	80.0	76.9	70.4
Chicago.....	540,311	509,129	401,433	342,821	336,187	349,767	296,363	297,460	283,388	84.5	80.3	63.4
St. Louis.....	120,963	118,981	74,733	78,786	80,656	81,826	82,262	85,766	59,603	75.1	71.5	52.8
Minneapolis.....	84,011	88,455	86,448	52,740	51,758	54,102	59,843	61,393	63,473	74.6	78.2	73.5
Kansas City.....	138,079	144,430	109,994	89,295	88,879	92,973	79,044	80,489	67,021	82.0	85.3	68.7
Dallas.....	64,744	63,780	71,766	63,972	65,327	70,894	37,440	41,261	38,588	63.8	59.8	65.6
San Francisco.....	280,149	305,465	226,434	180,450	182,468	183,646	158,404	164,793	159,393	82.7	88.0	66.0
Total.....	3,202,080	3,161,315	2,848,586	2,373,079	2,361,760	2,384,675	1,615,952	1,677,809	1,669,759	80.3	78.3	70.3

¹ Includes "F. R. notes of other F. R. banks" as follows: Latest month \$22,792,000; month ago, \$24,282,000; year ago, \$15,512,000.

ALL MEMBER BANKS—DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO RESERVE, RESERVES HELD, AND INDEBTEDNESS AT FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Federal reserve district	Net demand deposits		Time deposits		Reserves held				Indebtedness at Federal reserve banks	
					Total		Excess			
	December, 1929	January, 1930	December, 1929	January, 1930	December, 1929	January, 1930	December, 1929	January, 1930	December, 1929	January, 1930
Boston.....	1,398	1,394	943	951	150.1	149.9	1.9	1.9	40.4	23.9
New York.....	7,355	7,080	3,182	3,241	999.6	956.5	23.1	14.0	188.3	110.9
Philadelphia.....	1,188	1,144	1,057	1,080	133.4	133.8	1.1	1.8	80.2	52.0
Cleveland.....	1,493	1,473	1,612	1,623	180.1	182.2	1.7	2.0	98.4	72.8
Richmond.....	569	569	557	562	65.3	66.2	0.8	1.4	42.3	31.2
Atlanta.....	550	571	428	434	62.6	64.5	2.3	2.4	41.1	31.8
Chicago.....	2,582	2,535	2,079	2,053	342.7	337.0	6.0	6.8	133.0	87.4
St. Louis.....	705	699	519	536	79.3	79.3	1.5	1.6	30.9	17.7
Minneapolis.....	447	427	448	442	53.3	51.3	2.8	2.8	17.3	7.0
Kansas City.....	856	850	357	354	89.0	88.7	3.6	3.8	46.0	27.8
Dallas.....	664	659	220	225	64.4	63.0	2.9	2.1	19.1	13.3
San Francisco.....	1,328	1,312	1,663	1,756	175.1	176.7	4.0	3.9	64.3	21.8
Total.....	19,105	18,713	13,065	13,257	2,394.9	2,349.1	48.3	44.5	801.3	497.6

¹ Deficiency in reserves.

DISCOUNTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Federal reserve bank	1930		1929
	March	February	March
Boston.....	21.1	23.2	58.6
New York.....	54.3	70.5	231.5
Philadelphia.....	36.7	50.5	101.6
Cleveland.....	31.1	53.3	76.0
Richmond.....	16.8	22.2	43.4
Atlanta.....	21.6	25.3	51.7
Chicago.....	35.2	63.0	210.6
St. Louis.....	14.0	16.7	48.1
Minneapolis.....	2.4	3.0	15.6
Kansas City.....	16.2	23.0	31.8
Dallas.....	8.3	11.9	14.8
San Francisco.....	15.8	15.1	85.0
Total.....	273.5	377.6	968.6

BANK DEBITS

[Debits to individual accounts. In millions of dollars]

	Number of centers	February, 1930	January, 1930	February, 1929
New York City.....	1	31,117	34,732	46,289
Outside New York City.....	140	21,534	25,723	24,515
Federal reserve district:				
Boston.....	11	2,329	3,050	2,674
New York.....	7	31,940	35,662	47,146
Philadelphia.....	10	2,233	2,609	2,536
Cleveland.....	13	2,325	2,827	2,740
Richmond.....	7	654	780	692
Atlanta.....	15	1,009	1,211	1,115
Chicago.....	21	5,489	6,563	6,505
St. Louis.....	5	1,050	1,281	1,212
Minneapolis.....	9	664	751	659
Kansas City.....	15	1,222	1,409	1,290
Dallas.....	10	646	741	687
San Francisco.....	18	3,090	3,569	3,578
Total.....	141	52,651	60,455	70,804

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

[Value of contracts in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	1930		1929
	February	January	February
Boston.....	17,961	16,631	25,325
New York.....	90,312	79,462	76,064
Philadelphia.....	17,743	50,914	32,369
Cleveland.....	35,992	34,861	36,360
Richmond.....	28,707	27,433	34,252
Atlanta.....	19,526	21,433	22,363
Chicago.....	37,983	39,906	69,845
St. Louis.....	24,510	13,114	23,372
Minneapolis.....	4,980	3,868	4,757
Kansas City.....	18,071	14,922	12,874
Dallas.....	21,267	21,432	23,665
Total (11 districts).....	317,053	323,975	361,274

Figures for building contracts awarded are for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

INDEX OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

[Monthly average 1923-1925=100]

Federal reserve district	Number of stores	Without seasonal adjustment		With seasonal adjustment	
		1930		1929	
		Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.
Boston.....	36	77	104	76	103
New York.....	60	89	99	90	114
Philadelphia.....	57	73	80	75	90
Cleveland.....	55	77	78	83	93
Richmond.....	28	81	85	78	107
Atlanta.....	41	83	76	87	103
Chicago.....	97	88	90	95	113
St. Louis.....	19	83	72	85	102
Minneapolis.....	19	73	70	68	99
Kansas City.....	27	75	74	76	93
Dallas.....	22	85	80	85	107
San Francisco.....	36	90	104	91	117
Total.....	497	83	89	85	106

¹ Monthly average 1925=100.

* Revised.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES ¹

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	Number		Liabilities	
	1930		1929	
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.
Boston.....	283	251	232	6,124
New York.....	563	588	378	13,466
Philadelphia.....	123	177	98	3,757
Cleveland.....	168	197	166	3,023
Richmond.....	145	184	128	2,418
Atlanta.....	93	124	107	1,844
Chicago.....	376	428	297	8,845
St. Louis.....	102	170	120	6,030
Minneapolis.....	48	60	47	522
Kansas City.....	115	163	121	1,231
Dallas.....	42	67	40	1,359
San Francisco.....	204	350	231	2,706
Total.....	2,262	2,759	1,965	51,326

¹ Figures reported by R. G. Dun Co.**BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED**

[Value of permits in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	Number of cities	1930		1929
		February	January	February
Boston.....	14	4,076	4,464	11,031
New York.....	22	30,231	34,649	113,382
Philadelphia.....	14	4,241	3,913	8,672
Cleveland.....	12	9,439	8,098	12,586
Richmond.....	15	6,011	9,363	9,437
Atlanta.....	15	3,179	3,177	6,537
Chicago.....	19	15,729	14,174	19,801
St. Louis.....	5	2,670	1,202	4,426
Minneapolis.....	9	1,083	1,808	1,464
Kansas City.....	14	6,501	3,011	4,815
Dallas.....	9	4,614	4,179	5,515
San Francisco.....	20	14,144	20,132	21,385
Total.....	168	102,118	107,168	219,240

INDEX OF DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS

[Monthly average 1923-1925=100]

Federal reserve district	Number of stores	Without seasonal adjustment		With seasonal adjustment	
		1930		1929	
		Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.
Boston.....	34	87	85	91	93
New York.....	42	101	96	99	108
Philadelphia.....	45	79	71	85	83
Cleveland.....	49	86	80	91	90
Richmond.....	28	91	86	94	96
Atlanta.....	29	90	82	98	92
Chicago.....	79	105	100	106	110
St. Louis.....	19	82	79	86	88
Minneapolis.....	15	67	64	75	70
Kansas City.....	21	113	102	124	113
Dallas.....	21	77	72	79	80
San Francisco.....	32	104	100	98	109
Total.....	414	93	88	95	98

¹ Monthly average 1925=100.

* Revised.

BANK SUSPENSIONS ¹ IN FEBRUARY, 1930

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Federal reserve district	All banks		Member banks ²		Nonmember banks	
	Number	De- posits ³	Number	De- posits ³	Number	De- posits ³
Boston.....	1	1,071				
New York.....	11	5,181	1	1,584	10	3,597
Philadelphia.....	14	2,534	3	797	11	1,737
Cleveland.....	23	8,285	3	969	20	7,316
Richmond.....	12	2,867	1	558	11	2,309
Atlanta.....	6	888	3	404	3	484
Chicago.....	5	765			5	765
St. Louis.....	11	11,037	7	10,223	4	814
Minneapolis.....	2	579	1	259	1	320
Kansas City.....						
Dallas.....						
San Francisco.....						
Total.....	85	33,207	19	14,794	66	18,413

¹ Banks closed to the public on account of financial difficulties by order of supervisory authorities or directors of the bank.

² Includes 18 national banks with deposits of \$14,744,000 and 1 State member bank with deposits of \$50,000.

³ Subject to revision.

FOREIGN BANKING AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS

GOLD HOLDINGS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AT THE END OF 1929

The annual table showing from 1913 to date the central gold holdings of all countries for which satisfactory figures are available is presented herewith.¹ A large number of revisions have been made in the table this year.² The figures for total gold holdings have been affected also by inclusion in the table for the first time of Albania, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Mexico.

Total gold holdings of the 44 countries now represented amounted at the end of 1929 to \$10,291,000,000, an increase of \$280,000,000 during the year. This figure is to be compared with an estimated output from the gold mines in 1929 of about \$405,000,000, an absorption of gold by India in nonmonetary uses of nearly \$70,000,000, an annual industrial consumption of new gold in the United States of between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000, and an unknown volume of new gold consumed industrially in the other countries of the world. Making reasonable allowance for industrial consumption elsewhere than in the United States, it is apparent that central gold holdings were built up in 1929 not only from the new output of the mines but from other sources as well.³ This additional gold came partly, as in the previous year, from the return of gold from "circulation" in France, Russia, and the United States; but also from the Canadian and, to a yet greater extent, the Australian commercial banks which were feeling the pressure of world financial and agricultural conditions. Gold held by the Australian commercial banks is now subject to requisition by the Commonwealth Bank.

¹ For a discussion of the items considered as "central gold holdings" see the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for April, 1929, p. 262.

² Every figure was reworked in terms of thousands of local currency converted into dollars at par carried to four decimal points, and this resulted in many minor differences from figures previously published in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN. In addition several more substantial improvements were made in the figures for the earlier years of the period. In a few cases figures not strictly as of the year-end were replaced by year-end figures. From certain other figures small amounts of silver were eliminated. In connection with yet other figures the handling of items reported as gold abroad was changed. In view of the large number of revisions, most of them of small importance, it has been decided not to encumber the table with the usual notes calling attention to those figures which differ from figures presented in the previous year. Instead, the table is to be regarded as a new table throughout.

³ It is probable that the real growth of central gold holdings during the year was greater than that shown by the figures. Considerable amounts of gold (at least \$30,000,000) were in transit at the year-end, and in general this gold had already been deducted from the central holdings reported by the country of origin and had not yet been taken up into the central holdings of the country of destination. As a result, the Federal Reserve Board's monthly figures of central gold holdings actually showed a decline from November to December, 1929, followed by an unusually large increase in January, 1930. (See p. 250.) December is always affected by the withdrawal of gold coin in the United States for Christmas circulation, but in December, 1928, central holdings, nevertheless, increased. Only a small amount of gold was in transit over the year-end 1928-29.

The more important changes in central gold holdings during 1929 are shown in the table below. The year for the United States was characterized by a steady gain in gold stock until the end of October followed by a loss of \$100,000,000 in November and December. Since the figures in the table, however, refer only to the last date of each year, they show net changes for the year as a whole and do not bring out turning points.

CHANGES IN GOLD HOLDINGS OF CENTRAL BANKS
AND GOVERNMENTS
(In millions of dollars)

Country	Holdings at end of year		Change during 1929
	1928	1929	
Countries in which holdings increased:			
France.....	1,253	1,633	+380
United States.....	3,746	3,900	+154
Russia.....	92	147	+55
Belgium.....	126	163	+38
Switzerland.....	103	115	+12
Poland.....	70	79	+9
Italy.....	266	273	+7
Rumania.....	49	55	+6
Netherlands.....	175	180	+5
16 other countries showing increase.....	1,465	1,483	+18
Total increases.....			+684
Countries in which holdings decreased:			
Argentina.....	607	434	-173
Germany.....	650	544	-106
England.....	750	711	-39
Canada.....	114	78	-36
Australia.....	108	89	-20
Java.....	68	56	-12
Hungary.....	35	28	-7
11 other countries showing decrease.....	324	314	-10
Total decreases.....			-404

Note on commercial banks.—At the end of 1929 the gold held by member banks of the Federal reserve system in the United States amounted to \$20,000,000; by Canadian banks in vault at home and abroad to \$73,000,000; by the commercial banks of Australia (fourth quarter average, 1929) to \$104,000,000; and by the Argentine banks (other than the Bank of the Nation) to \$11,000,000. A small amount of silver is included in the figures for the Canadian and Australian banks. The aggregate holdings of the above group of commercial banks are less than the corresponding holdings of 1928 by \$28,000,000, of which amount \$22,000,000 is attributable to the reduction in gold held by the Australian banks.

GOLD HOLDINGS OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS, 1913-1929

[In thousands of dollars, converted at par of exchange]

End of year	Total	United States	Albania	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Austria-Hungary	Belgium	Brazil	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile	Colombia	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Ecuador
1913	4,932,445	1,290,420		256,126	21,899		251,421	48,062	89,610	10,615	116,572				19,666	
1914	5,419,867	1,206,487		241,539	38,932		213,757	50,963	44,805	10,615	99,126	1,330			24,506	
1915	6,226,898	1,706,922		238,906	73,484		138,758	50,720	24,588	11,773	126,545	1,330			29,833	
1916	6,618,404	2,202,157		265,540	78,351		58,759	50,720	24,588	13,124	131,558	1,330			42,847	
1917	7,126,340	2,523,084		288,020	85,650		53,717	50,720	24,588	12,159	139,823	9,039			46,611	
1918	6,783,361	2,657,885		304,466	104,143		53,072	50,720	26,227	12,352	129,761	23,413			52,159	
1919	6,768,245	2,517,722		336,707	116,796		45,111	51,417	26,227	7,187	129,712	24,384			60,807	
1920	7,205,805	2,451,182		473,913	115,409		111	51,438	32,784	7,155	112,605	32,893		4,053	60,992	
1921	7,994,314	3,221,215		472,415	113,487		116	51,451	42,619	7,335	95,073	34,025		12,545	61,192	
1922	8,380,754	3,505,551		472,529	116,499		19	51,901	46,152	7,415	146,588	34,025		20,458	61,173	
1923	8,612,199	3,853,735		466,495	121,088	1,313		52,204	48,669	7,629	127,169	34,025	1,875	27,020	56,171	
1924	8,933,486	4,060,067		443,896	121,200	1,560		52,543	53,803	7,792	151,467	34,025	6,774	27,020	56,145	
1925	8,925,922	3,985,399	19	450,562	127,838	2,087		52,856	54,305	7,981	156,768	34,025	14,599	27,213	56,085	
1926	9,191,219	4,083,380	303	450,557	106,975	7,388		86,214	56,229	8,464	158,105	10,303	17,901	27,032	56,007	
1927	9,546,363	3,977,181	251	529,134	105,121	11,883		99,878	100,746	9,198	151,978	7,439	19,962	29,757	48,780	2,046
1928	10,010,175	3,746,111	241	607,290	108,430	23,743		125,576	148,555	9,529	113,948	7,363	24,271	34,237	46,298	1,124
1929	10,290,638	3,900,160	340	433,932	88,852	23,727		163,351	150,395	9,997	77,626	7,695	21,774	37,249	46,204	1,114
	Egypt	England	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Guatemala	Hungary	India	Italy	Japan	Java	Latvia	Lithuania	
1913	6,673	170,245		6,948	678,858	278,687	4,825			123,921	265,476	64,963	10,398			
1914	19,367	428,223		8,236	802,583	498,508	7,086			80,068	269,584	64,062	15,118			
1915	35,204	389,203		8,230	967,950	582,443	10,939			67,881	263,278	68,187	12,053			
1916	29,318	402,971		8,232	652,886	600,377	11,378			78,127	223,400	113,411	29,452			
1917	19,675	422,592		8,227	639,682	573,249	11,907			90,118	206,721	229,980	31,517			
1918	16,357	523,689		8,234	664,009	538,861	10,246			64,231	202,403	225,622	43,423			
1919	16,475	583,211		8,227	694,847	259,519	10,744			128,819	200,098	349,971	69,134			
1920	16,478	762,911		8,227	685,517	260,028	10,765			116,249	204,372	556,475	88,214			
1921	16,510	763,719	94	8,227	690,141	237,102	10,770			118,341	210,739	610,822	58,728	2,123		
1922	16,619	751,597	1,476	8,371	708,403	239,354	5,944			118,341	217,284	605,532	61,306	2,512	1,519	
1923	16,658	754,400		8,242	709,430	111,247	7,182			108,609	215,699	602,343	62,869	3,188	1,645	
1924	16,510	757,033	1,427	8,354	710,394	180,939	7,533		0,872	108,609	218,882	585,738	53,726	4,555	3,078	
1925	16,708	703,482	1,318	8,357	710,968	287,763	7,833		10,365	108,609	218,825	575,768	73,394	4,548	3,229	
1926	17,439	735,421	1,353	8,250	711,106	436,235	8,729	2,535	29,526	108,609	220,732	561,810	79,369	4,559	3,136	
1927	18,388	741,698	1,377	7,979	954,000	444,158	9,903	1,955	34,432	119,097	239,177	541,870	71,640	4,570	3,320	
1928	19,006	749,767	1,710	7,672	1,253,500	650,127	7,196	1,977	35,169	123,988	265,732	540,873	68,264	4,584	3,427	
1929	18,789	710,645	1,717	7,608	1,633,402	543,838	8,326	2,341	28,465	128,076	273,001	542,475	56,101	4,618	3,508	
	Mexico	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Peru	Poland	Portugal	Rumania	Russia	South Africa	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Uruguay	Yugoslavia	
1913		60,899	25,325	11,892			8,140	29,240	872,367	34,377	92,627	27,372	32,801	10,826	11,194	
1914		83,664	30,250	10,290			8,662	29,733	891,542	30,693	110,611	29,088	45,922	13,483	11,034	
1915		172,531	33,827	13,837			9,195	42,647	830,572	32,056	167,375	33,385	48,275	22,530	12,381	
1916		236,216	37,414	33,027			9,247	95,201	758,962	27,048	241,423	49,183	66,585	33,251	12,321	
1917		280,690	39,161	31,193			9,261	34,531	666,523	30,036	379,614	65,514	69,025	42,003	12,310	
1918		277,155	39,506	32,691			9,263	34,466	(?)	33,340	430,070	76,532	80,041	46,718	12,306	
1919		256,204	38,260	39,590		1,644	9,265	34,467	(?)	35,540	472,064	75,351	99,779	56,756	12,233	
1920		255,729	37,203	39,472		2,954	9,267	34,794	(?)	50,441	474,228	75,516	104,780	57,307	12,386	
1921		243,600	37,394	39,474		5,931	9,267	34,794	(?)	49,361	484,984	73,631	106,058	56,813	14,318	
1922		233,879	38,367	39,474	19,933	9,760	9,267	42,050	2,609	51,692	487,278	73,428	103,283	56,812	12,355	
1923		233,876	38,290	39,472	20,872	13,099	9,267	46,364	45,043	52,500	487,841	72,853	103,669	56,812	13,286	
1924		202,854	37,579	39,457	19,753	19,949	9,267	47,822	73,047	53,098	489,294	63,508	97,642	56,809	13,965	
1925	16,683	178,080	37,667	39,456	19,164	25,793	9,267	48,537	93,858	43,594	489,630	61,647	90,140	56,815	14,657	
1926	4,689	166,231	38,007	39,457	20,084	26,677	9,267	49,588	84,605	36,703	493,489	60,162	91,050	56,823	16,620	
1927	5,900	160,796	38,280	39,458	19,437	58,041	9,267	50,805	97,043	40,032	502,484	61,685	99,785	59,319	17,133	
1928	6,238	174,692	34,873	39,362	19,938	69,685	9,267	49,324	91,887	39,273	493,903	63,223	102,874	68,365	17,566	
1929	6,722	179,881	31,978	39,302	18,668	78,598	9,267	55,112	147,021	36,474	495,227	65,569	114,832	68,205	18,426	

¹ Austrian account only.² Figures not available.

NOTE.—Figures are for central banks only, except in the following countries: *United States*—Treasury and Federal reserve banks; *Argentina*—Government conversion fund and Bank of the Nation; *Australia*—Prior to 1920, Treasury note reserve; subsequently, Commonwealth Bank note reserve; *Brazil*—Prior to 1923, guaranty of currency fund; subsequently, Bank of Brazil and Government stabilization fund; *Canada*—Government reserve against Dominion notes and savings-bank deposits, and gold deposits of chartered banks in the central reserve; *Chile*—Prior to 1926, Government conversion fund; subsequently, Central Bank of Chile; *Czechoslovakia*—Prior to 1926, banking office of Minister of Finance; subsequently, Czechoslovak National Bank; *England*—Bank of England and, prior to 1925, Government reserve against currency notes; *India*—Currency and gold standard reserves of Government; *Italy*—Prior to July, 1926, three banks of issue; subsequently, Bank of Italy; *Japan*—Domestic holdings of Bank of Japan and Government; *New Zealand*—Six banks of issue; *South Africa*—Prior to 1921, gold at home of note-issuing joint stock banks; subsequently, South African Reserve Bank.

FINAL ACT OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

Following the report of the committee of experts on reparations on June 7, 1929¹ a meeting of delegates of the various countries concerned was held at The Hague (August 6 to 31, 1929). As a result of this first meeting at The Hague a protocol² was adopted in which the report of the experts was approved in principle, various questions connected with its application were settled, and the necessary organization committees were established. The organization committees having submitted their reports, the conference resumed its sessions at The Hague on January 3, 1930. This second meeting, which lasted until January 20, 1930, resulted in a general settlement of reparation and other financial claims arising out of the war, although the settlement with Hungary was not in all respects final, but was rather the definitive basis for a more detailed agreement to follow. The instruments drawn up and signed at the second Hague meeting are presented in full below. They become effective only upon ratification by the Governments concerned in accordance with the stipulations contained in the various agreements.

FINAL ACT OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

The representatives of Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan, meeting at Geneva on September 16, 1928, being inspired by the desire which was common to all their Governments to reach a speedy settlement of the questions arising out of the war, declared to this end their agreement on the following points:

(1) The opening of official negotiations relating to the request put forward by the Chancellor of the Reich on the subject of the early evacuation of the Rhineland.

(2) The necessity for a complete and final settlement of the question of reparations and of the constitution for this purpose of a committee of financial experts nominated by the six Governments.

(3) The acceptance of the principle of the constitution of a committee of verification and conciliation, the composition, mode of operation, object and duration of this committee to form the subject of negotiations between the Governments.

The committee of financial experts met at Paris and made its report on June 7, 1929.

The Governments above mentioned, taking the view that the conclusions of this report

concerned also the Governments of Greece, Portugal, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia as well as the Governments of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and India, invited these Governments to take part in the negotiations and agreements affecting them.

In consequence the delegates of the Governments above mentioned, accompanied by the representative of the Government of the United States of America in the capacity of observer and with specifically limited powers, met in conference at The Hague under the chairmanship of His Excellency, Monsieur Henri Jaspar Prime Minister of Belgium, and as the result of meetings held from August 6 to 31, 1929, the following instruments were drawn up:

(1) Letters of August 30, 1929, relating to the evacuation of the Rhineland.

(2) Agreement dated August 30, 1929, as to the Franco-German and Belgo-German Commissions of Conciliation established by the Treaties of Locarno.

(3) Protocol of August 31, 1929, with its annexes concerning the approval in principle of the above-mentioned report of the experts, the settlement of various questions connected with its application, and the establishment of various committees intended to prepare the putting into force of that report.

These committees and also the organization committees for which that report provided have submitted the result of their labors to the chairman.

Moreover, as it appeared necessary to secure at the same time a general settlement of the pecuniary liabilities resulting from the treaties of St. Germain, Neuilly, and Trianon, of Austria, Bulgaria, and Hungary, these powers were invited to take part in the negotiations and to send their representatives to The Hague.

These were the circumstances in which the conference resumed its sittings and the representatives of the Governments above mentioned met at The Hague on January 3, 1930.

In consequence of the decision which was taken to establish at Basel the seat of the Bank for International Settlements, representatives of the Swiss Government were invited to take part for this purpose in the labors of the conference.

As a result of meetings held from January 3 to 20, 1930, the following instruments were drawn up:

1. Agreement with Germany.
2. Agreement with Austria.

¹ See FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for July, pp. 465-495.

² See FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for December, pp. 792-796.

3. Agreement with Bulgaria.
4. Agreement with Hungary.
5. Agreement with Czechoslovakia.
6. Convention with Switzerland.
7. Arrangement relating to the concurrent memorandum accompanying the experts' plan.
8. Arrangement between the creditor powers (Germany).
9. Arrangement between the creditor powers (Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria—Liberation debt).
10. Arrangements as to the financial mobilization of the German annuities.
11. Letters exchanged concerning the German-American agreement.
12. Letters exchanged concerning the tariffs of the German Railway Company.
13. Transitory provisions.
14. Letters of the German and Belgian Governments on the subject of the agreement on the German marks in Belgium.

The president announces further that in connection with The Hague conference the following agreements have been signed by Germany concerning the waiver of claims, the liquidation of German property rights and interests, the operations of the clearing offices, and German marks in Belgium:

With Belgium: Agreements of July 13, 1929, and January 16, 1930.

With Great Britain: Agreement of December 28, 1929.

With France: Agreement of December 31, 1929.

With Italy: Agreement of January 20, 1930.

With Poland: Agreement of October 31, 1929 (deposited together in the archives of the conference).

With Canada: Agreement of January 14, 1930.

With the Commonwealth of Australia: Agreement of January 17, 1930.

With New Zealand: Agreement of January 17, 1930.

The present act will remain deposited in the archives of the Belgian Government, which will deliver an authentic copy to each of the Governments which have taken part in The Hague conference and also to the powers signatory of the treaties of peace of Versailles, St. Germain, Neuilly, and Trianon.

Done at The Hague in a single copy the 20th January, 1930.

The president of the conference, Henri Jaspar; the secretary general, M. P. A. Hankey; the secretary of the German delegation, Doctor Boltze; the secretary of the Austrian delegation, Doctor Hans; the secretary of the Belgian delegation,

G. de Grunne; the secretary of the Bulgarian delegation, Doctor Poulieff; the secretary of the French delegation, de Felcourt; the secretary of the British delegation, Rupert B. Howorth; the secretary of the Canadian delegation, J. Reid Hyde; the secretary of the Australian delegation, Jas. R. Collins; the secretary of the New Zealand delegation, E. Toms; the secretary of the Greek delegation, G. Coustas; the secretary of the Hungarian delegation, L. Gajzago; the secretary of the Italian delegation, Buti; the secretary of the Japanese delegation, H. Kobayashi; the secretary of the Polish delegation, J. Lipski; the secretary of the Portuguese delegation, Antonio Potier; the secretary of the Rumanian delegation, Savel Radulesco; the secretary of the Czechoslovakian delegation, Arnost Heidrich; the secretary of the Yugoslav delegation, Vl. Martinac.

AGREEMENT

The representatives of Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan, meeting at Geneva on September 16, 1928, expressed their determination to make a complete and final settlement of the question of reparations and, with a view to attaining this object, provided for the constitution of a committee of financial experts.

With this object the experts met at Paris and their report was made on June 7, 1929. Approval in principle was given to this report by The Hague protocol of August 31, 1929.

The duly authorized representatives of the Government of the German Reich, the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government of Canada, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Government of New Zealand, the Government of the Union of South Africa, the Government of India, the Government of the French Republic, the Government of the Greek Republic, the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the Government of the Republic of Poland, the Government of the Republic of Portugal, the Government of His Majesty the King of Rumania, the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic and the Government of His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia have reached the following agreement:

ARTICLE I

The experts' plan of June 7, 1929, together with this present agreement and the protocol of August 31, 1929 (all of which are hereinafter described as the *new plan*), is definitely accepted as a complete and final settlement, so far as Germany is concerned, of the financial questions resulting from the war. By their acceptance the signatory powers undertake the obligations and acquire the rights resulting for them, respectively, from the new plan.

The German Government gives the creditor powers the solemn undertaking to pay the annuities for which the new plan provides in accordance with the stipulations contained therein.

ARTICLE II

As from the date when the new plan is put into execution as provided in the final clause of this present agreement, Germany's previous obligation is entirely replaced, except in respect of the German external loan, 1924, by the obligation laid down in the new plan. The payment in full of the annuities there mentioned, in so far as the same are due to the creditor powers, is accepted by those powers as a final discharge of all the liabilities of Germany still remaining undischarged, referred to in Section XI of Part I of the Dawes plan as interpreted by the decisions of the interpretation tribunal set up under the London agreement of August 30, 1924.

ARTICLE III

A. The signatory Governments recognize that the accounts between the Reparation Commission and Germany relating to transactions prior to the period of the Dawes plan, together with all accounts involving credits to Germany, either now or in the future, against the original capital debt are henceforth obsolete and without practical effect and declare them closed in their present condition.

B. (a) In execution of paragraph 143 of the experts' report of June 7, 1929, on the understanding that the following declaration is to be considered as a full compliance with the requirements of that paragraph as to a waiver, Germany declares that she waives every claim as defined by the following list, whether for a payment or for property, which she may have addressed or might hereafter address to the Reparation Commission or to any creditor power signatory of the present agreement for any transaction prior in date to the signature

of this agreement, connected with the World War, the armistice conventions, the treaty of Versailles, or any agreements made for their execution:

(1) Claims relating to property or pecuniary rights of prisoners of war in so far as they have not already been settled by special agreements.

(2) Claims seeking to obtain the reimbursement of payments made under paragraph 11 of the annex to article 296 of the treaty of Versailles.

(3) Claims relating to loans issued by the former German colonies.

(4) Any claims, whether for a payment or for property, which the German Government has presented or might present for its own account other than State claims notified, under the clearing procedure provided for under articles 296 and 72 of the treaty of Versailles, by the creditor to the debtor office.

(b) By way of reciprocity the creditor powers accept in conformity with the recommendation of paragraph 96 of the experts' report of June 7, 1929, the payment in full of the annuities fixed thereby as a final discharge of all the liabilities of Germany still remaining undischarged and waive every claim additional to those annuities, either for a payment or for property, which has been addressed or might be addressed to Germany for any past transaction falling under the same heads of claim as those appearing under (1) to (4) above.

(c) The provisions of the present article do not affect the execution of agreements later in date than January 10, 1920, for the abandonment of the liquidation of German private property, rights, or interests or the restitution either of those properties, rights, or interests or the proceeds of their liquidation.

C. (a) The creditor Governments undertake, as from the date of the acceptance of the experts' report of June 7, 1929, to make no further use of their right to seize, retain, and liquidate the property, rights, and interests of German nationals or companies controlled by them, in so far as not already liquid or liquidated or finally disposed of, including the rights of the signatory creditor powers under article 306, paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) of the treaty of Versailles.

(b) The execution of this undertaking will be regulated by special agreements between the German Government and each of the Governments concerned.

(c) The signatory Governments will use every effort to clear up definitely all outstanding questions relating to the execution of this

undertaking within one year after the coming into force of the new plan.

(d) This undertaking has no application in cases where special settlements have already been made.

D. All or some of the questions mentioned in the present article as to the waiver of claims and the cessation of liquidation are governed, as between the German Government on the one hand and the following Governments respectively on the other hand, by the agreements concluded on the following dates, that is to say: Belgium, July 13, 1929, and January 16, 1930; Great Britain, December 28, 1929; Canada, January 14, 1930; Commonwealth of Australia, January 17, 1930; New Zealand, January 17, 1930; France, December 31, 1929; Italy, January 20, 1930; Poland, October 31, 1929.

ARTICLE IV

From and after the date on which the new plan comes into force, the Office for Reparation Payments and the organizations in Berlin connected therewith shall be abolished and the relations with Germany of the Reparation Commission shall come to an end.

Under the régime of the new plan only those of the functions of these organizations the maintenance of which is necessitated by the new plan will continue in existence; these functions will be transferred to the Bank for International Settlements by the "small special committee"; the Bank for International Settlements will exercise them within the conditions and limits of the new plan in conformity with the provisions of its statutes.

Under the régime of the new plan the powers of the creditor powers in relation to Germany will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the plan.

In regard hereto the representatives of the Belgian, British, French, Italian and Japanese Governments, and the representatives of the German Government have made the declarations contained in Annex I.

The other measures necessary in view of the change from the present system to that of the new plan are those provided for in Annex II.

ARTICLE V

The annuities mentioned in the present agreement include the amounts required for the service of the German external loan, 1924. These annuities do not include the amounts which the experts' plan of June 7, 1929, assigns to the United States of America.

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ARTICLE VI

The contracting parties recognize the necessity, with a view to putting into force the new plan, of the constitution of the Bank for International Settlements. They recognize the corporate existence of the bank to take effect as soon as it is constituted in accordance with the statutes annexed to the law incorporating the bank which is the subject of the convention concluded with the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

ARTICLE VII

The Government of the Reich will deliver to the Bank for International Settlements, as trustee for the creditor powers, the debt certificate referred to in Annex III.

Further, the German Government guarantees that the German Railway Company (Deutsche Reichsbahngesellschaft) will deliver to the Bank for International Settlements the certificate mentioned in Annex IV.

ARTICLE VIII

With a view to facilitating the successful working of the new plan the German Government declares spontaneously that it is firmly determined to make every possible effort to avoid a declaration of postponement and not to have recourse thereto until it has 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. It remains understood that Germany alone has authority to decide whether occasion has arisen for declaring a postponement as provided by the new plan.

ARTICLE IX

The German Government undertakes to take the measures necessary for the enactment of the special laws required for the application of the new plan; that is to say (a) the law for the amendment of the bank law of August 30, 1924, in accordance with Annex V; (b) the law for the amendment of the law of the Deutsche Reichsbahngesellschaft, in accordance with Annex VI.

These laws may only be amended in the conditions and in accordance with the procedure laid down by Annexes VA and VIA.

The German Government further undertakes to apply the provisions contained in

Annexes VII and XI relating to the assignment of the proceeds of certain taxes by way of collateral security for the service of the several parts of the German annuities.

ARTICLE X

The contracting parties will take in their respective territories the measures necessary for securing that the funds and investments of the bank, resulting from the payments by Germany, shall be freed from all national or local fiscal charges.

The bank, its property and assets, and also the deposits of other funds intrusted to it, on the territory of, or dependent on the administration of, the parties shall be immune from any disabilities and from any restrictive measures such as censorship, requisition, seizure, or confiscation, in time of peace or war, reprisals, prohibition, or restriction of export of gold or currency and other similar interferences, restrictions, or prohibitions.

ARTICLE XI

The Governments of the creditor powers have settled the text of a trust agreement, appearing in Annex VIII, for the receipt, management, and division of the German annuities.

The Bank for International Settlements upon its establishment will be invited to give its adhesion to the agreement, and the Governments referred to will appoint delegates with the powers necessary to sign.

The German Government declares that it has been informed of the text of the agreement.

ARTICLE XII

The system of deliveries in kind will be governed by the provisions contained in Annex IX hereto and in the second Annex to the Protocol of August 31, 1929.

The methods of administering the law of Great Britain entitled "The German reparation (recovery) act, 1921," and the levy on German imports into France have been settled by agreements between the German Government on the one hand and the British and French Governments, respectively, on the other; the text of these agreements is set out in Annex X.

ARTICLE XIII

The German Government confirms all the priorities, securities and rights hitherto created for the benefit of the German external loan, 1924, and declares that nothing in the new plan

or in consequence of the termination of the Dawes plan, diminishes or varies the nature and extent of its prior obligations and engagements assumed under the general bond securing said loan, all of which are preserved in their integrity. The Governments of the other signatory powers similarly confirm and recognize the absolute prior position of the service of the German external loan, 1924, and declare, in so far as they are concerned, that all the priorities, securities, and rights hitherto granted said loan remain unimpaired including those under the London protocol dated August 30, 1924. In particular, but without limiting the foregoing general declarations, the Governments of the German Reich and of the other signatory powers recognize that the specific first prior charge for the benefit of the said loan continues to attach to all payments hereafter to be made by Germany for reparation or other treaty costs, including not only the non-postponable portion of the German annuities to be paid into the annuity trust account but also the postponable portion of the German annuities to be paid into the annuity trust account; and the said powers accordingly agree that the amounts currently required for the service of said loan shall be paid out of said annuities to, or upon the order of, the trustees of said loan in priority to any other disbursements made therefrom. The Government of the German Reich further accepts and confirms the provisions for the security of the German external loan, 1924, which are contained in Annex XI, of which the English text is alone authentic.

ARTICLE XIV

The creditor powers recognize that their acceptance of the solemn undertaking of the German Government replaces all controls, special securities, pledges, or charges existing at the present time, with the exception of those specially mentioned in Article XIII and in Annexes VI, VII, and XI.

ARTICLE XV

1. Any dispute, whether between the Governments signatory to the present agreement or between one or more of those Governments and the Bank for International Settlements, as to the interpretation or application of the new plan shall, subject to the special provisions of Annexes I, VA, VIA, and IX be submitted for final decision to an arbitration tribunal of five members appointed for five years, of whom

one, who will be the chairman, shall be a citizen of the United States of America, two shall be nationals of States which were neutral during the late war; the two other shall be respectively, a national of Germany and a national of one of the powers which are creditors of Germany.

For the first period of five years from the date when the new plan takes effect this tribunal shall consist of the five members who at present constitute the arbitration tribunal established by the agreement of London of August 30, 1924.

2. Vacancies on the tribunal, whether they result from the expiration of the five yearly periods or occur during the course of any such period shall be filled, in the case of a member who is a national of one of the powers which are creditors of Germany, by the French Government, which will first reach an understanding for this purpose with the Belgian, British, Italian, and Japanese Governments; in the case of the member of German nationality, by the German Government; and in the cases of the three other members by the six Governments previously mentioned acting in agreement, or in default of their agreement, by the president for the time being of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

3. In any case in which either Germany or the bank is plaintiff or defendant, if the chairman of the tribunal considers, at the request of one or more of the creditor Governments parties to the proceedings, that the said Government or Governments are principally concerned, he will invite the said Government or Governments to appoint—and in the case of more Governments than one by agreement—a member, who will take the place on the tribunal of the member appointed by the French Government.

In any case in which, on the occasion of a dispute between two or more creditor Governments, there is no national of one or more of those Governments among the members of the tribunal, that Government or those Governments shall have the right to appoint each a member who will sit on that occasion. If the chairman considers that some of the said Governments have a common interest in the dispute, he will invite them to appoint a single member. Whenever, as a result of this provision, the tribunal is composed of an even number of members, the chairman shall have a casting vote.

4. Before and without prejudice to a final decision, the chairman of the tribunal, or, if he is not available in any case, any other member appointed by him, shall be entitled, on the request of any party who makes the application,

to make any interlocutory order with a view to preventing any violation of the rights of the parties.

5. In any proceedings before the tribunal the parties shall always be at liberty to agree to submit the point at issue to the chairman or any one of the members of the tribunal chosen as a single arbitrator.

6. Subject to any special provisions which may be made in the submission—provisions which may not in any event affect the right of intervention of a third party—the procedure before the tribunal or a single arbitrator shall be governed by the rules laid down in Annex XII.

The same rules, subject to the same reservation, shall also apply to any proceedings before this tribunal for which the annexes to the present agreement provide.

7. In the absence of an understanding on the terms of submission, any party may seize the tribunal directly by a proceeding *ex parte*, and the tribunal may decide, even in default of appearance, any question of which it is thus seized.

8. The tribunal, or the single arbitrator, may decide the question of their own jurisdiction, provided always that, if the dispute is one between Governments and a question of jurisdiction is raised, it shall, at the request of either party, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

9. The present provisions shall be duly accepted by the bank for the settlement of any dispute which may arise between it and one or more of the signatory Governments as to the interpretation or application of its statutes or the new plan.

FINAL CLAUSE

M. Henri Jaspar, Prime Minister of Belgium, as chairman of The Hague Conference of 1930, will deliver to each of the signatory Governments a certified copy of the present agreement (which expression here, and in all places where the context admits, includes the annexes hereto) immediately after signature. The French and English texts are both, in the absence of special provision to the contrary, authentic, provided that, for the certificates mentioned in Article VII and the German laws mentioned in Article IX of the present agreement the German text, and for the provisions of Annex XI the English text, alone will be authentic.

The present agreement shall be ratified and the deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris with the French Government.

The powers of which the seat of government is outside Europe will be entitled merely to inform the French Government through their diplomatic representatives at Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

The new plan will come into force and will be considered as having been put into execution on the date on which the Reparation Commission and the chairman of the Kriegslastenkommission have agreed in reporting—

(1) The ratification of the present agreement by Germany and the enactment of the German laws in accordance with the relative annexes.

(2) The ratification of the present agreement by four of the following powers; that is to say, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan.

(3) The constitution of the Bank for International Settlements and the acceptance by the bank of the undertakings by it for which the present agreement provides, and also its receipt of the certificate of the German Government and the certificate of the German Railway Company as provided in Annexes III and IV.

The report of the Reparation Commission shall require a unanimous vote of the members of the commission as constituted for the purposes of the treaty of Versailles when a question concerning Germany is under consideration, the Japanese delegate nevertheless taking part in the discussion and giving his vote.

The report of the Reparation Commission and the chairman of the Kriegslastenkommission will be notified to all the powers signatory of the present agreement.

Provided always that the substitution of the obligations and annuities of the new plan for those of the experts' plan of April 9, 1924, shall date from September 1, 1929, regard being had to the provisions of The Hague Protocol of August 31, 1929, and of Annex II to the present agreement.

The present agreement will come into force for each Government other than the four of those mentioned above by name who first ratify, on the date of notification or deposit of ratification.

Provided always that any such ratification shall have the same effect as if it had taken place before the report of the Reparation Commission and the chairman of the Kriegslastenkommission.

The French Government will transmit to all the signatory Governments a certified copy of the proces-verbaux of the deposit.

Done in a single copy at The Hague, the 20th day of January, 1930.

Curtius, Wirth, Schmidt, Moldenhauer, Henri Jaspar, Paul Hymans, E. Francqui, Philip Snowden, Peter Larkin, Granville Ryrie, E. Toms, Philip Snowden, Philip Snowden, Henri Chéron, Loucheur, N. Politis, J. G. Politis, A. Mosconi, A. Pirelli, Suvich, M. Adatci, K. Hirota, J. Mrozowski, R. Ulrich, Tomaz Fernandes, G. G. Mironesco, N. Titulesco, J. Lugosiano, Al. Zeuceano, Dr. Eduard Beneš, Stefan Osusky, Dr. V. Marinkovitch, Const. Fotitch.

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ANNEX I

Exchange of declarations between the Belgian, British, French, Italian, and Japanese Governments on the one hand and the German Government on the other

The representatives of the Belgian, British, French, Italian, and Japanese Governments make the following declaration:

The new plan rests on the principle that the complete and final settlement of the reparation question is of common interest to all the countries which this question concerns and that the plan requires the collaboration of all these countries. Without mutual good will and confidence the object of the plan would not be attained.

It is in this sense that the creditor Governments have, in The Hague agreement of January, 1930, accepted the solemn undertaking of the German Government to pay the annuities fixed in accordance with the provisions of the new plan as the guaranty for the fulfillment of the German Government's obligations. The creditor Governments are convinced that, even if the execution of the new plan should give rise to differences of opinion or difficulties, the procedures provided for by the plan itself would be sufficient to resolve them.

It is for this reason that The Hague agreement of January, 1930, provides that, under the régime of the new plan, the powers of the creditor powers shall be determined by the provisions of the plan.

There remains, however, a hypothesis outside the scope of the agreements signed to-day. The creditor Governments are forced to consider it without thereby wishing to cast doubt on the intentions of the German Government. They regard it as indispensable to take account of the possibility that in the future a German Government, in violation of the solemn obligation contained in The Hague agreement of January, 1930, might commit itself to actions revealing its determination to destroy the new plan.

It is the duty of the creditor Governments to declare to the German Government that if such a case arose, imperiling the foundations of their common work, a new situation would be created in regard to which the creditor Governments must, from the outset, formulate all the reservations to which they are rightfully entitled.

However, even on this extreme hypothesis, the creditor Governments, in the interests of general peace, are prepared, before taking any action, to appeal to an international jurisdiction of incontestable authority to establish and appreciate the facts. The creditor power or powers which might regard themselves as concerned, would therefore submit to the Permanent Court of International Justice the question

whether the German Government had committed acts revealing its determination to destroy the new plan.

Germany should forthwith declare that, in the event of an affirmative decision by the court, she acknowledges that it is legitimate that, in order to insure the fulfillment of the obligations of the debtor power resulting from the new plan, the creditor power or powers should resume their full liberty of action.

The creditor Governments are convinced that such a hypothetical situation will never in fact arise and they feel assured that the German Government shares this conviction. But they consider that they are bound in loyalty and by their duty to their respective countries to make the above declaration in case this hypothetical situation should arise.

The representatives of the German Government, on their side, make the following declaration:

The German Government takes note of the above declaration of the creditor Governments whereby, even if the execution of the new plan should give rise to differences of opinion or difficulties in regard to the fulfillment of the new plan, the procedures provided for in the plan would be sufficient to resolve them.

The German Government takes note accordingly that under the régime of the new plan the powers of the creditor powers will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the plan.

As regards the second part of the declaration and the hypothesis formulated in this declaration, the German Government regrets that such an eventuality, which for its part it regards as impossible, should be contemplated.

Nevertheless, if one or more of the creditor powers refer to the Permanent Court of International Justice the question whether acts originating with the German Government reveal its determination to destroy the new plan, the German Government, in agreement with the creditor Governments, accepts the proposal that the Permanent Court should decide the question, and declares that it acknowledges that it is legitimate, in the event of an affirmative decision by the court, that, in order to insure the fulfillment of the financial obligations of the debtor power resulting from the new plan, the creditor power or powers should resume their full liberty of action.

The French, German, and English texts of the present annex are equally authoritative.

CURTJUS.
WIRTH.
SCHMIDT.
MOLDENHAUER.
HENRI JASPAR.
PAUL HYMAN.
E. FRANCOU.
PHILIP SNOWDEN.
HENRI CHÉRON.
LOUCHEUR.
A. MOSCONI.
A. PIRELLI.
SUVICH.
ADATCI.
K. HIROTA.

ANNEX II

Measures of transition

1. The transfer to the Bank for International Settlements of the documents belonging to the Reparation Commission and the organizations of the Dawes plan, will take place in so far only as may be deemed by the small special committee referred to in Annex V of the experts' report of June 7, 1929 (sec. 166) to be strictly necessary for the exercise of the functions of the Bank for International Settlements.

2. (i) Germany's previous obligation, except in respect of the German external loan 1924, being entirely replaced by the obligation laid down in the new plan, the German A, B, and C bonds, the bonds of the Deutsche Reichsbahngesellschaft the German industrial bonds and the bonds of the Bank für Deutsche Industrie Obligationen are finally cancelled and shall be destroyed

(ii) The claims of Germany against Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria referred to in article 261 of the treaty of Versailles and the debts of Germany referred to in articles 213 of the treaty of St. Germain, 196 of the treaty of Trianon and 145 of the treaty of Neuilly are finally cancelled and the securities and documents relating thereto shall be destroyed

(iii) The measures to be taken for the destruction of the instruments above mentioned will be settled by the small special committee.

3. (i) As soon as the new plan has been put into force the accounts of the transitional period referred to in Annex III, Article I (1) and (2) to The Hague protocol of August 31, 1929 will be closed. Sums in fact paid by Germany during that period in excess of the

amounts due by her during the same period, whether under the fifth annuity of the Dawes plan or under the new plan, and the provisions of Section II of Annex III and Section I of Annex IV of The Hague protocol, will be reimbursed to Germany.

(ii) For the whole of the period during which the agent general for reparation payments has had such a surplus at his disposal, interest will be credited to Germany in so far as the agent general has received interest by the investment in reichsmarks of the sums at his disposal up to the amount of that surplus; interest will be debited to Germany in so far as, and for the period during which, the payments made by her have been less than those which she would have made if the new plan had been put into force on September 1, 1929, regard being had to the sums referred to in the two following paragraphs; this interest will be calculated at a rate equal to that of the average interest produced by the total surplus to be reimbursed to Germany

(iii) The sum of 6,000,000 reichsmarks referred to in section 2 of Annex III to The Hague protocol is to be deemed due by Germany on the day on which the agent general for reparation payments received from Germany payments in excess of the amounts due under the new plan sufficient to cover that sum.

(iv) The sum of 30,000,000 reichsmarks referred to in section 1 of Annex IV to The Hague protocol is to be deemed due by Germany as follows:

5,000,000 reichsmarks on September 20, 1929
5,000,000 reichsmarks on October 20, 1929.
5,000,000 reichsmarks on November 20, 1929.
5,000,000 reichsmarks on December 20, 1929.
the balance (10,000,000 reichsmarks) on December 31, 1929.

(v) The balance of the above interest account will be settled when the principal sum due to Germany is reimbursed in accordance with the complete settlement of accounts to be approved by the small special committee.

(vi) This settlement of accounts is without prejudice to the right of the German Government to recover any savings made on the amount of 6,000,000 reichsmarks referred to in paragraph (iii) above by the Reparation Commission and the organizations of the Dawes plan whose expenses have hitherto been covered by the Dawes annuities. The amount of these economies, if any will be notified and paid to the German Government as soon as the Reparation Commission is in a position to do so.

ANNEX III

Debt certificate of the German Reich

I

The German Government, by this present certificate, undertakes a solemn engagement subject to the stipulations of the new plan as defined by Article I of the Agreement of The Hague of January 1930, to pay to the Bank for International Settlements as trustee for the creditor powers, and not to any other agent nor by way of direct payment to any one of its creditors, and in conformity with the following provisions, the annuities set out in the following table plus the sums required for the service of the German external loan, 1924, as provided in the general bond dated October 10, 1924. The annuities set out in the table shall be paid by equal monthly installments on the 15th of each month, and if the 15th is not a working day then on the working day next following.

	Millions of reichsmarks
Sept. 1, 1929-Mar. 31, 1930	676.9
Apr. 1, 1930-Mar. 31, 1931	1641.6
Apr. 1, 1931-Mar. 31, 1932	1618.9
Apr. 1, 1932-Mar. 31, 1933	1672.1
Apr. 1, 1933-Mar. 31, 1934	1744.9
Apr. 1, 1934-Mar. 31, 1935	1807.5
Apr. 1, 1935-Mar. 31, 1936	1833.5
Apr. 1, 1936-Mar. 31, 1937	1880.3
Apr. 1, 1937-Mar. 31, 1938	1919.8
Apr. 1, 1938-Mar. 31, 1939	1938.1
Apr. 1, 1939-Mar. 31, 1940	1983.4
Apr. 1, 1940-Mar. 31, 1941	2096.1
Apr. 1, 1941-Mar. 31, 1942	2114.6
Apr. 1, 1942-Mar. 31, 1943	2131.9
Apr. 1, 1943-Mar. 31, 1944	2128.2
Apr. 1, 1944-Mar. 31, 1945	2141.4
Apr. 1, 1945-Mar. 31, 1946	2137.7
Apr. 1, 1946-Mar. 31, 1947	2133.4
Apr. 1, 1947-Mar. 31, 1948	2149.1
Apr. 1, 1948-Mar. 31, 1949	2143.9
Apr. 1, 1949-Mar. 31, 1950	2240.7
Apr. 1, 1950-Mar. 31, 1951	2283.1
Apr. 1, 1951-Mar. 31, 1952	2267.1
Apr. 1, 1952-Mar. 31, 1953	2270.1
Apr. 1, 1953-Mar. 31, 1954	2277.2
Apr. 1, 1954-Mar. 31, 1955	2288.5
Apr. 1, 1955-Mar. 31, 1956	2283.7
Apr. 1, 1956-Mar. 31, 1957	2278.1
Apr. 1, 1957-Mar. 31, 1958	2285.7
Apr. 1, 1958-Mar. 31, 1959	2317.7
Apr. 1, 1959-Mar. 31, 1960	2294.5
Apr. 1, 1960-Mar. 31, 1961	2304.4
Apr. 1, 1961-Mar. 31, 1962	2322.2
Apr. 1, 1962-Mar. 31, 1963	2314.1
Apr. 1, 1963-Mar. 31, 1964	2326.5
Apr. 1, 1964-Mar. 31, 1965	2326.0
Apr. 1, 1965-Mar. 31, 1966	2352.7
Apr. 1, 1966-Mar. 31, 1967	1566.9
Apr. 1, 1967-Mar. 31, 1968	1566.1
Apr. 1, 1968-Mar. 31, 1969	1575.9
Apr. 1, 1969-Mar. 31, 1970	1589.2

Millions of
reichsmarks

Apr. 1, 1970-Mar. 31, 1971	1602.9
Apr. 1, 1971-Mar. 31, 1972	1613.1
Apr. 1, 1972-Mar. 31, 1973	1621.5
Apr. 1, 1973-Mar. 31, 1974	1624.9
Apr. 1, 1974-Mar. 31, 1975	1627.6
Apr. 1, 1975-Mar. 31, 1976	1634.2
Apr. 1, 1976-Mar. 31, 1977	1637.9
Apr. 1, 1977-Mar. 31, 1978	1644.6
Apr. 1, 1978-Mar. 31, 1979	1654.7
Apr. 1, 1979-Mar. 31, 1980	1659.6
Apr. 1, 1980-Mar. 31, 1981	1670.5
Apr. 1, 1981-Mar. 31, 1982	1687.6
Apr. 1, 1982-Mar. 31, 1983	1691.8
Apr. 1, 1983-Mar. 31, 1984	1703.3
Apr. 1, 1984-Mar. 31, 1985	1683.5
Apr. 1, 1985-Mar. 31, 1986	925.1
Apr. 1, 1986-Mar. 31, 1987	931.4
Apr. 1, 1987-Mar. 31, 1988	897.8

The service of the German external loan, 1924, shall constitute a part of the annuities payable during the respective annuity years until said loan is fully redeemed, and the amount required for the service of the loan in each annuity year as determined by the trustees of said loan shall be added to the amounts specified in the foregoing table in determining the aggregate sum of each annuity payable thereunder. The annual amounts payable for the service of the loan shall be treated as payments on account of the nonpostponable portion of the respective annuities and shall be transferred when received to the credit of the trustees for the German external loan, 1924.

II

1. Except for any period in which the transfer of the postponable portion of the annuity is suspended, the monthly payments of the Reich must be made in currencies other than the reichsmark.

2. Provided always that with a view to the execution of the programs relating to deliveries in kind and of the arrangements under the reparation recovery acts, and with a view to meeting any administrative expenses incurred in Germany, the Bank for International Settlements may request that a corresponding part of these payments may be made in reichsmarks.

3. The bank may notify to the German Government and the Reichsbank simultaneously one month at least in advance of the payment dates the bank's preferences with respect to the currencies in which payment is to be made. In case these preferences are not complied with, the Government of the Reich may make payment of such parts of the German annuities as do not relate to the service of the German external loan, 1924, in the currencies

of the creditor countries whose nationals were members of the committee of experts of 1929, divided as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective shares, it being, however, understood that payments in currencies other than the reichsmark which are not on a gold or gold exchange standard shall be made only with the consent of the bank.

4. The Bank for International Settlements shall give its receipt to the German Government for all sums which it pays or causes to be paid under this certificate. The receipt shall make note of the currencies received, but credit shall be given to the German Government in the reichsmark equivalent of these currencies.

The bank's receipt giving credit in reichsmarks for payments made to the Bank for International Settlements by the German Government or on its behalf for the execution of the new plan, shall during the normal operation of the new plan constitute a complete and sufficient discharge of the obligations of the German Government with respect to such payments.

Should, however, transfer postponement be in whole or partial effect, the bank's receipt giving credit in reichsmarks shall constitute a complete and sufficient discharge of the obligations of the German Government with respect to all payments into the annuity trust account made in foreign exchange and with respect to such portions of the payments made in reichsmarks as in the opinion of the bank provide current funds for deliveries in kind or services. As to the remainder, the receipt of the bank shall be in the nature of a temporary acknowledgment only.

5. The German Government undertakes that the reichsmark shall have and retain its convertibility into gold or devisen as contemplated in section 31 of the Reichsbank law of August 30, 1924, and that in all circumstances for the general purposes of the new plan the reichsmark shall have and shall retain a mint parity of 1/2790 kilogram of fine gold as defined in the German coinage law of August 30, 1924.

Sums paid in currencies other than reichsmarks into the annuity trust account shall be calculated in terms of reichsmarks subject to the provisions of the last preceding paragraph at the average of the mean rates (Mittelkurs) prevailing on the Berlin Bourse during the 15 days preceding the date of payment.

III

1. To this certificate are attached coupons representing each the whole of one annuity payable, after deduction of the amounts

required for the service of the German external loan, 1924; each coupon is divided into two parts—part A represents that part of the annuity which is mobilizable and nonpostponable; part B, the postponable portion of each annuity. Each part of the annuity coupon enjoys absolutely equal rights throughout except with regard to the possibility of postponement hereinafter provided for.

2. The bank shall distribute moneys in payment of the mobilized or mobilizable portions of the annuity coupon among the whole of the bondholders and the creditor Governments in proportion to the rights of each to share in the portion of the annuity coupons not subject to postponement, without allowing a priority of any kind to any tranche or to any claim. It will distribute the moneys relating to the nonmobilizable portions of the annuity coupons amongst the creditor Governments, the transfer of these moneys taking place only after the transfer of the moneys relating to the mobilized or mobilizable portion of the annuity coupon.

IV

1. The service of interest and amortization of the mobilizable or mobilized portions of the annuity coupons shall be paid to the bank in currencies other than the reichsmark by the German Reich without any reservation, i. e., on its own responsibility. The financial service of these mobilizable or mobilized portions of the annuities shall constitute a final and unconditional international obligation in the ordinary financial sense of the word.

2. Furthermore, upon the request of the Bank for International Settlements, acting as trustee of the creditor powers, if and in so far as the bank considers such a course opportune, Germany undertakes to substitute for part A of the coupons issuable bonds bearing its name, representing, on the same conditions as this certificate and the said coupons, an obligation of the Reich. The amount and form of these bonds and the specifications of the currency in which they shall be issued shall be fixed by the bank.

3. If any one or more of the creditor States should intend to utilize internal issues of German bonds in connection with operations for the conversion of national debt, such bonds shall be quoted only on their market of issue.

4. If and in so far as Germany shall redeem reparation loans (general or conversion loans) which can be redeemed before their due date according to the issue conditions, the part of the annuity destined for the service of the loan

so redeemed will accrue to Germany. It is understood that the bank will, as far as possible, make every effort to secure that loans will not be issued without granting to Germany an appropriate right of anticipated redemption.

5. Germany shall have the right to redeem all or any part of the not yet mobilized annuities (parts A and B of the coupons) on a basis of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent discount.

V

1. The payment of the nonmobilizable portion of the annuity coupons shall be made to the Bank for International Settlements by the German Government in the same conditions as that of the mobilized or mobilizable portion of the annuity coupons.

2. Nevertheless (a) bonds representing the nonmobilizable portion of the annuity coupons cannot be created except with the consent of the German Government; (b) it is in respect of the nonmobilizable portion of the annuity coupons that the German Government may avail itself of the right of postponing transfer or payment on the following conditions.

3. The German Government, by giving at least 90 days' previous notice, shall have the right to suspend for a maximum period of two years from its due date all or part of the transfer of the postponable part of the annuity. Transfer postponement thus declared shall affect the postponable annuity as and from that date on which transfer postponement becomes effective.

4. If, during any annuity year, the German Government shall avail itself of this power, the transfers falling due during any second year can not be postponed for more than one year from their respective due dates, unless and until the transfers due during the first year shall have been effected in full, in which case the transfers due during such second year may be postponed two years from their respective due dates; and the transfers due during any third year can not be postponed at all until the transfers due during the first year have been effected in full.

5. At any time when postponement of transfer is in effect but not until one year after it has become effective, the German Government shall have the right to postpone payment for one year of 50 per cent of any sum the transfer of which shall then be susceptible of postponement under the conditions stated above. This percentage may be increased upon the recommendation of the advisory committee provided for in part 8 (e) of the report of the experts of 1929.

6. Any sum in reichsmarks the transfer of which is postponed shall be deposited to the account of the Bank for International Settlements at the Reichsbank for eventual release of balances not absorbed by deliveries in kind, against payments in foreign currencies by the German Government. At all times the employment, whether for investment or for deliveries in kind, of reichsmarks so deposited shall be subject to agreement between the Reichsbank and the Bank for International Settlements.

7. In settling the way in which these sums are to be employed account shall be taken of the possibility of establishing special programs in conformity with the procedure, provision for which is made in Appendix I to Annex II to The Hague protocol of August 31, 1929.

8. Interest at the rate of 1 per cent per annum above the prevailing Reichsbank discount rate, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, whichever is lower, shall be paid half-yearly by the German Government on the daily amount of the sums the transfer or payment of which has been postponed and which have not been invested or utilized for deliveries in kind. This interest shall be treated in all respects similarly to the principal sum upon which it accrues, and the return upon that portion of the funds actually invested shall be for the account of the creditor powers.

9. At the end of any period in respect of which a total or partial postponement of transfer or payment has been declared for any monthly instalment, the instalment or part thereof the transfer or payment of which has been so postponed shall become immediately payable to the Bank for International Settlements in foreign currencies, with the exception of any amounts of which the creditor powers have already had the benefit in some other form in pursuance of the new plan. This clause modifies in no way the functions of the special advisory committee provided for in the new plan.

10. In the event of any declaration of postponement made by Germany or at any other time when the German Government declares to the creditor Governments and to the Bank for International Settlements, that it has 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, the Bank for International Settlements shall convene the special advisory committee mentioned in chapter 8 (e) of the experts' plan of June 7, 1929.

The special advisory committee shall forthwith consider the situation in all its aspects, as provided in the plan, and shall indicate for consideration by the Governments and the bank what, in their opinion, are the measures that should be taken in regard to the application of the plan. In application of article 124 of the report of the experts of June 7, 1929, any recommendation of the committee affecting the rights of the creditor Governments shall not bind the creditor Governments unless it is accepted and confirmed by the creditor Governments who participated in the decision of September 16, 1928, to set up the committee of experts. Similarly, any recommendation affecting the rights of the German Government shall not bind the German Government unless it is accepted and confirmed by that Government.

VI

The German Government undertakes during the period up to March 31, 1966, to maintain at the Bank for International Settlements a non-interest bearing deposit equivalent to 50 per cent of the average deposit remaining in the annuity trust account, but not exceeding 100,000,000 reichsmarks.

The bank shall to this end certify to the German Government and to the creditor Governments every month the average of the balance at the close of each working day left by the creditor Governments on deposit without interest during that month, in respect of the sums arising from the German payments under the Dawes plan or under the new plan up to the time when they are drawn out by the creditor Governments.

The first deposit will be paid by the German Government to the bank 15 days after the putting into execution of the new plan, the amount of the deposit being calculated on the average of the daily balances above mentioned left with the agent general for reparation payments or the bank during the month ending two working days prior to the date of deposit, excluding sums returnable to the German Government under Annex III of The Hague protocol of August 31, 1929.

The deposit shall be maintained at the amount so calculated during one month. At the end of this period the deposit will be adjusted by a further deposit or by the withdrawal of part of the existing deposit, on the basis of the average of the daily balances referred to above during the month ending two working days before the date of the adjustment.

A similar adjustment will take place at the end of the second month from the date of the first deposit.

At the end of the third month, and thereafter at intervals of three months, the deposit shall be adjusted on the basis of the average of the daily balances referred to above during the three months ending two working days before the date of each such adjustment. The intervals referred to in this paragraph may be changed by agreement between the Governments concerned with the concurrence of the Bank for International Settlements.

VII

As a collateral guarantee the German Government, without prejudice to its general liability for payment of the annuities and its complete freedom to make these payments out of its general revenues and without prejudice to the securities for the German external loan, 1924, assigns, in pursuance of the provisions of the relative annex of the Agreement of The Hague of January, 1930, the proceeds of the customs, tobacco, beer, and alcohol (monopoly administration) duties to the service of the present certificate, including the service of any bonds which may be issued in accordance with the new plan.

The proceeds of the annual direct tax of 660,000,000 reichsmarks payable by the German railway company are also assigned as a collateral guarantee to the service of the annuities. The amounts of the obligation of the German Railway Company will be paid in accordance with the certificate of debt of that company on the first day of each month, and if the full amount of the previous monthly payment due by the German Government has been paid, the amounts so paid by the German Railway Company will be transferred, immediately on their receipt, to the German Government.

VIII

The obligation of the German Government in relation to the annuities for which this certificate provides shall not be deemed to have been fulfilled until all sums, the transfer or payment of which may from time to time have been suspended, have been either in fact completely transferred to the Bank for International Settlements in the shape of approved currency other than the reichsmark or employed for deliveries in kind.

IX

At the end of each annuity period, when the Bank for International Settlements has re-

ceived from the German Government the amounts due under this present certificate, the bank will return to the Government the coupon corresponding to the payments of that annuity period. The certificate itself will be delivered when all the coupons have been paid.

X

The foregoing provisions shall not be deemed to affect the provisions of the new plan, which are not dealt with in this certificate.

Annuity coupon (not including the service of the German external loan, 1924)

PART A

The German Reich will pay to the creditor powers at the Bank for International Settlements on account of the nonpostponable part of the annuity for the period from the —, 19—, to the —, 19—, the sum of 612,000,000 reichsmarks.

The relative provisions of the certificate apply to the present coupon.

A note of the payment of each instalment will be endorsed on the present coupon. When the full amount of the above sum has been paid this coupon will be returned to the German Government.

Berlin, the —, 1930.
Reichsschuldenverwaltung.

(Administration of the debt of the Reich).

PART B

The German Reich will pay to the creditor powers at the Bank for International Settlements on account of the postponable part of the annuity for the period from the —, 19—, to the —, 19—, the sum of — reichsmarks.

The relative provisions of the certificate apply to the present coupon.

A note of the payment of each instalment will be endorsed on the present coupon. When the full amount of the above sum has been paid this coupon will be returned to the German Government.

Berlin, the —, 1930.
Reichsschuldenverwaltung.

(Administration of the debt of the Reich).

ANNEX IV

Certificate of the Deutsche Reichsbahngesellschaft

By the present certificate, the undersigned confirm that the German Railway Company has to pay, as contribution to the annuity for reparation purposes to be paid by the Reich, a Reich tax amounting to 660,000,000 reichsmarks per annum.

This tax will fall due in equal monthly installments of 55,000,000 reichsmarks after the end of each month on the first day of the following month, and—where the first day happens to be a Sunday or holiday—on the following working day. It shall be paid direct into the account of the Bank for International Settlements at the Reichsbank. The payments begin to fall due on October 1, 1929, and end

on April 1, 1966. Payments on the due dates must be effected before 9 o'clock in the morning.

The tax is to be paid in accordance with the conditions, privileges, and guarantees fixed by the railway law of —, and, in particular, in conformity with the following provisions:

The tax shall be paid out of the operating receipts of the company with recourse, if necessary, to all reserves. It shall rank after the expenditure on personnel and on the same footing with expenditure on material and consumable stores. It shall enjoy priority over any other tax now levied on the railway company, or which may be levied in the future, and shall rank prior to any other charge, by way of mortgage or otherwise, on the company.

In conformity with paragraph 1 of article 5 of the law of —, the undertaking assumed by the company to pay the reparation tax for the year 1965 and until March 31, 1966, will be transferred to the organization to be created to administer the railways of the Reich in conformity with article 92 of the Reich constitution, the above provisions being applied mutatis mutandis.

ANNEX V

Provisions to be inserted or maintained in the German bank law

ARTICLE 1

Remains unchanged.

ARTICLE 2

Remains unchanged.

ARTICLE 3

Remains unchanged (in connection with article 5 of the coinage law, 1924).

ARTICLE 6

The bank shall be administered by the managing board of the Reichsbank (Reichsbankdirektorium), which consists of a president as chairman and the required number of members. In particular, the managing board shall direct the currency, discount, and credit policy of the bank.

The president and the members must be German nationals.

The resolutions of the managing board are passed by simple majority; in the case of an

equality of votes, the president has a casting vote.

The president shall be elected by the general council after the latter has heard the managing board of the Reichsbank. Such election requires a majority of 7 votes and the confirmation of the president of the Reich, who signs the deed of appointment. By the delivery of the deed the president elected is duly appointed.

The members of the managing board shall be appointed by the president after approval by the general council. The same majority is required for such approval as for the election of the president. The appointment requires confirmation by the president of the Reich. The members are duly appointed by delivery of the deed of appointment. The appointment shall be for a term of 12 years, subject always to the condition that, on attaining the age of 65 years, a member shall cease to hold office.

The term of the first-appointed members of the managing board shall be as follows: With the exception of the president they shall be divided into three groups, of which the two first must be equal in number and the third group may be equal in number or less, but in any case shall be as near as possible in number to the first group. The first group shall contain the members youngest in years, and the third group the oldest, the second group containing the remaining members. The members of the first group shall be elected for 12 years, the members of the second group shall be elected for eight years, and the members of the third group shall be elected for four years. The same age limit of 65 years shall apply in every case.

The term of office of the president is four years. The president and the members are eligible for reelection.

The election of a new candidate shall not take place unless the candidate is approved by the managing board. The approval shall be considered as refused if two-thirds of the members have voted against the new candidate.

On important grounds the president or a member of the managing board can be dismissed at any time without prejudice to their contractual rights. Dismissal of the president on important grounds can be voted by the general council with the same majority as provided for in paragraph 4 above, and in the case of a member of the managing board it can be voted likewise by the general council with the same majority, but not without the president's consent. The dismissal of the president or of a member of the managing board

requires confirmation by the president of the Reich.

ARTICLE 9 (first paragraph)

Remains unchanged.

ARTICLE 10

Remains unchanged.

ARTICLE 12

In every year a report as to administration shall be presented to the general meeting. The general meeting shall decide as to the balance sheet and as to the distribution of profits in accordance with this law.

The general meeting shall also determine the "Satzung" and any changes in the "Satzung" on the proposal of the managing board and with the consent of the general council. The "Satzung" and any changes therein shall be published by the managing board in the "Reichsanzeiger."

ARTICLE 14

A general council of the Reichsbank shall be constituted consisting of 10 members. These members must be German nationals.

ARTICLE 15

The president of the Reichsbank managing board shall be one of the members and also chairman of the general council.

The term of office of a member of the general council with the exception of the president shall be three years.

ARTICLE 16

The members of the general council, with the exception of the president, shall be elected by means of cooption by those members of the general council who are in office at the time, subject to confirmation on the part of such of the shareholders as are German nationals. Before the election the chairman of the general council or his deputy shall consult the Government of the Reich concerning the election.

ARTICLE 17

The following classes of persons shall not be elected as members of the general council:

(a) Officials in the immediate service of the German Reich or of any German State, unless they are in a permanent state of retirement.

(b) Persons who receive any payment from the German Reich Government or from the government of any German State. Remuneration for earlier services does not count as payment.

ARTICLE 18

Decisions of the general council shall require a simple majority; if the votes are equally divided the chairman shall have a casting vote. This provision shall not apply to the election of the president, nor to the assent to be given to the appointment of the members of the managing board.

At each of its meetings, and at least once in three months, the general council shall examine the reports submitted to it by the president. It shall decide on all proposals made to it by the president, provided that such decisions do not encroach upon the rights of administration of the bank reserved to the managing board.

ARTICLE 21

Add at end as new paragraph:

"All functions confided to and obligations imposed on central banks in general or any one such central bank specially by the new plan (Hague Agreement, January, 1930) will be performed in Germany by the Reichsbank. All functions confided to and obligations imposed on presidents of central banks in general or any one such president specially by the new plan will be performed in Germany by the president of the Reichsbank."

ARTICLE 22

Remains unchanged.

ARTICLE 25

The Reichsbank is under obligation to accept or make payment for the Reich at the request of the Government authorities by any of its establishments appropriate for that purpose and also to effect transfers without the transmission of cash between the various financial establishments of the Reich.

Without prejudice to the rule contained in the fourth paragraph of this section the bank shall be authorized to give credit to the Reich for purposes of administration; but in each case for a term not exceeding three months and only up to the maximum amount of 100,000,000 reichsmarks. On July 15 of each year the Reich must not be indebted to the bank in any way.

Paragraphs 3 to 6 remain unchanged.

ARTICLE 27

The preparation and completion, the issue, the withdrawal, and the destruction of bank notes shall be effected under the control of the president of the "Rechnungshof of the German Reich" as commissioner.

The checking of the issue of notes shall be effected by numerically ascertaining the available note cover as prescribed by law. The examination shall take place on those days for which the bank, according to article 36, paragraph 1, regularly publishes its returns. The reports as to such examination must be submitted to the general council at each of its meetings. No examination or discussion concerning the credit, discount, and currency policy of the bank shall take place in connection with the checking.

Statements as to the cover of notes and as to the notes in circulation must be given to the commissioner daily.

Paragraphs 4 and 5 remain unchanged.

ARTICLE 28

Remains unchanged.

ARTICLE 29

Remains unchanged.

ARTICLE 31

Remains unchanged.

ARTICLE 38, PARAGRAPH 4

While the note issue privilege is in force, the Reichsbank may only go into liquidation with the consent of the Government of the Reich. Thereafter the Reichsbank shall, before going into liquidation, give notice to the government in good time.

ARTICLE 45

Remains unchanged.

ARTICLE 46

Remains unchanged.

ANNEX V_A

Procedure for the modification of certain provisions of the German bank law

Any proposal which may affect the provisions of Annex V must be submitted by the

German Government to the board of directors of the Bank for International Settlements.

The board may object to any such proposal, on the ground that it is incompatible with the new plan, by referring the question within a period of two months, in the absence of an agreement being reached, to an arbitrator chosen by common consent, or, in default of such consent, to the tribunal provided for in the present agreement. The decision of the arbitrator or tribunal shall be final and will bind the Reich, the Bank for International Settlements and the States signatory to the present agreement.

ANNEX VI

Amendments to be made in the law concerning and in the statutes of the Deutsche Reichsbahn-gesellschaft

A.—German railway law

SECTION 1.—Incorporation of the company

(1) A company is incorporated by the present law to operate the railways of the Reich.

(2) The company shall operate the railways of the Reich on behalf of the Reich in conformity with the provisions of the present law and the regulations annexed thereto. (Annex I.)

SECTION 2.—Conduct of the undertaking

No change.

SECTION 3.—Capital

(1) The original share capital of the company shall be 15,000,000,000 reichsmarks, divided into 2,000,000,000 reichsmarks of preference shares (tranche A) and 13,000,000,000 reichsmarks of ordinary shares subject to the special provisions laid down in section 26 of the statutes as regards the preference shares.

(2) For the purpose of obtaining the funds required for the improvement, perfecting and extension of the plant and rolling-stock of the railways of the Reich and for other extraordinary expenditure, the company is entitled to increase its capital by the issue of further preference shares (tranche B), the total nominal amount of such shares not to exceed the sum of 2,000,000,000 reichsmarks for each period of 10 years dating from the first issue of such preference shares. The increase of the capital is conditional upon the assent of the Government of the Reich.

(3) formerly (2). No change.

SECTION 4.—Reparation tax

(1) The company shall pay, as a contribution of the Deutsche Reichsbahn to the reparation annuities payable by the Reich, a tax of the Reich to an amount of 660,000,000 reichsmarks per annum (reparation tax). The reparation tax shall fall due, in equal monthly installments of 55,000,000 reichsmarks, upon expiration of each month on the first day of each subsequent month, and where the first day is a Sunday or holiday, upon the first working day following; the tax shall be paid direct into the account of the Bank for International Settlements at the Reichsbank; the first payment shall fall due on October 1, 1929, and the last payment on April 1, 1966, subject to the provision of section 5 of the present law. The payments shall be made before 9 a. m. on the days fixed for the same.

(2) The reparation tax shall be paid out of the operating receipts of the company with recourse, if necessary, to all reserves. It shall rank after the expenditure on personnel and on the same footing with expenditure on material and consumable stores. It shall enjoy priority over any other tax now levied on the railway company, or which may be levied in the future, and shall rank prior to any other charge, by way of mortgage or otherwise, on the company.

(3) The company shall deposit with the Bank for International Settlements a certificate acknowledging its liabilities under paragraphs (1) and (2) above. The reparation bonds created in virtue of section 4 of the law of August 30, 1924, and handed over to the trustee shall be cancelled and destroyed in the presence of a representative of the company.

(4) The payment of the reparation tax by the company shall be guaranteed by the Government of the Reich. As soon as the Bank for International Settlements notifies the Government that a payment due has not been effected either in whole or in part, the Government shall authorize the company to devote to the payment of the arrears of reparation tax the proceeds of the transport tax collected for the account of the Reich, in so far as such a tax exists. If these resources prove insufficient the Reich shall meet the deficit within one month of receiving notice from the bank, either by placing the sums required for the payment at the disposal of the company or by making a direct payment into the account of the Bank for International Settlements at the Reichsbank. Apart from the above provision, the transport tax shall

be exempt from all special charges in respect of reparations.

(5) The sums paid by the Government to cover a deficit in the reparation tax and the proceeds of the transport tax devoted by the company to the same purpose in virtue of paragraph (4) above shall be repaid to the Reich in conformity with the provisions of section 25, paragraph (3), No. 3 of the company's statutes.

(6) The company is entitled, with the assent of the Bank for International Settlements and subject to the terms agreed on with the bank, to discharge the reparation tax in whole or in part by a capital payment. The Government of the Reich may require the company to exercise this right of discharge provided that the Reich places the necessary funds at the company's disposal. Any capital payment shall extinguish the liability of the company under paragraphs (1) and (2) in a corresponding degree. The right of the Government of the Reich provided for in the agreement of ——— of ——— relating to the redemption of reparation annuities remains unaffected.

SECTION 5.—*Concessions—Transfer of rights and obligations*

(1) The Reich shall concede to the company the exclusive right to operate the railways of the Reich under the conditions set forth in this law and in the company's statutes. The concession shall terminate on December 31, 1964, provided that at the said date all the reparation tax payments payable up to that date, including the payment falling due on January 2, 1965, have been discharged and all the preference shares have been redeemed. The liability of the company to the payment of the reparation tax in 1965 and up to March 31, 1966 shall then be transferred, subject to the continued application of the provisions of section 4, to the undertaking entrusted with the operation of the railways of the Reich in accordance with article 92 of the constitution.

(2) In the event of the company's liability to pay the reparation tax direct into the account of the Bank for International Settlements at the Reichsbank terminating before December 31, 1964, the concession shall be shortened accordingly and will terminate forthwith, provided that the preference shares have all been redeemed by that date. On the other hand, if at December 31, 1964, the whole of the reparation tax payments due up to that date have not been made, or if the whole of the preference shares have not been redeemed, the concession shall be prolonged under the same

conditions until such time as the payment of the tax and the redemption of the preference shares have been completed.

(3) to (7). No change.

SECTION 6.—*Railway property of the Reich*

(1) No change.

(2) The company shall be entitled to dispose of property belonging to the railways of the Reich where, in the opinion of the company, such disposal is not inconsistent with reasonable operating needs. Nevertheless, before disposing of any property the value of which exceeds 250,000 reichmarks, the company shall be required, subject to the provisions of section 8, to obtain the consent of the Government. Where no other method of utilization has been agreed upon with the Government of the Reich the proceeds of sales shall be utilized for the improvement, completion or extension of plant and rolling stock.

SECTION 7.—*Limited liability of railway property for debts of the Reich*

No change.

SECTION 8.—*Loans and credits*

(1) The company shall have the right to raise loans on its own account, provided that their currency does not extend beyond January 1, 1965, and for the purpose of such loans to mortgage the property of the railways of the Reich.

(2) to (4). No change.

(5) For the purpose of guaranteeing loans (pars. 1 and 2) by mortgages the company shall be entitled to grant a collective mortgage (Reichsbahnhypothek) on all land sites forming part of the property of the railways, together with all accessories, including rolling stock.

SECTION 9.—*Operation*

(1) The company shall assume responsibility for the safe operation of the railways of the Reich and for such adequate maintenance, renewal, and development at its own expense of the undertaking, with all its accessories, as will meet the requirements of traffic and the progress in railway technique.

(2) Subject to these principles and other legal prescriptions and within the limits of the control reserved to the Reich (see sec. 31 and following) the company shall be entitled to operate the railways on its own responsibility.

SECTION 10.—*Monopoly*

No change.

SECTION 11.—*Classification of railways*

The government of the German State concerned and the company shall be entitled to be heard on the question as to whether a railway is to be considered as of general interest; the final decision rests with the minister of the Reich responsible for the control of the railways.

SECTION 12.—*Transfer of rights under the concession*

In special cases where it appears advantageous in the operation of the undertaking the company may, with the assent of the Government of the Reich, transfer the concession of individual parts of the system to third parties, provided that the company's ability to pay the reparation tax and the security of the same are not diminished thereby.

SECTION 13.—*Services to or by departments of the Governments*

No change.

SECTION 14.—*Exemption from taxation*

No change.

SECTION 15 (new).—*Contributions toward the administrative expenditure of the communes*

In discharge of claims to a contribution toward administrative expenditure put forward by communes in which a relatively large proportion of railway staff is domiciled, the company shall pay annually to the Government of the Reich the fixed sum of 5,000,000 reichsmarks agreed on with the Government, which will lay down the principles of distribution among the communes concerned. Should circumstances alter in the future, the amount payable by the company shall be fixed by a new agreement between the Government and the company.

SECTION 15 (former).—*Transport tax*

Omitted.

SECTION 16.—*Other laws; their application to the company*

(1) The company shall be subject to general legislation, in so far as it does not enjoy a priv-

ileged position in virtue of the provisions of the present law or of the company's statutes. The laws and decrees relating to private railways alone, in particular to their concession, operation or supervision, shall not be applicable to the company.

(2) formerly (1). No change.

(3) formerly (2). No change.

(4) The company shall be entitled to claim for itself and its personnel the benefit of the provision which exists in favor of the departments or undertakings of the Reich and their personnel in the matter of the Versicherungs-, Wirtschafts-, Arbeits-, Fürsorge-, and Wohnungsrecht (insurance, economic, labor, pensions, and housing legislation). The right to such benefit will be acquired by a declaration to the Government of the Reich. Where a special decree is required to establish the company's privileged position under the laws concerned, such decree shall be issued by the minister of the Reich responsible for the control of the railways. The powers exercised by the supreme authority of the Reich (Oberste Reichsbehörden) in these matters shall, unless otherwise stipulated in the laws, be exercised by the director general.

(5) and (6). No change.

SECTION 17.—*Company officials not State officials*

The authorities of the company shall not be authorities or official organs of the Reich. They have, however, the same standing under public law and the duties connected therewith as the Deutsche Reichsbahn undertaking prior to the creation of the company. The company shall be entitled to use a seal displaying the German eagle.

SECTION 18.—*Representation of the company*

No change.

SECTION 19.—*Legal position of the personnel*

(1) The company shall draw up staff regulations (Personalordnung) in conformity with and subject to the following provisions. The regulations shall define the rights, conditions of service, and salaries of the railway officials (Beamten) on lines similar to those governing the provisions in respect of officials of the Reich. Where the company believes that the special circumstances of the railway necessitate a deviation in its own regulations from the provisions applicable to officials of the Reich, the company shall inform and discuss its inten-

tions with the Government of the Reich. If no agreement can be reached, the final decision shall rest with the railway court. (Sec. 44.) Until the railway court takes a decision, the existing regulations shall remain in force.

Transitional provision

The regulations governing the rights, conditions of service and salaries of railway officials on October 1, 1929, shall be considered as having been issued in agreement with the Government of the Reich.

(2) The staff regulations may contain provisions in respect of the rights and conditions of service of employees and workers, where such rights and conditions of service are not the subject of agreements based on recognized general principle (wage agreements, working agreements, individual contracts).

Transitional provision

Matters regulated on October 1, 1929, under sections 3 to 32 of the staff regulations or entrusted to the director general for settlement in virtue of the staff regulations shall be considered to be matters which may be decided by the staff regulations, save in so far as otherwise provided under section 19, paragraph 3.

(3) Save in so far as otherwise provided in the present law or in the company's statutes, the general laws and ordinances governing labor, pensions, and insurance shall apply to the officials, employees, and workers of the company. In particular, legislation on the working hours of employees and workers shall apply to the employees and workers of the company. In those branches of the service, however, in which the special conditions of the railway system or the collaboration of officials, employees, and workers calls for a uniform regulation of working hours, the company may secure such uniformity by applying the service regulations for officials to the working hours of employees and workers. Those branches of the service in which the service regulations for officials may be given general application are enumerated under section A of Annex II to the present law; under section B are enumerated those branches of the service in which such general application is not permissible. In the case of branches of the service not included under either A or B, the regulation of working hours by general agreement, in particular by wage agreement, shall take into consideration the principle established in sentence 3 in respect of the application of the

working hours of officials to employees and workers.

(4) and (5), formerly (3) and (4) No change.

SECTION 20.—*Protection of existing rights*

No change.

SECTION 21.—*Local employment of staff*

No change.

SECTION 22.—*Staff regulations*

The staff regulations to be drawn up by the company shall in particular determine the following matters, subject always to the provisions of this law:

(a) The conditions of appointment and promotion of officials.

(b) Their classification.

(c) Salaries, retaining pay, and all other allowances to officials, as also the pension scale and allowances to surviving dependants.

(d) Hours of work (hours on and off duty) of officials.

(e) Conditions of employment and appointment of candidates entitled to civil employment.

SECTION 23.—*Duties of officials (Beamten)*

(1) No change.

(2) In case of breach of duty the railway official shall be subject to the same disciplinary procedure, with the necessary changes, as is provided for at the time in question in the case of officials of the Reich. In any such case, the director general or his authorized representatives shall possess the powers of the supreme authority of the Reich (Oberste Reichsbehörden).

(3) No change.

SECTION 24.—*Retirement on retaining pay*

The company can place its officials temporarily on the retired list with retaining pay. The principles governing temporary retirement and the legal means of redress of officials against such a measure shall be laid down in the staff regulations. The provisions of the staff regulations in force on October 1, 1929, relating to temporary retirement, legal means of redress, and the participation of representatives of the officials in the decisions on legal means of redress, can not be amended without the assent of the Government of the Reich.

SECTION 25.—*Persons entitled to civil employment*

No change.

SECTION 26.—*Reservations as to salaries*

(1) In fixing the pay and permanent allowances of railway officials other than superior officials (*leitende Beamten*) the company shall act in conformity with the provisions of section 19.

(2) formerly (3). This provision shall not affect the right of the company to grant bonuses on general principles for service in particularly responsible posts or under particularly difficult circumstances, as well as for exceptional services rendered, provided that the total of such bonuses does not exceed 4 per cent of the total expenditure on the pay of officials. The principles in question shall be established and published after consultation with the officials' council or with the representative organization taking its place in virtue of subsequent legislation.

(3) formerly (4). The company shall be free to fix the emoluments of superior officials. These officials will be designated by the board of management. Should their number exceed one-half per mille of the total permanent staff, the assent of the Government of the Reich must be obtained.

SECTION 27.—*Unity of the undertaking*

No change.

SECTION 28.—*Domicile of the company*

No change.

SECTION 29.—*Accountancy*

No change.

SECTION 30.—*Balance sheet, profit and loss account*

(1) No change.

(2) The Government shall have the right to examine the company's balance sheet and profit and loss account at any time, to inspect all such books of account concerning the balance sheet and profit and loss account as are kept at the head office of the company, and to call for all necessary information, provided that no unnecessary expenditure is thereby entailed on the company.

(3) No change.

SECTION 31.—*Government supervision*

The Government reserves over the company the rights following:

(1) The right to insure that the railways of the Reich are administered in conformity with the laws and in accordance with the requirements of traffic and of the German economy, subject, at the same time, to the observance of the special rights and duties arising in respect of the management of the company out of the provisions of the present law and the company's statutes.

(2) The right to insure that the railways of the Reich, together with all their works, rolling stock, plant, and material, are maintained and operated in a manner consistent with safety and public convenience.

(3) The right to approve—

(a) The permanent closing for traffic of a line or of an important station. Where the company intends to close down a large workshop, it is sufficient if six months' notice is given to the Government of the Reich.

(b) The general fundamental renewal or alteration of technical installations, in particular the right to approve the extension or restriction of electric traction or changes in the system of safety appliances; the company shall remain solely responsible for the technical details of construction.

(4) The right to approve the foundation or acquisition of other undertakings or participation in other undertakings.

(5) Such participation in fixing tariffs as is specified in section 33.

(6) Such participation in fixing passenger train services as is specified in section 35.

(7) The right to approve the abolition of any of the existing classes in passenger traffic.

(8) The right to supervise the maintenance of emergency services.

SECTION 32.—*Government's right to information*

(1) The Government may require the company to furnish all information of a financial nature, together with all information required in the exercise of its right of supervision. No unnecessary expense is thereby to be caused to the company.

(2) The minister of the Reich responsible for the control of the railways is entitled to inspect all plant and service departments throughout the entire system, or to cause the same to be inspected by his officials. He is entitled, together with those of his officials intrusted

with railway matters of the Reich, to travel free of charge on the company's system.

(3) The Government of the Reich is entitled to send one representative to the meetings of the board of management in accordance with section 16 of the company's statutes.

(4) The company shall inform the minister of the Reich responsible for the control of the railways of all important measures of a general nature.

(5) Officials intrusted with the supervision of the railways shall be bound to secrecy in matters of a confidential nature concerning the company.

SECTION 33.—*Tariffs*

(1) No change.

(2) No change.

(3) The approval of the Government shall be held to have been given if the company has not received a reply from the minister of the Reich responsible for the control of the railways within twenty days of an application by the company for approval. The definite decision of the Government on any tariff proposal submitted by the company shall always be given with the least possible delay. Where no definite decision is pronounced within six months, or where approval is withheld altogether or in part, the company may appeal to the railway court. (Sec. 44.) In this event the existing tariffs shall remain in force until the railway court has made its award.

(4) No change.

(5) The Government of the Reich may, in addition, call for such tariff changes as it considers necessary. In the event of differences between the Government and the company the decision rests with the railway court (sec. 44).

SECTION 34.—*Protection of the reparation tax and of interest and sinking fund*

The rights of supervision and control of the operation and tariffs of the company reserved to the Government by the present law shall be exercised in such a way as to secure the payments in respect of the reparation tax, the interest and sinking fund for the bonds, the preference dividend, and the provision of funds for the redemption of the preference shares.

SECTION 35.—*Time tables*

No change.

SECTION 36.—*Negotiations with foreign Governments*

No change.

SECTION 37.—*New works*

(1) No change.

(2) Where new works or the modification of existing railway works come within the administrative sphere of the police of a particular German State, the company shall consult the authorities of the State in question before definitely fixing its plans. Where new works or modifications come within the administrative sphere of authorities of the Reich, which have taken over duties of the police of the State in question, such authorities of the Reich shall also be heard. Where the hearing leads to differences between the company and the State or Reich authorities concerned, the plans shall be finally decided upon by the Government of the Reich. The plans for new lines of the company shall always be decided upon by the Government of the Reich. In both cases the company shall submit the plans, together with the memoranda, where such have been drawn up by the authorities concerned, to the minister of the Reich responsible for the control of the railways. The fixation of the plan comprises the final decision in respect of all matters affected by the drafting of the plan.

(3) to (5) No change.

SECTION 38.—*Compulsory taking of lands*

(1) and (2) No change.

(3) The expropriation or restriction of ownership of parts of the property of the railway and of land sites owned by the company shall require the previous assent of the Government of the Reich.

SECTION 39.—*Respective rights of road and rail*

When, at any point where a railway crosses a public road, the growth of traffic or any other change of circumstances renders necessary an alteration either of the railway, or of the public road, or of both railway and road, the costs shall be borne by the company if the alteration is required exclusively to meet the needs of the railway service; they shall be borne by the road authority if the alteration is required exclusively to meet the needs of road traffic; in every case the other party shall bear a

share of the costs proportionate to the financial advantages accruing to it as a result of the alterations undertaken. The costs shall be divided equitably between the two parties, if the alteration is required to meet the needs of both parties. In case of disagreement as to the division of the costs, the question shall be decided without appeal by the Minister of the Reich responsible for the control of the railways, except in cases where such decision has to be given by an administrative tribunal.

SECTION 40.—*Transfer of duties incumbent upon the transport administration*

The Government of the Reich may, in agreement with the company, intrust individual departments or officials of the company, in particular the directorates (Reichsbahndirektionen), with the supervision on behalf of the Reich of railways not operated by the company (art. 95 of the constitution) and with other duties of transport administration. Such duties are to be fulfilled in accordance with the instructions of the Government and for the account of the same. Railway officials intrusted with such duties are to be specially sworn in for these functions.

SECTION 41.—*Expiration of the concession*

(1) As from the expiration of its concession the company shall hand back to the Government in good condition and free of all cost the undertaking and everything attached thereto, together with an adequate supply of stocks and stores and all subsidiary works and undertakings, subject to such agreements as may have been concluded between the company and the Government under section 8, together with all holdings in other undertakings. On such retransfer the Reich shall be held to take over all the rights and obligations connected with the company's operation.

(2) No change.

SECTION 42.—*Liquidation*

No change.

SECTION 43.—*Staatsvertrag*

(1) No change.

(2) Differences as to the interpretation or application of the provisions of paragraph 1, so far as they are applicable to the company, shall be determined exclusively by the railway court (sec. 44). In any such proceedings the States shall be represented by the Reich.

SECTION 44.—*Railway court*

(1) Disputes between the Government and the company in respect of the interpretation of the provisions of this law and of the company's statutes, or in respect of measures under the law or the statutes, in particular tariff matters, shall be referred to a special tribunal (railway court).

(2) The railway court will be constituted at the court of administration of the Reich (Reichsverwaltungsgericht) as soon as the latter is established. The railway court shall comprise the chairman and two members of a chamber of the court of administration appointed once for all by the president of the said court of administration. In disputes on tariff matters two further members will be added, the one being appointed on the proposal of the Government and the other on the proposal of the company in each case afresh by the president of the court of administration. Until the court of administration is established, the railway court shall have its seat at the Supreme Court of the Reich (Reichsgericht) and shall comprise three permanent members and two members appointed afresh in each case. The permanent members, together with two replacing members, shall be appointed by the president of the Staatsgerichtshof and shall be judges with special experience in matters of public law. One of the permanent members shall be appointed as chairman and another as vice chairman by the president of the Staatsgerichtshof. Of the two members to be appointed afresh in each separate case the one shall be appointed on the proposal of the Government and the other on the proposal of the company by the president of the Staatsgerichtshof. The provisions of section 19, sentences 2 and 3; sections 20 to 22, sections 24 to 26, section 28, paragraph 1; section 29, paragraph 1 and paragraph 2, sentence 1, and section 30 of the law relating to the Staatsgerichtshof (Reichsgesetzblatt 1921, p. 905) apply mutatis mutandis. The detailed provisions governing procedure shall be fixed by regulations to be issued by the president of the court of administration, or until the constitution of this court, by the president of the Staatsgerichtshof, and published in the Reichsgesetzblatt. The said regulations shall insure the pronouncement of a decision by the railway court with the minimum of delay.

(3) and (4) omitted.

SECTION 45.—*Arbitrator*

Omitted.

SECTION 46.—*Gold mark*

Omitted.

SECTION 47.—*Temporary provisions*

Omitted.

ANNEX I TO THE GERMAN RAILWAY LAW

B. *Regulations of the German Railway Company*SECTION 1.—*Name of the company*

(1) No change.

(2) Its legal status is fixed by the Deutsche Reichsbahngesellschaft law of August 30, 1924, as amended by the law of ——— and by these regulations which form an integral part of the law. The head offices of the company shall be in Berlin.

(3) The company's financial year shall begin on January 1 and shall end on December 31 of each year.

SECTION 2.—*Objects of the undertaking*

No change.

SECTION 3.—*Original capital*

(1) The company's original capital shall consist of 15,000,000,000 reichsmarks divided into 2,000,000,000 reichsmarks of preference shares (Group A) and 13,000,000,000 reichsmarks of ordinary shares. The provisions of section 26 in regard to the preference shares of Group A, Series I to V, remain unchanged.

(2) Further preference shares (Group B) to increase its capital may be issued by the company in conformity with the provisions of section 3, paragraph 2, of the law in virtue of a decision by the board of management.

SECTION 4.—*Preference shares*

(1) The preference shares shall be issued as payable to bearer and be transferable by delivery. They will carry with them a right to the repayment of capital on or before the termination of the concession and the right to a preferential dividend. Should the preferential dividend not be fully paid in any year it shall be paid out of the profits of subsequent years. If a dividend is paid on the ordinary shares an additional dividend shall be paid on

the preference shares of Group A in accordance with the provisions of section 25 below.

(2) No change.

(3) Any series of preference shares may be redeemed at any time in whole or in part, subject to the special provisions of section 26 in regard to the preference shares of Group A, Series I to V.

(4) No change.

(5) No change.

(6) The preference shares shall be redeemed, subject to the special provisions in section 26 for the preference shares of Group A, Series I to V, at rates to be determined by the company at the time of issue. Where the rate is fixed at more than 10 per cent above par, the assent of the Government of the Reich is required.

(7) Subject to the above provisions, the Government may call upon the company to exercise its right of anticipatory redemption, provided that the Reich places the necessary funds at the disposal of the company.

SECTION 5.—*Division of proceeds from the sale of preference shares*

(1) One-fourth of the total proceeds from the issue of the preference shares of Group A shall be the property of the Reich and three-fourths the property of the company. Notwithstanding, the proceeds from individual issues may by agreement between the Government and the company be divided differently, provided that the total shall be divided as set forth above.

(2) During the first two years after the commencement of the concession the company shall sell preference shares to the nominal value of 500,000,000 reichsmarks. The Government may claim that the whole of the proceeds of this sale shall be assigned to it.

SECTION 6.—*Ordinary shares*

No change.

SECTION 7.—*Form and wording of the certificates*

No change.

SECTION 8.—*Reparation bonds*

Omitted.

SECTION 9.—*Other bonds*

Omitted.

SECTION 10.—*Organization of the company*

No change

SECTION 11 —*Board of management*

(1) The board of management shall consist of 18 members, who must be of German nationality.

(2) formerly (2) and (3) The members of the board shall be appointed by the Government of the Reich. If preference shares of Group A have been issued, 4 of the 18 seats on the board shall be assigned to the holders of preference shares in such a manner that for each 500,000,000 reichsmarks of shares issued, one representative of such shares shall be entitled to a seat on the board.

(3) formerly (4) No change.

(4) formerly (5) No change.

SECTION 12.—*Qualifications of the members of the board*

No change.

SECTION 13.—*Replacement of members of the board*

(1) As from December 31, 1930, six members of the board shall retire each year; subsequently each member shall remain in office for three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for reelection. The appointment of new members or reappointment of retiring members must take place before the beginning of the following financial year.

Transitional provision

The term of office of the present members of the board of management shall expire:

On December 31, 1930, in the case of members due in any event to retire on that date under the provisions hitherto in force.

On December 31, 1931, in the case of members due to retire on December 31, 1932, under the provisions hitherto in force.

On December 31, 1932, in the case of members due to retire on December 31, 1934, under the provisions hitherto in force.

Their successors will be appointed for three years.

In deviation from this provision, the four foreign members retire upon the coming into force of the present law. Their successors will be appointed at the same date by the Government of the Reich for the remainder only of the term of office of the foreign members,

which term of office in conformity with the above regulation ends on December 31 of the years 1930, 1931, or 1932.

(2) and (3) No change.

SECTION 14.—*President of the board of management*

(1) The board of management shall elect a president each year at the beginning of the financial year. He shall be eligible for reelection. The election requires confirmation by the president of the Reich. When the holders of preference shares of Group A are represented by three members on the board, the president shall be chosen from among their number.

(2) The board shall each year elect one or two vice presidents, who shall be eligible for reelection.

SECTION 15.—*Functions of the board of management*

(1) The board of management shall control the management of the company and shall decide on all questions of importance or of principle, or of general application, and more especially on such questions and matters as are set out below:

The appointment of the director general and of the superior officers on the recommendation of the director general;

The budget proposals;

The balance sheet and the profit and loss account;

The distribution of profits;

The application of the liquid resources of the company;

The authority to take up loans and credits at the charge of the company, and to give mortgage security for the same;

The approval of any expenditure on capital account beyond such limit as may be fixed by the board;

The approval of the general regulations governing the legal status and conditions of service and of pay of the employees, including the general regulation of salaries and wages.

(2) and (3). No change.

SECTION 16.—*Meetings of the board of management*

(1) The board shall hold ordinary meetings at least every two months. It shall hold an extraordinary meeting whenever at least six members, or the president, or the Government of the Reich, shall so require in writing.

(2) and (3). No change.

(4) Decisions shall be taken by a simple majority of members voting. The president shall have a casting vote.

(5) The Government of the Reich may appoint one permanent representative, who is entitled to take part without vote in the meetings of the board of management and of its committees. If he is prevented from attending, his permanent deputy may take part in the meetings. The representative of the Reich and his deputy shall be appointed at the beginning of each financial year.

SECTION 17.—*Permanent committee*

(1) The board of management may delegate its power, so far as it thinks fit, to a permanent committee consisting of six members. One of the members shall be chosen from the representatives of the preference shareholders of Group A, if they so require.

(2) and (3). No change.

SECTION 18.—*Remuneration of members of the board*

No change.

SECTION 19.—*Directorate (Vorstand) of the company*

(1) and (2). No change.

(3) The director general shall be appointed for a period of three years by the board of management, which shall first confer with the Government of the Reich; he shall be eligible for re-appointment. The directors shall be appointed by the board on the recommendation of the director general.

(4) No change.

(5) The board may at any time remove the director general. The removal of the director general shall not affect the rights to salary and allowances which he may possess under his contract of appointment.

(6) Where the Government of the Reich is of opinion that the director general has violated the company's statutes, it may require the board of management to take a decision on the discharge of the director general.

SECTION 20.—*Functions of the directorate*

No change.

SECTION 21.—*Railway commissioner*

Omitted.

SECTION 22.—*Functions of the commissioner*

Omitted.

SECTION 23.—*Staff and expenses of the commissioner's office*

Omitted.

SECTION 24.—*Exceptional powers of the commissioner*

Omitted.

SECTION 25.—*Financial management of the company*

(1) At the close of each financial year the company shall draw up a balance sheet and profit and loss account.

(2) The net operating income, after paying the reparation tax and covering the operating payments out of operating receipts in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the law, shall be applied as follows:

1. In the first place provision shall be made for the service of interest on the bonds and loans of the company and for the sums requiring to be written off.

2. As cover for any operating deficit of the company and as security for the prompt payment of the reparation tax and the prompt settlement of the interest and amortization payments on the bonds and loans of the company, a reserve (adjustments reserve) shall then be established. Two per cent of the gross receipts from the operation of the railways shall be paid into this reserve fund each year, until it amounts to the maximum total of 450,000,000 reichsmarks.

When the adjustments reserve has reached the before-mentioned maximum amount, a further reserve (dividend reserve) shall immediately be formed as security for the payment of the preference dividend on the preference shares. One per cent of the gross receipts from the operation of the railways shall be carried to this fund, until it amounts to the maximum total of 50,000,000 reichsmarks. Appropriations from the net operating income to the adjustments and dividend reserves may not, however, in any one financial year together exceed 2 per cent of the gross operation receipts. The provision of section 4, paragraph 2, sentence 1 of the law applies to the dividend reserve as well as to all other reserves.

If sums have to be withdrawn from the reserves after the maximum amounts have been reached, the annual appropriations for their replenishment shall immediately be resumed in conformity with the above provisions.

(3) The net profits remaining after the foregoing payments out of the operating income have been made shall be employed as in the following order:

1. Arrears of dividend on the preference shares of Group A, if any, shall first be paid in full. The current dividend on the said shares shall then be paid.

2. Arrears of dividend on the preference shares of Group B, if any, shall first be paid in full. The current dividend on the said shares shall then be paid.

3. Any sums which the Government of the Reich may have paid under section 4, paragraph 4, of the law with a view to guaranteeing the reparation tax shall be refunded to it.

4. The board, acting in agreement with the Government of the Reich, shall decide on the employment of the remainder of the net profits in accordance with the following principles:

In the first place at least 25 per cent of the remainder, not including the balance brought forward from the previous year, shall be carried to the dividend reserve up to an amount not exceeding 100,000,000 reichsmarks. If the sums have to be withdrawn from the dividend reserve after the maximum limit has been reached, appropriations for its replenishment shall be resumed in conformity with the above provisions.

Special reserves may also be established. A special preference share redemption reserve shall be established as from the year 1935 and may be established at an earlier date. No reserve shall be established for the redemption of the ordinary shares.

If the board decides to distribute any remaining profits, they shall be applied: As to one-third as a supplementary dividend for the preference shares of Group A, and as to two-thirds as a dividend on the ordinary shares.

Provided, however, That if preference shares of Group A are not outstanding to the full amount of 2,000,000,000 reichsmarks, such a portion of the remaining profits as would have belonged to those preference shares which are not outstanding shall belong to the ordinary shares.

(4) From the reserve constituted under section 25, paragraph 2, point 3, of the company's statutes appended to the railway law of August 30, 1924, 450,000,000 reichsmarks shall be carried to the adjustments reserve. Any balance then remaining shall be transferred to the dividend reserve.

SECTION 26.—*Special provisions for series I to V of preference shares, Group A*

For the preference shares of Group A, Series I to V, the following provisions apply:

1. The preference shares are expressed in gold marks. Preference and supplementary dividends, together with the redemption amount of the preference shares, are payable in gold marks or their equivalent in reichsmarks. One gold mark within the meaning of the present provision shall be equal in value to $\frac{1}{2790}$ kilogram of fine gold. This value shall be calculated on the price for gold in London officially notified on the third working day before the acceptance of the balance sheet by the board of management, and on the mean rate for telegraphic transfers on London officially quoted on that day on the Berlin Bourse. In cases where on the third working day before the acceptance of the balance sheet no official price for gold is published, the calculation shall be based on the last London price for gold officially notified before that day. If the price per kilogram of fine gold works out at not more than 2,820 and not less than 2,760 reichsmarks, 1 reichsmark in legal tender shall be paid for each gold mark owed.

In respect of the dividend on each preference share of Series IV and V of Group A, an installment in reichsmarks will be paid on January 2 of each year, in conformity with the terms of issue.

Upon the redemption of preference shares which have been called in, gold marks will be converted into reichsmarks in the manner provided for the dividend payments, the calculation being based on the quotations of the third working day before redemption.

2. The preference shares may not be redeemed in whole or in part until the commencement of the sixteenth year from the date of issue. Notwithstanding, if the liability of the company to pay the reparation tax lapses at an earlier date, the company shall be at liberty to redeem the preference shares from the date on which the said liability lapses.

3. The redemption rate of the preference shares, together with current dividends and dividend arrears, shall be determined as follows: Upon redemption before the expiration of the twenty-fifth year from the transfer of the concession to the company, the redemption rate shall be 20 per cent above par, upon redemption from the twenty-sixth to the thirty-fifth year,

inclusive, it shall be 10 per cent above par. After the thirty-fifth year redemption will take place at par.

4. The preference shares carry a claim to repayment of the capital by December 31, 1964, at the latest.

ANNEX II TO THE GERMAN RAILWAY LAW

(A) Under section 19, paragraph (3) of the law, the company may apply the working hours of officials to employees and workers in the following branches of the service:

I.—*Permanent way inspection service*

1. Gatekeepers (men and women).
2. Flagmen.
3. Other staff engaged in permanent way inspection.

II.—*Service of block signalmen on the open line*

III.—*Station service*

1. Administrative staff (including heads of departments).
2. Accountants and clerks.
3. Circulation of trains and inspection service within the meaning of section 9 of the *Fahrdienstvorschriften* (train service regulations).
4. Transmission of telegraph and telephone messages.
5. Points in signal cabins or operated by hand.
6. Shunting.
7. Ticket collectors (including officials supplying information to the public).
8. Watchmen and messengers.
9. Other station services, where the staff in question is partly employed in other branches indicated under A.

IV.—*Cash and dispatch service (unless otherwise provided under B, Section VI)*

1. Administrative staff (including heads of departments).
2. Accountants, clerks, and cashiers.
3. Ticket offices (including inquiry offices).
4. Dispatch of luggage and express goods.
5. Dispatch of goods by fast or slow train and of livestock.
6. Reception, delivery and loading of luggage and goods.
7. Railway cars service and service for the dispatch of trains.
8. Watchmen and messengers.
9. Other staff employed in the cash and dispatch service.

V.—*Staff accompanying passenger and goods trains*

VI.—*Traction service*

1. Inspection staff.
2. Accountants and clerks.
3. Staff of locomotives and self-propelling vehicles.

VII.—*Shipping in inland and coastal waters, not including chain tugs on the Main*

1. Deck staff.
2. Engine-room staff.
3. Dock staff.
4. Other staff.

VIII.—*Office staff of the central administration, the Reichsbahn directorates, and the inspection departments*

(B) The company is not authorized to apply the working hours of officials to employees and workers in the following branches:

I. Upkeep of permanent way and telegraph lines, storehouses for super-structure materials, station and other buildings, stone quarries, ballast works, gravel pits, timber impregnation works, horticulture, forestry, and agriculture.

II. Reichsbahn repair shops and exploitations run in connection therewith, such as power stations, gas works, and laboratories.

III. Telegraph workshops.

IV. Laundries.

V. Workshops of the railway depots.

VI. Staff employed exclusively as warehouse workers on warehouse platforms or in transhipping sheds where more than 25 of such workers are usually employed.

ANNEX VI_A

Procedure to be followed in the event of any subsequent modification of the railway law and regulations

For the duration of the concession of the company, the Reich may—in conformity with the procedure outlined hereafter—introduce into the railway law and regulations modifications which may appear justified by changed circumstances, or the real utility of which has been revealed by past experience, provided that such modifications respect the provisions relating to the reparation payments and the pledges provided therefor and the independent character of the company with its autonomous administration.

The proposed modifications to the law shall be discussed in a permanent committee of four members, which shall decide whether the said modifications conform to the provisions of paragraph 1 or not. When a decision of the committee (whether affirmative or negative) is taken unanimously such decision shall be final.

Should the committee not arrive at a unanimous decision, existing conditions will be maintained. The question may, however, be submitted for decision to the tribunal, for which provision is made in The Hague agreement of January, 1930, with Germany, at the request of any member of the committee.

The decision may also be intrusted to a single arbitrator, in the person of the chairman or one of the members of the Court of Interpretation and Arbitration, upon the unanimous desire of the committee.

The committee will take its decision within a period of two months from the date on which the four members of the committee are notified of the proposed modifications.

The members of the permanent committee must be experts, competent on the questions treated in the railway law. They are to be appointed for five years from the coming into force of the new railway law. Two members will be nominated by the Government of the Reich and two by the Governments of the other powers which issued the invitations to The Hague conference. Should a member of the committee be prevented from attending in any particular case, the Government of which he is a national will appoint a deputy for this particular case.

The Government of the Reich will notify the members of the committee of the proposed modifications. The German members are to come to an agreement with the other members as to the date and place of meeting of the committee. The expenses of the committee will be borne by the Government of the Reich.

In deviation from the preceding provisions, the Reich may modify independently, after hearing the board of management, articles 11, 20, 21, 25, 28, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 40 of the law, which deal with matters that are of minor importance from the point of view of the agreement. Such modifications, however, shall not entail fresh charges for the company; furthermore, they must respect the provisions concerning reparation payments and the pledges provided therefor and the independent character of the company with its autonomous administration.

ANNEX VII

Assignment by way of collateral guarantee of certain revenues of the Reich

1. The German Government assigns, subject to the charge in favor of the trustees for the German external loan, 1924, the proceeds of the customs, of the tobacco taxes, the beer tax, and the tax on spirits (administration of the monopoly) for the service of the certificate representing the annuities payable by Germany, including the service of any bonds which may be issued under the provisions of the new plan. To this end, the Reich, without prejudice to its general responsibility for the payment of the annuities and its entire discretion to effect these payments out of general revenues, will secure out of the receipts from the above revenues by way of collateral guarantee the sums necessary to cover the annuities as elsewhere determined. The assignment constitutes a negative pledge and is ruled by the following conditions:

2. The Reich will not create any charge on the assigned revenues for any other loan or credit without the consent of the Bank for International Settlements. If any such charge is created on the assigned revenues with the consent of the bank, the charge for the annuities payable by Germany will rank ahead of any such other charge.

3. If at any time the total yield of the assigned revenues should fall below 150 per cent of the highest budgetary contribution payable by Germany under the new plan, the bank may require that additional revenues sufficient to assure the immediate restoration of the yield to the above percentage be assigned and the German Government will forthwith comply with that requirement accordingly.

4. Should the German Government change the system of collecting any of the assigned revenues, then the receipts secured to the Reich by the new system will be assigned in substitution for the original tax.

5. The provisions of this annex shall take effect in substitution for the provisions of the protocol concerning the contributions to be made by the German Government and the institution of control over the revenues from the customs and from the taxes on spirits, beer, tobacco, and sugar, which is Annex I to the agreement between the Reparation Commission and the German Government for the carrying out of the report of the first committee of

experts, London, August 9, 1924, and that protocol shall cease to have effect accordingly.

ANNEX VIII

Form of trust agreement

Entered into this ——— day of ——— 1930, between the Governments of ——— et cetera (hereinafter called the creditor Governments), of the one part, and the Bank for International Settlements (hereinafter called trustee), of the second part,

Witnesseth:

Whereas the creditor Governments in connection with the carrying out of the new plan as defined in The Hague agreement of January, 1930 (hereinafter called the plan) desire jointly to appoint the Bank for International Settlements their joint and sole trustee to receive, manage, and distribute the annuities payable by Germany, and to perform other functions with respect thereto, all as provided by the plan; and, within the limits of the statutes of the bank.

Whereas the Bank for International Settlements has taken note of the provisions of the plan and is prepared to accept the appointment as such trustee;

Therefore, it is agreed between the parties hereto that the description, the conditions and the limitations of the functions of the trustee with respect thereto and of the relations, obligations, and rights of the parties are those set forth as follows:

ARTICLE I

The creditor Governments jointly appoint the Bank for International Settlements their joint and sole trustees for the purposes herein defined. The bank accepts the appointment and agrees to carry out the trust on the conditions herein stated.

ARTICLE II

The trustee is empowered and agrees—

(a) To receive any balances transferred by the agent general for reparation payments on the winding up of his accounts, subject to the rights of the different creditor Governments in the distribution of such balances and to any claims and commitments thereon which may be outstanding at the time of transfer, all of which, as shown by the records of the agent general for reparation payments, will be reported to the trustee when the transfer is made;

(b) To hold in safe-keeping, as trustee, until the same shall be duly discharged, the certificate

of debt, with coupons attached, issued and delivered by the German Government pursuant to the terms of the plan, the receipt of which the trustee acknowledges and a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

(c) To hold in safe-keeping as trustee, until the same shall be duly discharged, the certificate issued and delivered by the German Railway Company in acknowledgment of its liability, pursuant to the terms of the plan, the receipt of which the trustee acknowledges and a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit B;

(d) Commencing ———, 1930, to receive in trust each month from the German Reich for the account of the creditor Governments signatory hereto and for the account of the trustees of the German external loan, 1924, all payments thereafter to be made by Germany under the plan and the above-mentioned certificate of debt representing the service of the said loan or the payment of the sums attributable to the said creditor Governments on account of the nonpostponable annuities and the postponable annuities as defined and specified in the plan.

A certified schedule stating the monthly and annual share during the whole period of the annuities of each creditor Government signatory hereto in the nonpostponable and postponable portions and in the total of the German annuity is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

ARTICLE III

Except during a period when the transfer of the postponable annuity is suspended, as provided for in Article XI below, the trustee will accept only currencies other than reichsmarks in payment of the monthly installments of the annuities payable by Germany, subject always to the proviso that the trustee may accept reichsmarks, in each month of a given annuity year, for an amount equal to one-twelfth of the total of any current annual program for payments under delivery in kind and reparation recovery act procedures for the year in question.

In arranging for the receipt of currencies other than reichsmarks the trustee, after having been notified of the requirements of the creditor Governments, will inform the German Government and, at the same time, the Reichsbank, at least one month in advance of the due dates for payment, of its preferences relative to the currencies which it desires to have paid into its account. If these preferences are not complied with, the trustee is authorized to accept payment from Germany entirely in the currencies of the creditor countries whose nationals were members of the committee of ex-

perts and as nearly as may be in proportion to the respective shares of these countries, it being understood that payments in currencies other than reichsmarks which are not based upon the gold or gold exchange standard will only be made with the consent of the trustee.

The trustee will give receipts to the German Government for all sums which it pays or causes to be paid both on account of the postponable and on account of the nonpostponable annuity. These receipts will show the currencies received as well as the equivalent value in reichsmarks, with which the German Government will be credited.

At the end of each annuity year, when the trustee has received from the German Government the sums due for that year, in accordance with the plan, the trustee shall surrender to the German Government the coupon of the certificate of the German Government which corresponds to the payments of the year in question.

The trustee takes note of the undertaking given by the German Government that the reichsmark shall have and shall retain its convertibility in gold or foreign exchange as provided in section 31 of the law of August 30, 1924, and that, in all circumstances, for the general purposes of the plan, the reichsmark shall have and shall retain a mint parity of $\frac{1}{2790}$ kilogram of fine gold, as defined in the German coinage law of August 30, 1924.

The sums paid in currencies other than reichsmarks into the annuity trust account shall be calculated in reichsmarks, subject to the provisions of the above undertaking, at the average of the mean rates (Mittelkurs) prevailing on the Berlin Bourse during the period of 15 days preceding the date of payment.

The sums in reichsmarks paid by the German Railway Company to the account of the trustee at the Reichsbank under the terms of the above-mentioned certificate of liability delivered by that company, for an amount of 55,000,000 reichsmarks on the first day of each month in respect of the previous month, shall, until the due discharge of the certificate be placed each month at the disposal of the German Government by the trustee as soon as they have been received, provided that the installment of the annuity payable by the German Government on the 15th day of the preceding month has been duly received.

ARTICLE IV

All the sums transferred from the account of the agent general for reparations or paid on account of the German annuities shall be

received into an annuity trust account. All the sums paid by Germany on account of the annuities shall be managed by the trustee and shall be employed and distributed each month upon receipt as follows, on the understanding that the obligations of the trustee in regard to the said sums shall be only those normally incumbent upon a banker for the execution of a trust agreement, and in no case shall the trustee permit the accounts or credits of any creditor Government to be overdrawn.

(a) In the first place, the sums required monthly for the service of the German external loan, 1924, shall be transferred to the account or order of the trustees of the said loan, in conformity with the terms of the general bond securing it, on the understanding that this appropriation shall have priority over all others. This service constitutes a first charge, expressly provided for as such, on the German annuities, whether nonpostponable or postponable.

(b) One-twelfth of the share of each creditor Government in the nonpostponable annuity shall be forthwith allocated in the books of the trustee to that Government within the annuity trust account in currencies other than reichsmarks. If one of the Governments has mobilized a part of the nonpostponable annuity allotted to it, there shall be retained every month, out of the share due to that Government in virtue of the present paragraph, the sums required for the service of the obligations issued and outstanding, in conformity with the conditions of the contracts made on the occasion of such issues; these sums, deducted from the share of each of the Governments concerned in the issues, shall be transferred each month to a trustee account relating to the loan thus issued and shall remain there until the moment when payments have to be made for the interest service and amortization of the obligations, in accordance with the terms of the respective loan agreements.

(c) One-twelfth of the share due to each Government for settling the quota of deliveries in kind allotted to it in a given year shall be forthwith allocated in the books of the trustee to that Government within the annuity trust account in reichsmarks, if no other provision has been made by the Governments concerned, including Germany, for the settlement of this quota.

(d) One-twelfth of the sum due to each Government in each annuity, after the allocations provided in paragraphs (b) and (c), shall be forthwith allocated in the books of the trustee to that Government within the annuity

trust account in currencies other than reichsmarks.

(e) In application of article 88 of the annexes to the experts' report of June 7, 1929 (hereinafter called the "experts' report"), the sums allocated as provided in the preceding paragraphs will remain without interest in the national subdivisions of the annuity trust account up to the equivalent of the following minimum amounts:

	Reichsmarks
France.....	68, 037, 500
Great Britain.....	26, 587, 500
Italy.....	13, 887, 500
Belgium.....	7, 512, 500
Rumania.....	1, 312, 500
Yugoslavia.....	5, 462, 500
Greece.....	450, 000
Portugal.....	862, 500
Japan.....	862, 500
Poland.....	25, 000
	125, 000, 000

All sums standing in the national subdivisions of the annuity trust account in excess of the above minimum noninterest-bearing deposits, may be freely withdrawn from the said account by the creditor Governments, in accordance with the following paragraph:

(f) Subject to the foregoing and in accordance with the provisions of the plan, the trustee is authorized and agrees to transfer at such dates as may be indicated any sum allocated to any Government within the annuity trust account to any interest-bearing account in the Bank for International Settlements or to any other bank or banker, or otherwise to dispose of it as the interested creditor Government may direct; but in no case will the trustee permit the accounts or credits of any creditor Government to be overdrawn.

ARTICLE V

The trustee shall not be bound to pay any interest on balances in the annuity trust account.

ARTICLE VI

Any exchange profit or loss arising from transactions carried out by the trustee for account of creditor Governments in connection with the management of the German annuities shall, unless otherwise settled, be credited or charged quarterly by the trustee to the accounts of the Governments concerned, in proportion to their respective shares in the principal moneys involved, subject to the provisions of Article IV.

ARTICLE VII

The trustee is authorized and agrees in connection with delivery in kind, reparation recovery act, and other similar systems to pay in reichsmarks up to the amount of the monthly reichsmark balances available to the respective creditor Governments on cheques, drafts, or orders duly executed by the authorized representative of any such creditor Government. The creditor Governments respectively agree to keep the trustee advised of the identity and authority of such representatives and to supply it with their specimen signatures.

ARTICLE VIII

Payment by the trustee in compliance with the documents referred to in the preceding article shall constitute full discharge to the trustee for the reichsmark payments made. Payments in currencies other than reichsmarks made or transferred out of the annuity trust account upon the order of a creditor Government or effected under the authorizations contained in Article IV above, shall constitute a full discharge to the trustee for the payments made. In addition, as soon as possible after the close of each annuity year when the respective creditor Governments shall have received the annual account and auditor's report referred to in Article XVII hereof, the competent authority of each creditor Government shall give the trustee a final global quittance and release for the actual payments made, during the annuity year in question, to or upon the order of the creditor Government concerned, as disclosed by the said accounts.

ARTICLE IX

The trustee declares that it has taken note that the German Government undertakes during the period up to March 31, 1966, to maintain at the bank a noninterest-bearing deposit equivalent to 50 per cent of the average deposit remaining in the annuity trust account, but not exceeding 100,000,000 reichsmarks.

The bank shall to this end certify to the German Government and to the creditor Governments every month the average of the balances at the close of each working day left by the creditor Governments on deposit without interest during that month, in respect of the sums arising from the German payments under the Dawes plan or under the present plan up to the time when they are drawn out by the creditor Governments.

The first deposit will be paid by the German Government to the bank 15 days after the coming into force of the new plan, the amount of the deposit being calculated on the average of the daily balances above mentioned left with the agent general or the bank during the month ending two working days prior to the date of deposit, excluding sums returnable to the German Government under Annex III of The Hague protocol of August 31, 1929, or any supplementary arrangement. The deposit shall be maintained at the amount so calculated during one month. At the end of this period the deposit will be adjusted by a further deposit or by the withdrawal of part of the existing deposit on the basis of the average of the daily balances referred to above during the month ending two working days before the date of the adjustment. A similar adjustment will take place at the end of the second month from the date of the first deposit. At the end of the third month, and thereafter at intervals of three months, the deposit shall be adjusted on the basis of the average of the daily balances referred to above during the three months ending two working days before the date of each such adjustment. The intervals referred to in this paragraph may be changed by agreement between the Governments concerned with the concurrence of the trustee.

The trustee will accept this deposit under the conditions set out in this article.

ARTICLE X

The trustee declares that it has taken note of the provisions of the plan with respect to the functions assigned to the Bank for International Settlements in connection with any declaration of the German Government requiring the convening of the special advisory committee, and the trustee agrees and the creditor Governments confirm that the trustee shall carry out the functions assigned to it in that respect and in the manner described in the plan.

The trustee takes note that, in application of article 124 of the experts' report, any recommendation of the advisory committee affecting the rights of the creditor Governments shall not bind those Governments unless it is accepted and confirmed by the creditor Governments which participated in the decision of September 16, 1928, to set up the committee of experts; and that similarly any recommendation affecting the rights of the German Government shall not bind that Government unless it is accepted and confirmed by that Government.

ARTICLE XI

Immediately on receiving from the German Government in conformity with the plan notification of suspension of transfer of the whole or part of the postponable annuity the trustee shall inform the creditor Governments accordingly.

(a) As soon as this suspension becomes effective:

(1) The trustee shall continue to transfer each month the sums necessary for assuring the service of the external loan of 1924 in accordance with paragraph (a) of Article IV of this contract;

(2) The trustee shall continue to credit or transfer each month in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of Article IV of this contract the sums paid by the German Government in respect of the nonpostponable annuity;

(3) In the event of a partial postponement, in any year, of transfer or of payment of the postponable annuities, the trustee shall distribute the part of the postponable annuities actually paid and transferred in that year in such a manner as to insure, so far as may be possible, that the receipts of the several creditor Governments out of the aggregate payments actually transferred by Germany (whether on account of the unconditional or of the postponable annuities) shall be proportionate to their respective shares in the total annuities due by Germany under the plan in respect of that year, provided always that the creditor Governments entitled to an allocation out of the unconditional annuities shall in no case receive less than the allocations due to them, respectively, out of those annuities;

(4) Should the amount of the postponable annuities paid and transferred by Germany be insufficient to provide in full to each of the creditor Governments its due share of the total German payments transferred, having regard to the allocations out of the unconditional annuity referred to in the previous paragraph, the trustee shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 202 of the annexes to the experts' report withdraw from the guarantee fund, to be constituted by the French Government, the sums necessary to make up the deficiency to each of the creditor Governments concerned. The sums so withdrawn from the guarantee fund shall be repaid to that fund in accordance with the plan at the end of the period of postponement.

(b) During the course of a partial or total postponement of transfer the trustee may

accept from Germany payments in reichsmarks in respect of the amounts of which transfer has been postponed and of which payment has not been postponed under the plan. The trustee is authorized to give to the German Government receipts for such payments which will be in the nature of temporary acknowledgments. These acknowledgments will be converted into final receipts pro tanto on the transfer of the amounts postponed, or on the utilization of the reichsmarks accepted by the trustee under this paragraph for payments in respect of deliveries in kind or in respect of reparation recovery acts and similar procedures under the special programs referred to in Annex IV of the experts' report.

(c) Any sums accepted in reichsmarks by the trustee under paragraph (b) above will be distributed in the form of credits in the trustee's books in such a way as to complete the credits due to each creditor Government for the year in question under the plan, and the guarantee fund in so far as it has been drawn upon. These reichsmarks will be administered by the trustee in the manner provided in the plan.

(d) The parties to this contract agree that all investments of such reichsmark funds effected by the trustee shall be made for the individual account of the creditor Governments, as their interests require, for their advantage and at their risk. In particular the proceeds of investment of reichsmarks credited to the guarantee fund will be assigned to the French Government.

ARTICLE XII

The creditor Governments and the trustee agree that the trustee shall have exclusive authority to act as agent of the creditor Governments, or any one of them, so far as concerns the operations relating to the mobilization of the German annuities, and that in the discharge of the functions and in the use of the authority intrusted to it as agent in this matter, the trustee will be guided by the provisions of the plan which govern mobilization. In particular the trustee will abide by the following provisions:

(a) When it appears to the trustee practically possible to proceed with an issue of bonds representing the capitalization of a part of the annuity, the trustee will inform the creditor Governments. The possibility of proceeding with such an operation shall also be considered by the trustee whenever so required by one or more of the creditor Governments.

If, after examination, and in cases other than that dealt with in the second part of paragraph (b) below, the trustee considers such an operation inopportune, it shall indicate to the Governments concerned the reasons for this opinion.

(b) If one or more of the Governments concerned intend themselves to proceed in their own markets with an issue, the trustee shall fix the minimum conditions of issue at the time of the operation.

If, however, such an operation is intended in connection with internal conversion operations, the Government concerned will be free to offer the bonds on its own market on whatever conditions it may be able to obtain, without its being necessary for the trustee to consider whether the creation of the bonds is opportune, and on the understanding that the bonds will only be quoted on the market of issue.

(c) If one or more of the Governments concerned propose an international issue on other markets than their own respective markets, the trustee shall at their request, if it considers on examination that conditions on these markets permit such an operation, take steps to proceed with this issue, and determine, after making sure that the central banks concerned have no objection, the markets on which such offers may be made.

In the case of such issues, the various Governments having a share not yet mobilized in the nonpostponable portion of the annuity shall be given the right to participate in proportion to the following figures: France 500, Great Britain 84, Italy 42, Japan 6.6, Yugoslavia 6, Portugal 2.4.

No issue of an international character may, however, be made in the market of any of the countries the Government of which has signed this trust agreement, without the approval of that Government both as regards the amount of the issue and as regards the conditions on which it shall be authorized.

(d) If it is decided to proceed with an issue and if one or more of the creditor Governments so request, the trustee shall arrange, in agreement with those Governments and with the issuing bankers, the detailed conditions on which the bonds shall be issued.

(e) The trustee shall apply to the German Government, as provided in the plan, for the creation of issuable bonds.

(f) The trustee declares its willingness to act as trustee or representative of the bondholders, or as agent for all issues of bonds made in pursuance of the provisions of the plan relative to mobilization, to the extent provided in the

loan contract to be concluded between the trustee and the Governments concerned on the occasion of an issue of such obligations.

(g) The expenses and commissions to be received by the trustee both for the creation of bonds and for their issue shall be determined between the trustee and the Governments concerned with regard to the importance of the functions which may be attributed to it on the occasion of each operation.

ARTICLE XIII

The trustee will credit to a special trust account the deposits which the French Government has undertaken to make, in the circumstances contemplated in the plan, up to an amount of 500,000,000 reichsmarks, in currencies other than reichsmarks based upon the gold or gold exchange standard.

The trustee undertakes to administer these funds in such a way that the sums deposited shall be available in currencies other than reichsmarks, based upon the gold or gold exchange standard, in order to equalize the short payments to the other creditors during a period of transfer postponement.

Subject to the provisions of Article XI (c) and (d), the trustee will pay interest to the French Government, at the maximum current rate paid for long-term deposits, on the amount standing in this account in currencies other than reichsmarks.

If it is agreed that this deposit shall remain for more than five years, the French Government shall be entitled to participate in the profits of the bank in respect of this deposit on the terms laid down in article 53 (e) (1) of its statutes. It shall be restored to the French Government in the circumstances contemplated in the plan.

ARTICLE XIV

If the German Government elects to make the long-term deposit, up to 400,000,000 reichsmarks, provided for in the plan, the trustee agrees to receive and administer this deposit and to take the consequent measures for allocation and utilization of its profits according to the provision of article 53 (e) of the statutes of the bank.

ARTICLE XV

In addition to making disbursements and keeping accounts in connection with deliveries in kind, reparation recovery acts, and other similar systems as above provided, the trustee

declares that it takes note of the arrangements regarding deliveries in kind and reparation recovery acts contained in the relevant annexes to The Hague agreement of January, 1930, and agrees to observe the same as far as lies within its province and powers as a bank as set forth in the statutes.

ARTICLE XVI

The trustee is authorized and agrees with respect to the assigned revenues of the Reich to exercise the discretions referred to in section 3 of Annex III of the experts' report.

ARTICLE XVII

The trustee shall furnish to each creditor Government at the close of each month an account showing all the receipts and payments of the trustee during that period in respect of the annuity received from Germany. The trustee shall also furnish to each creditor Government as soon as may be after March 31, in the year 1931, and every succeeding year, a copy of the account as approved by the auditors of the Bank for International Settlements of all its operations in respect of the whole of the German annuities, including the service of the German external loan, 1924, since the close of the last preceding yearly account or, in the case of the first account, since the commencement of the operations of the bank, and of any report that may be made by the auditors on such accounts. The bank shall also furnish to each creditor Government a copy of its annual general report as soon as published.

ARTICLE XVIII

From the date of coming into force of the present contract until its completion, the creditor Governments, in addition to maintaining the deposits referred to in Article IV (e), agree to pay to the trustee a commission of 1 per mille on the actual payments received from the German Government on their behalf, in respect of the remuneration provided in article 84 of the annexes to the experts' report.

This payment will form a prior charge in favor of the trustee in accordance with the plan, on the sums received by it on behalf of the creditor Governments within the annuity trust account.

The provisions of this article will remain in force failing any new arrangement; such new arrangement may be made at the end of the first or of any one of the first five financial

years, at the request of one of the signatory powers or of the trustee.

ARTICLE XIX

The trustee is authorized and agrees to notify forthwith to the creditor Government any difficulty which may arise between it and the German Government relative to the interpretation or the application of the plan.

ARTICLE XX

The creditor Governments and the trustee agree that, if any dispute shall arise between them or any of them with regard to the meaning or application of the provisions of this trust agreement, the dispute shall be referred for final decision to the tribunal provided for by The Hague agreement of January, 1930, unless the parties to the dispute shall elect to refer the same to the president of the tribunal or a member thereof selected as sole arbitrator.

ARTICLE XXI

The present contract shall come into force between the trustee and the creditor Governments whose representatives have signed it as soon as the plan has been put into application and this contract has been signed on behalf of the trustee and of four of the following powers: Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan.

The French text is alone authentic.

ANNEX IX

Regulations for deliveries in kind

SUMMARY

Text of the regulations for deliveries in kind

- ARTICLE I.—Definition of the commodities and services which may be supplied as deliveries in kind.
- ARTICLE II.—Utilization of the quota allotted to each of the creditor powers for deliveries in kind.
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- ARTICLE IV.—Organization.
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- ARTICLE VI.—Direct payments.
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ANNEXES TO THE REGULATIONS

- ANNEX I.—Table showing the distribution of deliveries in kind among the creditor powers.
- ANNEX II.—List of excluded commodities (list A).
- ANNEX III.—List of rationed commodities (list B) (to be drawn up at a later date if necessary.)
- ANNEX IV.—List of commodities which can only be partially paid for out of the funds for deliveries in kind (list C).

ARTICLE I.—*Definition of the commodities and services which may be supplied as deliveries in kind*

1. Deliveries in kind within the meaning of the present regulations are commodities and services produced by the German economic system and supplied to a power which is a creditor of Germany, the payment in respect of such commodities and services being effected wholly or in part by means of funds reserved for this purpose in execution of the experts' plan of June 7, 1929, according to the distribution of these funds as shown in the appended table. (Annex I.)

2. The commodities and services which may form the subject matter of a contract for deliveries in kind are, subject to the provisions of the present regulations, all commodities which are of German origin or manufactured in Germany and all services of a commercial nature performed by the German economic system, such as transport by land in Germany; transport by river, sea, or air under the German flag; plans for public works and preparation of schemes for works to be executed outside Germany; sales of German licenses or patents to be utilized outside Germany; insurance contracts underwritten by German companies.

3. The commodities shown on list A (Annex II) are described as "excluded" commodities and can only be paid for as a delivery in kind in the case mentioned in paragraph 45 hereafter.

4. The commodities which may be eventually included in list B (Annex III) are described as "rationed" commodities and can only be supplied as a delivery in kind within the limit of the ration existing at the time when the contract for such commodities is made and subject to the provisions of paragraphs 69 and 70 hereafter.

5. The commodities shown in list C (Annex IV) can only be supplied as deliveries in kind on condition that the buyer pays a part of their value direct to the seller according to the conditions laid down in Article VI of the present regulations and subject to the provisions of paragraphs 69 and 70 hereafter.

6. No contract the value of which is less than 3,000 reichsmarks can be approved as a contract for deliveries in kind unless it is a rider to a contract previously approved.

ARTICLE II.—*Utilization of the quota allotted to each of the creditor powers for deliveries in kind*

7. Each creditor power is responsible for the utilization of its quota for deliveries in kind.

In principle and subject to the provisions of paragraphs 8 and 14 hereafter, each power is required to obtain approval for contracts providing for payments of which the total is sufficient in any given year to absorb the quota of that power for deliveries in kind.

8. Each power may carry forward a part, not exceeding 40 per cent, of its quota for a given year, to the following year. The part thus carried forward will not be counted as part of the credit for the following year for purposes of calculating the part of the quota for that year which may be carried forward.

9. Contracts covering the total credits provided for deliveries in kind shall be passed before August 31, 1939, but these contracts shall not provide for any payment to be effected after that date.

Any credits which may be available at that date as a result of a cancellation of contracts shall be utilized subject to agreement between the creditor Government concerned and the German Government for new contracts for deliveries in kind.

No delivery shall be made and no payment effected in respect of deliveries in kind after March 31, 1940.

10. In view of the delays which normally occur in the execution of certain contracts, each creditor power may, upon its own responsibility, and on the understanding that payments for which provision has already been made shall not be thereby delayed, submit contracts for approval which involve payments in excess of the credits allotted to that power for deliveries in kind within a given month.

The authorized amount of such excess shall be calculated as follows:

Of the credits which are blocked in the accounts of a power as a result of delay in the execution of contracts approved for that power, an amount not exceeding 30 per cent may, if the power so requests, be added to the credits available to it for deliveries in kind during the following three months. The amount of these additional credits may never exceed that of the credits still remaining available to the

power in question for deliveries in kind during the three months following the period of three months in which the sums available have been so increased.

At the end of each month the position shall be adjusted on the basis of the amount of credits blocked at that time.

11. If, owing to the adoption of the foregoing procedure, the payments to be made to suppliers of deliveries in kind for the account of a creditor power exceed the sums available to that power for this purpose, the necessary amounts shall be advanced by the power in question. These advances may be drawn from any funds belonging to the power which the latter may select. The sums in question will be refunded to the power during the three months following the period of three months in which the advances were made. The refund will be effected out of the credits available for deliveries in kind, so that the total amount of such credits allotted to the power in the attached table (Annex I) shall not be increased.

ARTICLE III.—*General provisions concerning the execution of contracts for deliveries in kind*

12. The German Government undertakes to facilitate as far as possible the conclusion, within the scope of the present regulations, of commercial contracts under ordinary commercial conditions by not taking or permitting to be taken any measure which would result in deliveries being unobtainable under ordinary commercial conditions.

13. If a creditor Government considers that the German Government has not fulfilled this undertaking, and that owing to this fact it has been unable to absorb in accordance with the present regulations its quota of the credits set aside for deliveries in kind as defined in the appended table (Annex I) it may submit the question to the arbitral tribunal for which provision is made in article 15 of The Hague Agreement of January, 1930.

14. If the tribunal considers the complaint to be wholly or partially founded it will fix the sum which the Government making the complaint has been unable for this reason to utilize for deliveries in kind, and will cause such sum to be placed at the free disposal of the said Government. The obligation of the Government to utilize a part of its credit for deliveries in kind shall thereby be reduced by an equivalent amount.

15. If on its own responsibility the Government making the complaint so requests, the tribunal may, in accordance with paragraph 4

of article 15 of The Hague Agreement of January, 1930, by an interlocutory order cause a part or the whole of the sum which the Government has stated that it has been unable to utilize for deliveries in kind, to be placed at the disposal of the said Government.

16. In such a case the tribunal shall, when delivering its award, fix the conditions under which the payment is to be reckoned against the sums to be paid under the award, or the conditions under which deliveries in kind shall be taken to make good the sum paid.

ARTICLE IV.—*Organization*

17. The management of deliveries in kind includes two separate parts, namely, the approval of contracts and the handling of the funds reserved for deliveries in kind. The creditor Governments concerned and the German Government remain responsible for the approval of contracts and entrust the management of the funds reserved for deliveries in kind to the Bank for International Settlements.

18. A contract is approved if there is agreement with regard to it between the creditor Government concerned and the German Government.

19. Each creditor Government concerned in deliveries in kind and the German Government shall appoint an agent, whose duty it shall be to deal with all matters concerning deliveries in kind and to fulfill all functions devolving upon him under the present regulations.

Each agent shall remain responsible to his Government for the strict application of the provisions of these regulations.

The agents of the German, Belgian, British, French, Italian, Japanese, and Yugoslav Governments shall assemble whenever a Government concerned in deliveries in kind considers a meeting to be necessary. The meeting shall be called by the agent of the Government which proposes it.

The same agents shall meet every year, in principle during the second fortnight in May, in order to review the general situation as shown by the statistical documents supplied by the Bank for International Settlements.

20. The agent of the German Government will be in permanent residence at Paris, where the agents will meet in all the cases for which provision is made in the present regulations. The agents of the creditor powers are under no obligation to have a fixed place of residence.

21. The Bank for International Settlements can incur no responsibility except with regard

to the duties arising from the mandate with which it is entrusted.

22. The Bank for International Settlements will effect the payments to be made in virtue of duly approved contracts which are transmitted to it by the agent of the German Government or are sent by the agent of the creditor power concerned in execution of a decision of the arbitrator in virtue of Article VII hereafter.

23. The bank will keep all accounts and statistics, and will exercise all supervision in respect of these payments.

24. The bank is also at liberty, in accordance with paragraph 28 of Annex I to the experts' plan of June 7, 1929, to appoint an advisory committee, the object of which would be to inform generally the bank of the progress of deliveries in kind.

This committee may, if it thinks fit, convoke those agents of the Governments who do not form part of the committee.

ARTICLE V.—*Preparation and revision of lists*

25. The coefficients of list C represent the proportion in terms of value which the raw materials of foreign origin included in a commodity bear to the sale price of the commodity, delivery taken at the factory or warehouse of the seller.

The coefficients are based on a detailed costing of the sale price of the article.

26. The same methods of determining the coefficients shall be applied whenever list C is revised.

List C shall include after each revision commodities the coefficient of which determined as described above is equal to or more than 25 per cent.

27. Exceptions, however, which are admitted regularly in accordance with Article VII hereafter, may be taken into consideration when the list is drawn up.

28. Lists A and C (Annexes II and IV) may be revised every two years, the first revision taking effect as from April 1, 1932.

29. If one of the Governments concerned wishes that such revision should be made, its agent shall inform the agents of the other Governments to this effect before February 1 of the year fixed for revision, and shall suggest a date for the consideration of its request. He will inform them of the modifications which he proposes to make.

30. Upon receipt of this request each agent shall announce whether he intends to propose other modifications.

The revision committee, consisting of the German, Belgian, British, French, Italian, Japanese, and Yugoslav agents, will meet in Paris.

31. If the agents present at the meeting agree, they shall fix the lists for the period of two years from April 1, next following.

32. In case of disagreement the question shall be submitted to the arbitrator whose functions are defined in paragraph 108 hereafter.

After hearing the parties concerned the arbitrator shall draw up the lists for the period of two years as from April 1 next following.

33. The same procedure shall apply, if necessary, to the fixing of the rations of list B. (Annex III.) If the German Government desires that such rations shall be fixed, its agent shall submit a request to this effect to the agents of the creditor Powers at least two months before the date on which these programs come into force.

ARTICLE VI.—*Direct payments*

34. The payments to be made by the purchaser direct to the seller without any entry being made to an account for deliveries in kind are governed by the rules set forth hereafter.

35. In respect of any commodity delivered which appears in list C, the purchaser shall pay direct to the seller that part of the price which corresponds to the coefficient fixed for this commodity in accordance with paragraph 25 of the present regulations and subject to the provisions of Article VII.

36. If a contract makes the seller responsible for the transport of the commodity, and if the transport is not carried out entirely by German means a direct payment shall be due whenever the cost of the transport exceeds 400 reichsmarks.

37. If the cost of transport carried out by non-German means exceeds 400 reichsmarks, the purchaser shall pay the entire cost direct to the seller, unless there is a special agreement between the agent of the creditor Government concerned and the agent of the German Government.

38. Transport by German means in or outside Germany of commodities ordered as a delivery in kind shall not give rise to any direct payment.

39. Transport under German flag by river, sea, or air may of itself form the subject matter of a contract for deliveries in kind whenever it is effected between a German port and a port situated in the territory of a creditor power or

in one of its colonies, dependencies, or mandated territories, or vice versa.

40. If a contract stipulates that the seller shall be responsible for erection outside Germany, such erection, whether carried out partly or wholly by means of German resources, shall not give rise to a direct payment unless its value exceeds 1,000 reichsmarks.

41. Erection within the meaning of the present regulations does not comprise foundations and masonry, but covers the installation and assembling of machines and plant the parts of which have been finished wholly or mainly at the factory.

42. If the cost of erection carried out outside Germany, either wholly or partly by means of German resources, exceeds 1,000 reichsmarks, it shall be subject to a direct payment of 50 per cent of such cost, subject to the following limitations:

(a) Ten per cent of the value of the order for contracts of an amount less than 200,000 reichsmarks.

(b) Ten per cent of the first installment of 200,000 reichsmarks and 5 per cent of the balance for contracts exceeding 200,000 reichsmarks.

43. If the total value of erection outside Germany exceeds these limits, the entire amount of the excess shall be added to the direct payment to be made by the purchaser to the seller.

44. The foregoing provisions do not apply to the employment of German personnel outside Germany, which is governed by the provisions of paragraphs 47 and 48 hereafter.

45. If a contract for the supply of a composite object provides for the delivery as part of such object of (a) commodities contained in list C, (b) equipment of a specialized type not currently manufactured in Germany, (c) commodities mentioned in footnote 3 of list A, provided that they are finished products, the delivery of these commodities shall not give rise to a direct payment unless their total value, delivered either by or to the seller at his factory or warehouse, exceeds 10 per cent of the total value of the contract.

A composite object within the meaning of the present regulations is one for which the order is placed with a single supplier, is executed by him acting alone or with the assistance of subcontractors, and makes him responsible for the working or output of the object supplied (machinery, factory plant, ship, etc.).

46. If the value defined in the preceding paragraph exceeds 10 per cent of the total price of the contract, payment shall be made by the

purchaser direct to the seller in respect of the commodities contained in list C, according to the rules applicable to such commodities under paragraph 35 of the present regulations, and for the entire value of the commodities mentioned under headings (b) and (c) of the preceding paragraph.

47. If a contract provides for the employment of German personnel outside Germany, 40 per cent of the total wages and salaries of such personnel shall be paid by the purchaser direct to the seller.

48. If, however, the food of the personnel thus employed comes from Germany, or if the personnel is provided with living accommodation in Germany while the work is being carried out, or if special arrangements for housing and feeding are made locally by the purchaser and the seller, the percentage shall be reduced by agreement between the agent of the creditor power concerned and the German agent. Failing such agreement, the arbitrator for whom provision is made in paragraph 108 hereafter shall decide.

49. If the commodity ordered under a contract is the subject of a mortgage, a lien or any other charge in favor of a non-German creditor, and if it is to be delivered free of any such charge the payments required to pay off any such charge shall be made by the purchaser direct to the seller.

50. No direct payment shall be made if the contract makes the seller responsible for—

(a) The customary inspection and supervision of commodities or of the manufacture of commodities in Germany by persons employed by the buyer or by inspectors belonging to recognized inspection agencies, provided that these agencies, which need not necessarily be German, are established in Germany.

(b) The transshipment or handling of commodities by non-German means or labor.

(c) The sums required to cover temporary advances for customs dues or similar non-German charges.

(d) The costs of guaranty deposits in non-German currency.

51. A direct payment shall be made in respect of any contract for insurance which is not accessory to a delivery or to work to be executed as a delivery in kind, but which forms of itself a contract for such delivery. The amount of this payment will be fixed for each individual case by direct agreement between the agent of the creditor power concerned and the German agent.

ARTICLE VII.—*Approval of contracts*

52. No payment shall be made by means of the funds reserved for deliveries in kind, unless in execution of a commercial contract previously approved by agreement between the creditor Government concerned and the German Government.

53. Every contract shall contain a clause indicating that it is to be paid for out of the funds reserved for deliveries in kind.

54. By a contract within the meaning of the present regulations is understood—

(a) A document signed by the seller and the buyer.

(b) A firm offer, with or without specification, accepted without reserve by the buyer by letter or by telegram.

(c) A firm order accepted without reserve by the seller by letter or by telegram.

55. In the first place the contracts must be accepted by the creditor power concerned, which shall ascertain at the outset that they are in conformity with the regulations and that sufficient funds stand to its credit to meet the payments for which the contract provides when they fall due.

56. Two copies of the contracts will then be transmitted to the agent of the German Government, either by registered letter or delivered direct against a receipt given by an authorized person.

57. Within three clear working days of receiving the contract the agent of the German Government shall inform the agent which has transmitted the contract whether he accepts it with or without reservation or whether he proposes its rejection.

58. If he has no objection to the contract he will inform the Bank for International Settlements, to which he will send a copy of the contract.

59. If the agent of the German Government considers that the contract should be modified or rejected, or if he regards the details which it contains to be insufficient, he will return it, accompanied by his observations and reasons, to the agent from whom it was received.

60. If the agent of the creditor Government does not concur in the view of the German agent, he shall bring the question before the arbitrator for whom provision is made in paragraph 108 hereafter. After calling for the observations of the agent of the creditor power concerned and the German agent, the arbitrator shall give a final decision within a maximum

of eight clear working days from the date on which the question was referred to him.

61. The agent of the German Government may apply direct to the German seller for further information or to have any changes made in the contract which he may consider to be necessary. It shall be his duty, however, to inform the agent of the creditor power, in order that the agent may take the necessary action with regard to the purchaser.

62. Whenever the procedure is suspended in the manner described, it shall be resumed with the same formalities and the same time limits as from the day on which the agent of the creditor power sends to the German agent the necessary information or the agreement of the parties concerning the changes required to be made in the contract.

63. When an appeal is made to the arbitrator the award shall be notified to the German agent and the agent of the creditor power concerned. The latter may then send the contract direct to the Bank for International Settlements, and shall be responsible for informing the German agent to this effect.

64. When a contract does not provide a definite scheme of payments, the German agent will draw up a schedule in agreement with the agent or authorized department of the creditor Government, in order that the Bank for International Settlements may set aside the sums required for paying for the contract.

65. The Bank for International Settlements will keep accounts for each creditor country, showing the dates and amounts of the payments for which the approved contracts provide and indicating how much of the quota remains available for new contracts.

Abstracts of these accounts will be supplied on the 1st and 15th of each month to the agent of the creditor power concerned and to the German agent.

66. Before submitting a contract for approval the creditor Government concerned shall have definitely agreed with the purchaser the terms on which he can obtain payments out of the funds reserved for deliveries in kind.

67. If, in the course of execution of a contract, the buyer does not fulfill these conditions he shall continue to bear the entire responsibility for the contract, as far as the seller is concerned, under ordinary commercial conditions, even if the contract stipulates that it shall only be executed as a delivery in kind.

68. In this case the Bank for International Settlements shall, if the creditor power concerned so requests on its own responsibility,

release the credits reserved but not yet utilized for payment for the contract.

The agent of the German Government shall be informed accordingly.

69. Exceptions to the present regulations may be admitted by agreement between the agent of the creditor Government concerned and the agent of the German Government provided that they do not exceed—

(a) In the case of any rations which may eventually be fixed, 20 per cent of the ration allowed for the year in question.

(b) In the case of direct payments, 30 per cent of the payments of this kind which should have been effected under the contract in question had the regulations been strictly applied.

70. If the conditions of a contract entail other exceptions to which the German agent agrees, the contract shall only be approved provided that, of the Belgian, British, French, Italian, Japanese, and Yugoslav agents, at least three agree to the exception proposed.

71. In the case, however, of an exception to the clause concerning reexportation, which in principle remains forbidden, the unanimous agreement of these six agents shall be required.

72. In transmitting to the Bank for International Settlements a contract in respect of which exceptions have been admitted in application of paragraphs 69, 70, and 71 above, the agent of the German Government shall attach to the contract a note stating the nature of the exception granted and indicating which agents have given their consent.

In the case of contracts approved in virtue of an arbitral decision in accordance with paragraph 63, the agent who transmits the contract will attach to it a copy of the arbitral decision.

73. The statistics which the Bank for International Settlements will keep in execution of paragraph 23 will be sent by the bank each month to the agents of all the Governments and will show (1) according to countries and categories the total amount of the contracts which it has received during the preceeding month, those for an amount exceeding 5,000,000 reichsmarks and riders thereto being shown separately; (2) the information transmitted to it with contracts in accordance with paragraph 72.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Payments*

(A) *Payments for deliveries in kind.*

74. For each creditor Government there shall be opened at the Bank for International Settlements an account to which shall be credited all sums to be reserved by that Government for

deliveries in kind according to the approved schedule. All payments made in respect of approved contracts shall be debited to this account.

75. The credit balance at the end of each month shall be added to the credits opened during the following month. The sum available to the creditor power for deliveries in kind during that month shall be the total of these two amounts.

76. At the beginning of each month the agent of the creditor Government concerned and the agent of the German Government shall be informed of the state of the account.

77. Subject to the reserves provided by the present regulations the sums paid to this account can only be employed for the payment of contracts for deliveries in kind.

78. For the purpose of paying for duly approved contracts for deliveries in kind each creditor power may dispose freely of the credit balance lying in his account, by any method of payment which is current in international commerce, and particularly by means of checks, orders to transfer, and time drafts.

The payments will be made by the Reichsbank in Berlin.

79. The creditor powers will transmit to the Bank for International Settlements the names and signatures of the officials who are authorized to issue orders to pay.

80. In principle, orders to pay shall be made out in reichsmarks. When a contract stipulates that payment is to be made in a non-German currency, the order to pay shall be made out in this currency, but must bear the inscription "payable in reichsmarks." In this case the conversion into reichsmarks shall be made at the time of payment, at the official average rate of the Berlin Bourse as quoted for the day preceding that of payment.

81. If a contract provides for an agreed rate of conversion, the conversion into reichsmarks shall be made at this rate.

82. All orders to pay must indicate the approval number of the contract in respect of which they are issued.

83. Checks shall be issued by the creditor Government made out in the name of the seller and passed to the buyer for transmission to the seller. They can not be cashed over the counter, but must be passed through a bank account.

84. Orders to transfer shall bear the names of the buyer and seller, as well as that of the bank responsible for collection.

85. Time drafts shall be made payable not less than 30 days and not more than 90

days at most from the date of issue. They shall only be issued if the contract for which they are required makes provision to this effect.

They shall be drawn by the creditor Government on the Bank for International Settlements. They shall not be accepted.

They shall be issued to the order of the buyer, who shall indorse them and transmit them direct to the seller.

They shall bear the words: "Payable at the Reichsbank in Berlin."

86. If a creditor Government which has issued a time draft does not possess credits sufficient to meet the payment when it falls due, it shall place the necessary funds at the disposal of the Bank for International Settlements two days before the due date.

A creditor Government which advances a sum in this manner shall be reimbursed out of the first credits which are thereafter placed at its disposal for deliveries in kind.

87. The issuing authority and the agent of the German Government will receive daily advice and periodical statements of the payments effected.

88. The rules to be applied to the payments made in application of the preceding paragraphs will be determined jointly by representatives of the German, Belgian, British, French, Italian, Japanese, and Yugoslav Governments and the Bank for International Settlements, particularly in so far as concerns the requisite measures for safeguarding these payments.

89. When a seller has to make a payment to a buyer in executing or winding up a contract the buyer shall inform his Government and request the seller to make the payment into the account for deliveries in kind opened for this Government.

90. This provision shall not apply to any payments of less than 10,000 reichsmarks and of less than 20 per cent of the value of the contract which the seller may be liable to make to the purchaser after the last payment for which the contract provides has been made and the contract is consequently regarded by the contracting parties as terminated. In such a case the payments shall be made by the seller direct to the purchaser.

(B) *Direct payments.*

91. When the case arises the provisions of Article VI of the present regulations concerning the direct payment of a part of the value of certain commodities or services shall be applied to a contract either—

(a) By the terms of the contract itself, or

(b) By the decision concerning the approval of the contract, such decision being regarded as conditional within the meaning of Article VII.

In the first case the dates and amounts of the sums to be paid direct shall be stipulated in the contract.

In the second case the dates and amounts of the sums to be paid direct shall be fixed by the decision of approval in such a manner that the direct payments are made at the same time and in the same proportions as the payments made on account of deliveries in kind.

In both cases the purchaser shall make the direct payments to the seller in accordance with the rules of ordinary commerce.

92. The foregoing provisions shall not preclude the Bank for International Settlements in agreement with the creditor power concerned from meeting all the payments for which a contract provides when they fall due. In this case the direct payments shall be made under the conditions and in the currencies stipulated in the contract, but it shall be debited to the creditor power in an account other than that relating to deliveries in kind.

ARTICLE IX.—*Prohibition concerning re-exportation*

93. Each creditor power undertakes, as far as possible, to prevent the commodities which it receives from Germany as deliveries in kind from being reexported during five years.

94. It shall not be considered to be reexportation within the meaning of the present regulations:

(a) In cases of plant for public works which is utilized abroad by a firm of the creditor power during a short period not exceeding one year, with an obligation for the return of the plant to the territory of the creditor power.

(b) If commodities are exported to the colonies, dependencies, or mandated territories of the creditor power.¹

(c) If they are intended for embassies, consulates, or higher educational institutes of the creditor power abroad.

(d) If after transformation or being incorporated in another article the value of a commodity does not represent more than 60 per cent of the value of the article sold abroad, such value being estimated for delivery at the frontier or f. o. b. at a port of the creditor power.

95. The creditor power shall not submit for approval any contract for the delivery of

commodities unless the following declaration signed by the buyer is included in or attached to the contract:

I undertake for five years not to reexport the commodities which form the subject of the present contract.

In the event of my selling all or part of these commodities, I undertake to require my purchaser to take upon himself all the obligations which I have assumed, and to cause the same undertakings to be given by his successive purchasers.

If I fail to perform any of these undertakings I consent to be deprived of the possibility of having new contracts concluded by me paid for by means of the funds which are reserved for deliveries in kind.

Commodities shall not be considered to be reexported:

(a) In cases of plant for public works which is utilized abroad by a firm of the creditor power during a short period not exceeding one year, with obligation for the return of the plant to the territory of the creditor power.

(b) If commodities are exported to the colonies, dependencies, or mandated territories of the creditor power.

(c) If they are intended for embassies, consulates, or higher educational institutes of the creditor power abroad.

(d) If after transformation or being incorporated in another article the value of the commodity does not represent more than 60 per cent of the value of the article sold abroad, such value being estimated for delivery at the frontier or f. o. b. at a port of the creditor power.

96. If the contract is concluded by the creditor Government itself, the latter will transmit it to the agent of the German Government, with the undertaking for five years not to reexport the commodities or, if it sells them, to require of the buyer an undertaking in the form prescribed by paragraph 95 above.

97. If a dispute arises between a creditor Government and the German Government as to whether there has been reexportation or not, it shall be submitted to the jurisdiction for which paragraph 107 hereafter provides.

ARTICLE X.—*Infractions and frauds*

98. It shall be the duty of the Governments concerned to take such steps within their respective territories as they may deem necessary in order that contracts may be executed in accordance with the present regulations, and, in cases of fraud or willful infraction, to apply such penalties as they may consider appropriate in respect of their nationals.

99. The Bank for International Settlements shall not incur any responsibility by reason of any fraud or irregularity committed during the execution of a contract. But it shall inform the agent of the creditor Government concerned and the German agent of any fact which may appear to it to constitute a fraud or willful infraction of the present regulations.

¹ If mandated territories are allowed the benefit of deliveries in kind this shall, as in the past, be without prejudice to the legal status of the mandate.

100. The agents of the creditor Government and the agent of the German Government will inform one another of the investigation which their respective Governments cause to be undertaken in order to ascertain whether there has been fraud or infraction of the present regulations in connection with a contract and they shall inform one another of the result of such investigations.

101. The Governments undertake to afford one another full facilities for the purpose of carrying out the investigations which any of them may decide to make. For this purpose the agents of the various countries will exchange such information as they possess and is likely to facilitate their respective tasks.

102. If a creditor Government or the German Government considers one of its nationals to be guilty of fraud or of willful infraction of the present regulations, its agent will so inform the agents of the other Governments.

103. Pursuant to such notification no contract to which one of the parties is a person whose name has thus been notified shall be approved during a period of two years from the date of the notification.

104. A Government which has applied for one of its nationals to be excluded may, before the end of the period of two years mentioned above, request that its national be removed from the list of excluded persons.

105. If before the last payment under a contract has been made, the buyer or seller is found guilty by his Government of fraud or willful infraction of the present regulations, and if his name is notified in accordance with paragraph 102, no further payment shall be made out of the funds for deliveries in kind in respect of the contract which shall be liquidated direct between buyer and seller.

If the sums paid up to that time exceed the value of the commodities or services due to be delivered under the contract, the Governments concerned shall do their utmost to obtain repayment of the excess to the account for deliveries in kind of the creditor power.

106. In order that the provisions of the preceding paragraph may be applied, the agent of the power which has declared its national to be excluded shall inform the Bank for International Settlements of the measures taken in this respect.

ARTICLE XI.—*Arbitration*

107. Any dispute which may arise between a creditor power and the German Government concerning the interpretation of the present regulations shall be submitted to the arbitral

tribunal for which article 15 of The Hague agreement of January, 1930, provides.

The same procedure shall apply to any dispute which may arise concerning the application of the provisions of Article III or in the case mentioned in paragraph 97 of the present regulations.

108. All other disputes which may arise from the application of the present regulations shall be submitted to an arbitrator of neutral nationality who is resident in Paris, and who is of high commercial or industrial standing.

This arbitrator shall be appointed for two years by unanimous agreement between the German, Belgian, British, French, Italian, Japanese, and Yugoslav Governments, or failing unanimity, by the president of the arbitral tribunal mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

ARTICLE XII.—*Temporary provisions*

109. Any contract which has been approved by the date at which the present regulations come into force shall continue to be executed under the procedure of the Wallenberg Regulations with the sole exception that payment by check shall take the place of payment by means of sight drafts, and that the organizations for which the present regulations provide shall be substituted for those previously in existence.

110. During a period of two years from the date when the verdict of guilt is pronounced no contract shall be approved in which the name of a person appears, either as purchaser or seller, in respect of whom the penalties for which Article XII of the Wallenberg Regulations provides have been applied.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Revision of the regulations*

111. The present regulations may at the request of one of the powers interested in deliveries in kind be submitted to revision. Such revision shall take effect as from April 1 of the year in question.

Revision may first take place in 1931 and thereafter at intervals of two years.

112. The Government which proposes the revision shall inform all the other Governments concerned in deliveries in kind of its intention, before January 1 of the year in which revision may be made. It will state the points regarding which it suggests that modifications should be introduced into the regulations and the date which it proposes for the examination of its request.

113. The request shall be considered by a committee consisting of the agents or representatives of the German, Belgian, British, French, Italian, Japanese, and Yugoslav Governments.

114. No modification may be made in the present regulations except by unanimous agreement between the members of the committee constituted in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Authenticity of texts*

115. These regulations are drawn up in French, English, and German, the three texts

being equally authentic for purposes of interpretation. It is understood that, in the event of an appeal to arbitration on the interpretation and pending the decision of the arbitral tribunal, the interpretation considered by the creditor power concerned to be the most favorable to the proper execution of deliveries in kind shall be taken to be correct.

ANNEX I TO ANNEX IX.—*Table showing the distribution of deliveries in kind among the creditor powers*

(Replacing the table of sec. 190 of Annex VII to the experts' plan and that of the annex to Appendix 2 to The Hague protocol of Aug. 31, 1929)

[In thousands of reichsmarks]

	France			Great Britain recovery act	Italy	Belgium	Japan
	Deliveries	Recovery act (4.95 per cent)	Total				
Transition régime (Sept. 1, 1929–Mar. 31, 1930)	272,293.0	21,507.0	293,800	46,036.00	37,000	24,500.00	2,550
Year of deliveries in kind (Apr. 1, 1930–Mar. 31, 1931)	364,090.4	36,609.6	400,700	190,964.00	52,500	33,750.00	5,625
Second year (1931–32)	305,540.0	32,860.0	338,400	186,638.70	52,500	31,500.00	5,250
Third year (1932–33)	306,180.6	30,219.4	336,400	140,718.85	52,500	29,250.00	4,875
Fourth year (1933–34)	304,506.3	29,693.7	334,200	138,270.60	52,500	27,000.00	4,500
Fifth year (1934–35)	274,773.4	27,226.6	302,000	126,782.50	52,500	24,750.00	4,125
Sixth year (1935–36)	225,977.9	23,182.1	249,160	107,948.70	52,500	20,837.50	3,750
Seventh year (1936–37)	196,314.9	20,545.1	216,860	95,669.70	52,500	17,756.25	3,375
Eighth year (1937–38)	166,674.6	17,985.4	184,660	83,750.10	52,500	14,675.00	3,000
Ninth year (1938–39)	137,124.4	15,335.6	152,460	71,411.25	52,500	11,593.75	1,825
Tenth year (Apr. 1, 1939–Aug. 31, 1939)	45,274.5	4,710.5	49,985	21,934.60	15,500	637.50	500
Total	2,598,750.0	259,875.0	2,858,625	1,210,125.00	525,000	236,250.00	39,375

	Jugoslavia	Portugal	Rumania ¹	Greece	Total deliveries	Recovery act	Total
Transition régime (Sept. 1, 1929–Mar. 31, 1930)	26,000	4,600	9,000	3,000	366,943.00	67,543.00	434,486.00
Year of deliveries in kind (Apr. 1, 1930–Mar. 31, 1931)	37,500	6,548	6,950	2,800	512,013.40	227,573.60	739,587.00
Second year (1931–32)	35,000	4,800	7,150	2,600	444,340.00	219,498.70	663,838.70
Third year (1932–33)	32,500	4,500	6,600	2,400	439,555.60	170,938.25	610,493.85
Fourth year (1933–34)	30,000	4,125	6,050	2,200	431,908.30	167,964.30	599,872.60
Fifth year (1934–35)	27,500	3,328	4,950	1,800	396,023.40	154,009.10	550,032.50
Sixth year (1935–36)	23,300	2,742	4,400	1,600	337,193.40	131,130.80	468,324.20
Seventh year (1936–37)	19,400	2,156	3,850	1,400	298,838.15	116,214.80	415,052.95
Eighth year (1937–38)	16,600	1,570	3,300	1,200	261,605.60	101,735.50	363,341.10
Ninth year (1938–39)	13,200	604	3,300	1,200	223,063.15	86,746.85	309,810.00
Tenth year (Apr. 1, 1939–Aug. 31, 1939)	1,500	604	3,300	1,200	68,516.00	26,645.10	95,161.10
Total	262,500	39,375	57,750	21,000	3,780,000.00	1,470,000.00	5,250,000.00

¹ If the Rumanian Government and the German firms subsequently agree that the quota fixed in respect of a given period shall be exceeded, a corresponding reduction shall be applied by agreement between the German and Rumanian Governments to the other annuities. The distribution in respect of the other powers shall, however, not be changed.

ANNEX II TO ANNEX IX

List A

Commodities which may not be supplied as deliveries in kind²

Group I.—(a) All commodities of foreign origin which have not undergone any transformation in German territory.

² The numbers in parentheses are those of the German statistical list of commodities.

³ This prohibition does not apply to foodstuffs for consumption by German workmen employed within the territory of a creditor power in execution of a contract for deliveries in kind.

(b) Foodstuffs manufactured from imported raw materials.³

(c) Gold, platinum, and silver articles.⁴

Group II.—Industrial products the export of which is prohibited at the time of the conclusion of the contract.⁵

Group III.—Miscellaneous products:

(a) Scrap iron and scrap steel (843).

(b) Animal skins and hides (153 to 155), bone (156f).

⁴ This prohibition applies only to articles of gold, platinum, or silver which do not form part of a composite object. (See Art. VI, par. 45.)

⁵ It is understood that no prohibition can be applied to the exportation of coal, coke, briquettes or lignite as a delivery in kind.

(c) Paper clippings, waste paper, etc. (673a).

(d) Yarn waste, cotton waste, etc., and all waste from weaving and other waste employed in the manufacture of paper (543b).

(e) Natural phosphates of lime (227d).

(f) Minerals (237 a to s).

(g) Radium, radium salts, preparations from radium (Ex. 266, Ex. 317 G, Ex. 388).

(h) Wood in the log of all varieties, with the exception of pit props.

Commodities which can only be partially paid for out of the funds for deliveries in kind

This list is similar to the old list C under the Wallenberg Regulations, to which has been added the following modifications:

(a) With regard to timber, the agreement of July 3, 1928, remains in force. Paragraph 4 bears the following additions:

	Per cent
Pit props.....	55
Telegraph poles, clean.....	60
Railway sleepers, hard or soft wood, clean.....	60

(b) Item 470 a and b to be modified as follows:

470 a, b, and 28 c to f—flax and hemp in the raw, steeped, bleached, dyed, crushed, scutched free from glutinous fiber, cleaned—	
Tow.....	95

(c) Items 890 a and 909 are modified as follows:

890 a—Wires (lacing, covering, etc.) made of common metal, with the exception of aluminum, or alloy of these metals, covered with a casing or winding, or yarn or braiding, or other methods of covering by materials for electro-technical purposes.....	35
---	----

909—Cables for the transmission of electric current, with the exception of those in aluminum, with protective metal wrappings in the form of casing made of strips, wire, webbing, or similar materials—	
Low-tension cables.....	35
High-tension cables.....	40

(d) Add:
Bronze propellers..... 35

(e) The following items:
ex 156 f, bones, etc.,
ex 237 h, Braunstein (oxide of manganese),
ex 869 Magnesium (metal),
are to be deleted.

ANNEX X

Agreement for amending the method of administering the German reparation (recovery) act, 1921

Whereas it is desired to adapt the provisions of the agreement between Great Britain and Germany for amending the method of adminis-

tering the German reparation (recovery) act, 1921, signed on April 3, 1925, to the provisions of the experts' plan of June 7, 1929, as adopted by the final protocol of The Hague Conference (hereinafter referred to as the new plan),

Now, therefore, it is agreed between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the German Reich to substitute for the terms of the above agreement the following provisions:

I.

The German Government undertakes to pay each month on the same dates as the other payments forming the postponable annuity to the Bank for International Settlements for the account of His Britannic Majesty's Government the sterling equivalent of the reichsmark sums available under the new plan for transfer by means of the reparation (recovery) act to His Britannic Majesty's Government, provided always that the amounts so paid shall not exceed 26 per cent of the sterling value of the German goods imported into Great Britain during the preceding month but one.

So long as no postponement of transfers is in force the amount of reichsmarks available each year for transfer under this agreement shall be the amounts specified in the annex to this agreement, representing 23.05 per cent⁶ of the total annual amounts of deliveries in kind (including deliveries under reparation recovery acts) provided in the new plan for each of the 10 years up to August 31, 1939. In the event of any postponement of transfer the sum available shall be calculated in accordance with Article III of this agreement.

Reichsmarks for this purpose shall be reichsmarks as provided for in the new plan. The sterling equivalent shall be calculated at the average of the mean rates (Mittelkurs) prevailing on the Berlin Bourse during the half-monthly period preceding each payment.

The British Government undertakes in return to cause to be placed at the disposal of the German Government, out of the share of the British Government in the annuities provided for in the new plan and available for deliveries in kind, the amount of reichsmarks of which the sterling equivalent has been paid by the German Government.

II

The German Government shall arrange for the collection by the Reichsbank or otherwise

⁶ As regards the period from Sept. 1, 1929, to Mar. 31, 1932, the above-mentioned percentage has been applied to the sum total of deliveries in kind (including reparation recovery act payments) to be effected during this period.

from the German exporters of the sterling amounts referred to in Article I above. The British Government agrees that, having regard to the undertaking of the German Government given in that article, the special reserve fund provided for in article 6 of the agreement of April 3, 1925, shall be dispensed with, and the amount in that fund shall be placed at the free disposal of the German Government immediately on the coming into force of this agreement.

III

The British Government shall at all times during the period of the new plan have the right to a reparation (recovery) act *levy pari passu* with any deliveries in kind, including those furnished under a moratorium—that is to say, that of the total amount transferred in any year in deliveries in kind (including the quotas under the reparation recovery acts) the quota under the British reparation (recovery) act will amount to 23.05 per cent.

IV

It is understood that this agreement merely amends the method of administering the reparation (recovery) act, that payments made under this agreement shall be regarded as deliveries in kind for the purposes of the deliveries in kind system, and that its provisions are without prejudice to any rights enjoyed by the British Government with regard to that act under the new plan. So long, however, as this agreement continues in force, the relations between Germany and Great Britain with regard to the reparation (recovery) act shall be governed exclusively thereby.

V

The present agreement shall become operative simultaneously with the coming into force of the new plan. A certified copy thereof shall be transmitted by the parties to the Bank for International Settlements, so that the bank may take note of its provisions for all purposes under the new plan.

Done at Berlin the 2d day of January, 1930.

RUMBOLD.
CURTIUS.

ANNEX

Reichsmarks amounts, the sterling equivalent of which is payable by the German Government under Article I of this agreement

	Reichsmarks
Period Sept. 1, 1929, to Mar. 31, 1930.	46, 036, 000
Year to Mar. 31, 1931	190, 964, 000
Year to Mar. 31, 1932	186, 638, 700
Year to Mar. 31, 1933	140, 718, 850
Year to Mar. 31, 1934	138, 270, 600
Year to Mar. 31, 1935	126, 782, 500
Year to Mar. 31, 1936	107, 948, 700
Year to Mar. 31, 1937	95, 669, 700
Year to Mar. 31, 1938	83, 750, 100
Year to Mar. 31, 1939	71, 411, 250
Period Apr. 1 to Aug. 31, 1939	21, 934, 600

Total..... 1, 210, 125, 000

ANNEX XI

Securities for the German external loan, 1924

The Government of the German Reich, desiring fully to maintain the first charge by way of collateral security for the German external loan of 1924, created by article 5 of the general bond dated October 10, 1924, upon the gross revenues of the German Government from the customs and from the taxes on tobacco, beer, and sugar and from the net revenue of the German Government from the spirits monopoly and also on such other taxes, if any, as may hereafter be assigned by the German Government for the purpose of assuring the German budgetary contributions to the annuities, has proposed the following system for keeping effective said first charge on said revenues from and after the termination of the Dawes plan and in substitution for the system of remitting and administering said revenues which has been in effect under the said plan, and the trustees of the German external loan of 1924 have consented to the application of the following system, provided it be incorporated as an annex to the agreement of The Hague of January, 1930, and be duly ratified by the Government of the German Reich and provided the plan of the committee of experts of June 7, 1929, shall be duly carried into effect:

System

ARTICLE I

The tax collecting offices of the German Reich will continue to remit the total proceeds

of the five revenues which collaterally secure the German external loan, 1924—namely, the gross revenues of the German Reich from the customs and from the taxes on tobacco, beer, and sugar, and the net revenue from the spirits monopoly—but they will remit the total proceeds of these five revenues directly to the account of the trustees of said loan at the Reichsbank. In the event that the German Government, in compliance with the terms of paragraph 132 of the annexes of the experts' plan of June 7, 1929, shall assign any additional revenues to assure a total yield of not less than 150 per cent of the highest budgetary contribution provided for by that plan, then the proceeds of such additional revenues shall also be remitted by the collecting offices directly to said account of the trustees at the Reichsbank.

ARTICLE II

The account of the trustees at the Reichsbank may be in the name of the trustees of the German external loan, 1924, or, at their election, in the name of the Bank for International Settlements for the account of the trustees of the German external loan, 1924.

ARTICLE III

The funds received into the account of the trustees shall be subject to their disposition, at their discretion, for the purpose of assuring the regular service of the loan, but the trustees will, at the time of opening their account at the Reichsbank, issue a revocable standing order to the Reichsbank to the following general effect:

(a) As soon as, on or after the 1st of each month, a sufficient number of reichsmarks has been received in the account of the trustees to cover the amount of foreign currency required for the monthly installment of the service of the interest on and the redemption of the loan (including in such sum all charges, commissions, or other payments to be made by the German Government in connection with said loan) which is payable pursuant to the terms of the general bond on the next succeeding 15th of each said month, the Reichsbank shall be authorized thereupon to release to the German Government, or its order, all reichsmark sums, being the remainder of the monthly proceeds, of the revenues thereafter entering into the trustees' account until the 1st day of the next month immediately succeeding, when there shall again be similarly retained in the account of the trustees a sufficient number of reichs-

marks to cover the current monthly loan service installment, and there shall be similarly released for the remainder of the month the balance of said reichsmark sums, such continuing system of monthly retention and release to be repeated month after month during the life of the loan, subject, of course, to revocation or modification by the trustees, as provided below in Article IV;

(b) On the 15th of each month, if and when the foreign currency installment then due has been paid, the reichsmark sum previously blocked as cover therefor shall be released from the account of the trustees and placed at the disposition of the German Government;

(c) If prior to the 15th of any month the German Government choose to anticipate the foreign currency payment payable on the 15th, then as soon as such payment is made to the trustees the reichsmarks blocked as cover therefor will be released from the account of the trustees and placed at the disposition of the German Government.

ARTICLE IV

This standing order of the trustees to the Reichsbank may be revoked or modified at the discretion of the trustees at any time, whenever necessary in their opinion for the purpose of safeguarding fully the rights of the bondholders granted by the general bond.

ARTICLE V

The foregoing system of receiving, remitting, and releasing the revenues shall come into effect as soon as possible after the legal termination of the Dawes plan, and, if practicable, coincidentally therewith. The German Government agrees to consult with the trustees for the purpose of adopting, in agreement with them, any measures necessary to effect the transition from the past system of remitting the revenues to the new system of remitting the revenues in order that the service of the loan may be fully protected during any period of transition.

ANNEX XII

Arbitration. Rules of procedure

1. The proceedings in any arbitration shall be governed by the dispositions of Chapter III of The Hague Convention of 1907 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, except in so far as the same are modified by the following provisions or by those of the agreement of The Hague of January, 1930:

In particular, article 85 of The Hague Convention shall apply to these proceedings, and each party shall pay its own expenses and an equal share of those of the tribunal.

2. The tribunal shall sit at The Hague or such other place as may be fixed by the tribunal.

The date of sitting shall be determined by the chairman and at least 14 days' previous notice shall be given to the parties.

3. Each party shall appoint a representative.

Any communication between the parties and the tribunal or between the parties themselves shall be conducted through these representatives.

The tribunal shall appoint a secretary to whom communications shall be addressed.

4. The procedure shall consist of two stages—

- (1) Written cases or pleadings; and
- (2) Oral debates.

The oral discussion shall be public.

5. The party which is in the position of plaintiff shall deliver its case within six weeks from the date of the special agreement or a date to be fixed by the chairman or by the tribunal, and the other party shall present its counter-case within six weeks from the date on which it receives the case of the first party.

If any dispute shall arise as to which party is in the position of plaintiff in any particular case, the matter shall be decided summarily by the president of the tribunal or any member thereof appointed for this purpose by the president.

6. Cases shall contain—

- (1) A statement of the facts on which the claim is based.
- (2) A statement of law.
- (3) A statement of conclusions.
- (4) A list of the documents in support; these documents shall be attached to the case.

Counter-cases shall contain—

- (1) The affirmation or contestation of the facts stated in the case.
- (2) A statement of additional facts, if any.
- (3) A statement of law.
- (4) Conclusions based on the facts stated; these conclusions may include counterclaims, in so far as the latter come within the jurisdiction of the tribunal.
- (5) A list of the documents in support; these documents shall be attached to the counter-case.

7. The parties shall also respectively have the right to deliver a reply and rejoinder within three weeks after the receipt of the last preceding pleading.

All cases shall be printed, six copies at least to be delivered to the opposing party and twelve at least to the tribunal. Each party shall acknowledge the receipt of any document

to the party which has delivered it, and shall inform the tribunal of the date of receipt.

Certified copies of any documents on which reliance is placed shall be annexed to the pleading in which they are referred to.

8. The periods above fixed may be extended either by the agreement of the parties or by a decision of the chairman or of the tribunal.

9. The written proceedings may be in English, French or (where Germany is a party) in German. It shall, however, be open to any member of the tribunal to require that any pleading or other document (including any translation) delivered in one of those three languages should be translated into another and, if necessary, duly certified.

10. Not more than two advocates may appear on behalf of each party for each separate question submitted to arbitration.

11. The advocates may address the tribunal in their own language, subject to the right of any member of the tribunal or an opposing party to require a translation into English or French.

12. Shorthand minutes shall be taken on behalf of the tribunal of all oral arguments, and transcripts shall be supplied with all possible despatch to the members of the tribunal and to the parties. The secretary of the tribunal shall be responsible for the execution of this clause and for the preparation of the necessary minutes.

13. For all the purposes of the arbitration up to the commencement of the oral proceedings, the president or any two members of the tribunal appointed by him shall be qualified to take in the name and on behalf of the tribunal any decisions which the tribunal is authorized to take.

14. No party may, without the consent of the other party, make use in the course of the discussion of any document which has not been previously communicated to the other party.

15. Any member of the tribunal may put to the parties during the discussion any questions which he thinks proper. The tribunal may at any time before reaching a decision employ any means of information which it considers necessary, and may ask for any supplementary notes, memoirs or documents which it thinks desirable. Should, however, the tribunal resort to other means of information than those supplied by the parties it will allow them to submit arguments on the additional information.

16. No oral explanation will be received from either party unless the other party is present or has been duly summoned.

17. Any request or communication addressed to the tribunal by one of the parties will be communicated at the same time to the other.

18. The secretary of the tribunal shall notify all proceedings instituted before the tribunal to all parties to The Hague agreement of January, 1930.

19. When any signatory power or the Bank for International Settlements consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in a case, it may submit a request to the tribunal to be permitted to intervene as a third party.

In the absence of an agreement between the parties, the chairman or any members of the tribunal appointed by him for that purpose shall fix the time within which the party intervening is to deliver his case.

Subject to any contrary decision of the tribunal, the foregoing rules and the provisions as to arbitration of the agreement of The Hague of January, 1930, and in particular those relating to the appointment of an additional member in certain cases, shall apply to a party intervening in the same manner as to the original parties.

AGREEMENT

AUSTRIA

The duly authorized representatives of the Government of the Republic of Austria, the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government of Canada, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Government of New Zealand, the Government of the Union of South Africa, the Government of India, the Government of the French Republic, the Government of the Greek Republic, the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the Government of the Republic of Poland, the Government of the Republic of Portugal, the Government of His Majesty the King of Rumania, the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic and the Government of His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia have reached the following agreement:

ARTICLE I

The financial obligations of Austria arising under any provision of the armistice of November 3, 1918, and the treaty of St. Germain and any treaties or agreements supplementary

thereto shall be finally discharged by the payments, deliveries and cessions made by Austria up to the date of the coming into force of this agreement, subject to the provisions of Article IV below. In consequence, the first charge on all the assets and revenues of Austria created by article 197 of the treaty of St. Germain in favor of the cost of reparation and all other costs arising under the said treaty or any other treaties or agreements supplementary thereto or under the armistice ceases to be operative.

ARTICLE II

All relations between the Reparation Commission and Austria shall be terminated as from the date of the coming into force of the present agreement. The accounts of the Reparation Commission with Austria will be considered as finally closed at the date when this agreement comes into force.

ARTICLE III

Subject to the provisions of Article IV of this agreement, all outstanding claims and counter-claims arising under the treaty of St. Germain or under the armistice or in consequence of war measures between Austria on the one part and the other powers signatory to this agreement on the other part or between Austrian nationals and the said powers or between the nationals of the said powers and Austria are hereby reciprocally waived.

ARTICLE IV

Any arrangements already signed by Austria on the one part and any other power signatory to this agreement on the other part in pursuance of the treaty of St. Germain or any treaties or agreements supplementary thereto, and any credits resulting from the arrangements first mentioned in this article remain unaffected by this agreement.

ARTICLE V

The creditor powers signatory to this agreement undertake as from the date of coming into force of this agreement to cease to apply their right to retain and liquidate the property, rights, and interests belonging at the date of the coming into force of the treaty of St. Germain to nationals of the former Austrian Empire or companies controlled by them, in so far as such property, rights and interests are not already liquid or liquidated or have not yet been definitely disposed of.

ARTICLE VI

The claims of Austria against Germany referred to in article 213 of the treaty of St. Germain and any claims of Germany against Austria referred to in article 261 of the treaty of Versailles have been canceled by The Hague agreement of January, 1930, concluded with Germany. Austria takes note of and accepts this cancellation.

Equally any claim of Austria against Hungary or Bulgaria referred to in the said article 213 of the treaty of St. Germain and any claim of Hungary or Bulgaria against Austria, respectively, referred to in article 196 of the treaty of Trianon and article 145 of the treaty of Neuilly are canceled; any securities and documents relating to these claims shall be destroyed.

ARTICLE VII

Nothing in this agreement shall affect the arrangements made in connection with the guaranteed Austrian loan of 1923, in connection with Austrian relief bonds and in connection with the obligations arising under article 203 of the treaty of St. Germain.

The further execution of this article and its annex in so far as the duties of the Reparation Commission are concerned will in due course form the subject of an arrangement between the parties interested.

ARTICLE VIII

Any dispute between the contracting parties as to the interpretation or application of the present agreement shall be submitted for final decision to the tribunal referred to in The Hague agreement with Germany of January, 1930, in accordance with the procedure established in that agreement. Provided always that on the occasion of any such dispute the place of the member of the tribunal appointed by Germany will be taken by a member appointed by Austria.

FINAL CLAUSE

The present agreement, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified.

The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible.

The powers of which the seat of government is outside Europe will be entitled to inform the French Government through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must trans-

mit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

The first procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the agreement has been ratified by Austria on the one hand and, on the other hand, by four of the governments of the following Powers, that is to say, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan and three of the governments of the following Powers, that is to say, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The present agreement will come into force between the contracting parties who have thus ratified, from and after the date of the first procès-verbal.

Save as above provided the agreement will come into force for each signatory Government at the date of its notification of the deposit of its ratification.

The French Government will transmit to all the signatory Governments a certified copy of the procès-verbaux of the deposit of ratifications.

Done at The Hague in a single copy the 20th January, 1930.

Schober, Juch, Henri Jaspar, Paul Hymans, E. Francqui, Philip Snowden, Peter Larkin, Granville Ryrie, E. Toms, Philip Snowden, Philip Snowden, Henri Chéron, Loucheur, N. Politis, J. G. Politis, A. Mosconi, A. Pirelli, Suvich, Adatci, K. Hirota, J. Mrozowski, R. Ulrich, Tomaz Fernandes, G. G. Mironesco, Al. Zeuceano, Dr. Eduard Beneš, Stefan Osusky, Dr. V. Marinkovitch, Const. Fotitch.

AGREEMENT

BULGARIA

THE duly authorized representatives of the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government of Canada, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Government of New Zealand, the Government of the Union of South Africa, the Government of India, the Government of the Kingdom of Bulgaria, the Government of the French Republic, the Government of the Greek Republic, the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the Government of the Republic of Poland, the Government of the Republic of Portugal, the Government of His Majesty the King of Rumania, the Govern-

ment of the Czechoslovak Republic and the Government of His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia have reached the following agreement:

(1) The creditor powers waive their right to Tranche B of the Bulgarian reparation debt as defined by the protocol of March 21, 1923. Furthermore, Great Britain, France, and Italy waive their claim to payment of the outstanding balance in respect of armies of occupation;

(2) The creditor powers accept in full and complete satisfaction of the total amount of Tranche A of the Bulgarian reparation debt which remains unpaid at this date the annuities expressed in gold francs fixed in the following schedule of payments, the gold franc as defined by article 146 of the Treaty of Neuilly.

	Number of annuities in gold francs
Apr. 1, 1930.....	5 millions.
Apr. 1, 1930, to Mar. 31, 1940.....	10 annuities of 10,000,000.
Apr. 1, 1940, to Mar. 31, 1950.....	10 annuities of 11,500,000.
Apr. 1, 1950, to Mar. 31, 1966.....	16 annuities of 12,515,238.

The first payment provided for April 1, 1930, shall be made in full at that date. Subsequent annuities shall be payable in two equal half-yearly installments on September 30 and March 31 of each year, the first installment falling due on September 30, 1930, and the last on March 31, 1966.

(3) The annuities fixed in article 2 shall constitute an unconditional obligation and the parties signatory to the present agreement waive their right to demand the application of article 122 of the treaty of Neuilly. Bulgaria may, however, if the need arises request the application of the system of postponement of transfer instituted by the Reparation Commission's decision of July 23, 1926, pursuant to the financial scheme approved on June 10, 1926, by the council of the League of Nations.

These annuities shall enjoy the benefit of the same special securities as are assigned to the annuities of the schedule of payments of March 21, 1923, by virtue of the protocols of March 21, 1923, and September 24, 1928. They shall be represented by a debt certificate, with coupons attached, which shall be handed over by the Bulgarian Government to the Bank for International Settlements acting as trustee for the creditor powers.

The first charge established by article 132 of the treaty of Neuilly upon all the assets and revenues of Bulgaria for the cost of reparation and other costs referred to in that article shall cease to have effect. But if the product of the

special securities falls below 150 per cent of the sums necessary for the service of the annuity, the Bulgarian Government undertakes at the request of the Bank for International Settlements, to assign to reparations additional securities which shall be considered acceptable by the said bank and shall at least restore the said percentage, and to promulgate any laws necessary for this purpose.

(4) The National Bank of Bulgaria shall retain its present functions and obligations in regard to the payment of reparations arising out of the regulations of July 7, 1923, regarding the application of the protocol of March 21, 1923, and shall comply with those regulations in regard to the collection of the proceeds from the securities, the constitution in national currency of the annuity funds and their conversion into foreign currencies.

(5) The rights and powers conferred on the Reparation Commission and on the Interallied Commission in Bulgaria shall, in so far as is necessary, be transferred to the Bank for International Settlements.

Consequently, the relations between the Reparation Commission and the Interallied Commission in Bulgaria, of the one part, and the Bulgarian Government, of the other part, shall terminate as soon as possible. The conditions and the date of this transfer shall be determined by a committee consisting of two representatives of the Bulgarian Government, of four representatives of the Reparation Commission, or of the Interallied Commission in Bulgaria (one of whom shall be the common delegate on the Reparation Commission or a representative appointed by him), and, if possible, of two representatives of the Bank for International Settlements.

(6) Further, and in addition to the payments fixed by article 2, the Bulgarian Government shall remain responsible for all its obligations to the nationals of the creditor powers whose rights as now existing are in no way affected by the present agreement.

The creditor Governments who have not yet adhered to the contract of April 14, 1923, relating to a moratorium granted to the Bulgarian Government by the French and Belgian creditors, to the rider of October 10, 1923, to the said contract and to the agreement of April 14, 1923, relating to the issue of Bulgarian 6½ per cent State bonds, 1923, may adhere thereto up to June 30, 1930, and the Bulgarian Government undertakes to accept such adhesions and to give full effect thereto.

(7) As from the date of the coming into force of the present agreement, the creditor Govern-

ments waive their right to retain and liquidate the property, rights, and interests of Bulgarian nationals, in so far as such property is not yet liquid or liquidated or has not been disposed of finally. Nevertheless, Bulgarian property subject to liquidation in Rumania has formed the subject of an agreement on the basis of a payment of 110,000,000 lei to be made to Rumania in two equal installments, the first of which shall be payable three months after ratification, and the second within a year. This agreement forms an integral part of the present agreement.

(8) Bulgaria undertakes to conclude within six months of the coming into force of the present agreement the arrangements necessary to ensure the regular service of the quota of the Ottoman debt for which she is liable and to meet without delay the obligations devolving upon her as a result of the said arrangements.

(9) With the exception of claims which have been the subject of a previous special agreement or of a convention concluded in pursuance of the treaty of Neuilly and also of claims arising under article 141 of that treaty, all claims of the Bulgarian Government against the creditor powers or their nationals and also all claims of Bulgarian nationals against the creditor powers based on the provisions of the treaty of Neuilly are completely canceled by the present agreement.

(10) No private claims of nationals of the creditor powers, which under the treaty of Neuilly should be settled either by the intervention of the clearing office or by the mixed arbitral tribunals and which have not been regularly laid before those bodies before the coming into force of the present agreement, shall be received by them.

(11) The claims of Bulgaria against Germany referred to in article 145 of the treaty of Neuilly and any claims of Germany against Bulgaria referred to in article 261 of the treaty of Versailles have been canceled by the agreement with Germany of even date concluded at The Hague conference. Bulgaria takes note of and accepts this cancellation.

Equally any claim of Bulgaria against Austria or Hungary referred to in the said article 145 of the treaty of Neuilly and any claim of Austria or Hungary against Bulgaria respectively referred to in article 213 of the treaty of St. Germain and article 196 of the treaty of Trianon are canceled; any securities or documents relating to these claims shall be destroyed.

(12) Nothing in the present agreement shall modify the rights which the Société des Porteurs de Créances Civiles en Bulgarie derives from the contract entered into with the National

Bank of Bulgaria on May 30, 1923. The creditor Governments which have not yet adhered to the said contract may adhere thereto up to June 30, 1930.

(13) Should the Bank for International Settlements not accept the whole of the functions attributed to it by the present agreement, the appointment of some other trustee to be substituted so far as necessary for the bank, will form part of the task of the committee constituted under article 5.

(14) Any dispute between the contracting parties as to the interpretation or application of the present agreement shall be submitted for final decision to the tribunal referred to in The Hague agreement with Germany of January, 1930, in accordance with the procedure established in that agreement. Provided always that on the occasion of any such dispute the place of the member of the tribunal appointed by the German Government will be taken by a member appointed by the Bulgarian Government.

FINAL CLAUSE

The present agreement, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified.

The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible.

The powers of which the seat of government is outside Europe will be entitled to inform the Government of the French Republic through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

A first procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the agreement has been ratified by Bulgaria, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, four of the following Governments; that is to say, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, and three of the following Governments; that is to say, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

The present agreement will come into force, between the contracting parties who have thus ratified, from and after the date of the first procès-verbal.

Save as above provided the agreement will come into force for each signatory Government at the date of notification or of the deposit of its ratification.

The French Government will transmit to all the signatory Governments a certified copy of the procès-verbaux of the deposit of ratifications.

Done at The Hague in a single copy the 20th January, 1930.

Henri Jaspar, Paul Hymans, E. Francqui, Philip Snowden, Peter Larkin, Granville Ryrie, E. Toms, Philip Snowden, Philip Snowden, A. D. Bouroff, Vl. Molloff, Henri Chéron, Loucheur, N. Politis, J. G. Politis, A. Mosconi, A. Pirelli, Suvich, Adatci, K. Hirota, J. Mrozowski, R. Ulrich, Tomez Fernandes, G. G. Mironesco, N. Titulesco, J. Lugosiano, Al. Zeuceano, Dr. Eduard Beneš, Stefan Osusky, Dr. V. Maripkovitch. Const Fotitch.

**DECLARATION BY THE CREDITOR GOVERNMENTS
ATTACHED TO THE AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA**

The creditor Governments have taken note of the Bulgarian Government's request to benefit by a remission of a portion of its debt in the event of the creditor Governments themselves obtaining remission of the interallied debts. They state their readiness collectively, if necessary, to consider favorably the possibility of allowing Bulgaria to have the benefit of advantages proportional to those which the special memorandum of the experts of the principal creditor powers and Germany concerning out-payments, appended to the experts' report of June 7, 1929, grants to Germany, without, however, any power having its share in Bulgarian annuities reduced by more than 50 per cent as a result of this possible reconsideration.

CONFERENCE OF THE HAGUE, 1930

The Bulgarian Government hereby undertake to pay a sum of £8,000 toward the expenses of the liquidation of the Interallied Commission, in addition to all monthly payments for which it is liable apart from this undertaking.

A. D. BOUROFF.
VL. MOLLOFF.

JANUARY 20, 1930.

REVISED TEXT

AGREEMENT RELATING TO HUNGARIAN OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE TREATY

The Governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia met

at The Hague with a view to arriving at a final and complete settlement of the question of the reparation due by Hungary and that of various special claims and to insure the settlement of disputes of a financial nature which have arisen between Hungary or Hungarian nationals, of the one part, and certain powers, of the other part.

The appended and duly initialed texts set forth and define the bases of the agreements which now and henceforth constitute an undertaking on the part of the signatory Governments.

It is on these bases that the final texts will have to be drafted. A committee which will comprise a representative of each of the signatory powers is intrusted with the drafting of these texts. This committee shall sit in Paris as from February 5, 1930.

If the committee is unanimous the texts drafted by it shall be definitive.

In the event of any difficulty in drawing up these texts, the parties state that they will accept the unanimous decision of France, Great Britain, and Italy.

ANNEX I

GENERAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CREDITOR POWERS AND HUNGARY

A certain number of claims on the basis of Article 250 of the Treaty of Trianon have been submitted by Hungarian nationals against the three Governments of Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia arising out of the application of the agrarian reform legislation in those countries.

Legal proceedings are at present pending before the mixed arbitral tribunals provided for in the treaty.

Although the three Governments interested are prepared to conclude the present agreement in a spirit of conciliation with a view to terminating as far as possible the existing disputes with the Hungarian Government, they declare formally that this fact can not constitute in any way a recognition by them of the justice of the said claims.

On the contrary, they intend to enter an express reservation as to their point of view and the present agreement can not in any way be considered as justification for any fresh action or any claim.

In response to the appeal of friendly powers not interested in these disputes, the three Governments have desired to display their spirit of conciliation and their desire for peace.

For its part the Hungarian Government states that from the legal point of view it maintains the position which it previously adopted in regard to these questions and it wishes it to be recognized that it accepts the present agreement in the same desire for conciliation and peace.

ARTICLE I

The responsibility in connection with all lawsuits now proceeding, and which may be begun in regard to agrarian legislation, including the reform to be carried out in Yugoslavia which has not yet formed the subject of a final law, shall henceforth be borne by a common fund hereinafter called the "agrarian fund" in so far as this fund is available.

ARTICLE II

The agrarian fund shall have legal personality and shall be financially autonomous, subject to the condition set forth in the special agreement concerning this fund.

ARTICLE III

The fund shall entirely take the place of the present defendants in agrarian lawsuits already brought before the mixed arbitral tribunals or which may arise from an act of seizure or disposal prior to the present agreement.

ARTICLE IV

Suits brought against Rumania, Czechoslovakia or Yugoslavia shall ipso facto be considered as having been brought against the agrarian fund.

ARTICLE V

Judgments shall be given in favor or against the agrarian fund and shall be executed by its means.

ARTICLE VI

As stated above the agrarian fund shall be solely and entirely responsible in so far as this fund is available for the payment of compensation allotted by the mixed arbitral tribunals in the lawsuits referred to above and Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia shall be free of any responsibility present or future.

ARTICLE VII

No payment shall be made by the agrarian fund until the total amount of the judgments

has been notified. A final distribution shall then be made amongst the beneficiaries, the total of which shall not exceed the total of the agrarian fund. This distribution shall be effected on the basis of regulations to be drawn up by the managing committee of the fund.

ARTICLE VIII

The mixed arbitral tribunals shall not be competent to pronounce on differences of principle between the parties of the nature of those set forth in the preamble to the present agreement. They shall pronounce solely on the basis of the present agreement by granting, where the occasion arises, compensation to the claimants against the agrarian fund.

ARTICLE IX

The mixed arbitral tribunal shall inquire whether the claimant is a qualified Hungarian national and whether his property has been expropriated by virtue of agrarian legislation and, if so, they shall pronounce on the amount of the compensation to be allotted unless a friendly agreement is arrived at with the agrarian fund.

ARTICLE X

For the purposes of the execution of the present agreement, each of the mixed arbitral tribunals shall be completed by the appointment of two extra members, selected by the Permanent Court of International Justice from the nationals of countries which were neutral during the late war and who possess the qualities necessary to act as arbitrators.

ARTICLE XI

In the relations between Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia or their nationals, of the one part, and Hungary or her nationals, of the other part, the mixed arbitral tribunal shall henceforth in all cases be composed as indicated in the preceding article.

ARTICLE XII

Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, of the one part, and Hungary, of the other part, agree to recognize the Permanent Court of International Justice as the court of appeal from all judgments on questions of competence or of substance henceforth given by the mixed arbitral tribunals in all suits other than those referred to in the present agreement and relat-

ing to agrarian matters, without there being any need for any special terms of reference.

ARTICLE XIII

The mixed arbitral tribunals shall cease to function for a period of six months as from the date of the present agreement.

ANNEX II

CREATION AND WORKING OF AGRARIAN FUND

By an agreement signed to-day with the Hungarian Government, provision has been made for a fund, called "The agrarian fund." The object of the present convention is to define the conditions of the constitution and operation of this fund.

ARTICLE I

The capital of this fund has been fixed at 240,000,000 gold crowns.

The figure of 240,000,000 gold crowns has been fixed on the basis of the figures indicated in the Hungarian delegation's memorandum presented to The Hague conference (second commission—non-German reparations). At that time, Hungary presented a total of claims amounting to 310,000,000 gold crowns, which has been reduced to 240,000,000 gold crowns.

The basic figures taken in the said memorandum as the average value of the cadastral jugar in each country, must therefore be reduced in the proportion of 310 to 240.

For all the properties regarded as expropriated in the Hungarian memorandum above mentioned and restored to the owners as from the present date in Czechoslovakia and from the beginning in Yugoslavia, the amount of the fund must be reduced pro tanto by the application to these jugars of the reduced basic price resulting from the above-mentioned calculation. Nevertheless, corrections may be made in the application of the rule by the commission for administering the fund so as to take into account the quality of the properties.

ARTICLE II

Account must similarly be taken of the sums already paid according to the local laws to the expropriated owners who have accepted this payment whether made in the form of money or of securities; these sums shall be considered as having been paid into the fund and the liabilities toward this fund shall be reduced pro tanto.

It is understood that if Czechoslovakia does not liberate 200,000 jugars out of the properties which have been expropriated or which have been declared inalienable, the above-mentioned reduction shall not be made in so far as Czechoslovakia is concerned. In brief, for this country, the reduction will only be made in respect of the quantities of properties liberated of upward of 200,000 jugars.

ARTICLE III

There shall be paid into the fund all the sums, in the form of securities or otherwise, which according to the local law are payable subsequently and would be paid to the expropriated owners if the latter put forward claims.

If on the other hand an owner abandons all claims in return for this payment he shall be assimilated for the purpose of calculating the fund to an owner of a property which has been returned in so far as the property is one the liberation of which is such that no reduction in pursuance of article 2 is involved.

ARTICLE IV

The final amount of the capital of the fund shall be fixed (taking into account the above-mentioned reduction) in order to assure the service of the interest and sinking fund of the bonds which it will create to an amount equal to the final amount of the capital. It will dispose of annuities and of the proceeds of the securities received by it as described in Articles II and III above in respect of the expropriated properties.

The calculations have been made on the basis of interest at the rate of 4 per cent from 1933 to 1966, the sinking fund of the securities being effected as from 1944 by equal annuities to include interest and sinking fund for each year from 1944 to 1966.

ARTICLE V

The annuities available to the fund are the following:

1. As from 1944, 6,100,000 gold crowns paid by Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania by means of the sums received in respect of the special claims.

2. From 1931 to 1943 the annuities paid by Hungary in respect of reparations representing the shares of France, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal, Japan, and Belgium.

3. Annuities paid by Great Britain, Italy, and France, of which the maximum amounts are fixed below:

1931 and 1932: Nil.

1933 to 1943: 3,600,000 gold crowns.

of which 40 per cent will be paid by France, 40 per cent by Italy, and 20 per cent by Great Britain.

1944 to 1966: 2,280,000 gold crowns.

payable in the same proportions.

These latter annuities shall be reduced, if necessary in order to take account of the diminution of the final amount of the capital of the fund.

The sums resulting from the reduction above mentioned will be paid to fund B (referred to in the agreement of to-day's date) by the above-named powers when the managing committee considers, in agreement with these powers, that it is possible, and then only if it is necessary.

ARTICLE VI

Managing committee.—The fund shall be administered under the control of a committee consisting of four members, of whom one shall be named by the Hungarian Government and three by the financial committee of the League of Nations or any other organization chosen by the three powers—France, Great Britain, and Italy.

ARTICLE VII

The committee referred to in article 6 shall appoint a financial committee intrusted with the task of inquiring into the detailed arrangements to be made in order to secure to the greatest extent and under the best conditions possible the mobilization or discount of the bonds issued by the fund. In particular, the committee shall endeavor to give these bonds such a form as will enable the holders to obtain advances.

The members of this committee shall be chosen from the nationals of countries having an important financial market, including Hungary.

The committee shall use every endeavor to secure that these detailed arrangements shall be included in the final text of the agreements as they will be submitted for ratification to the Hungarian Parliament.

When, in the view of the managing committee, cash resources available permit, the committee may make lump sum payments in cash in return for the cancellation of bonds.

ARTICLE VIII

In the case of differences as to the interpretation and application of the present agreement,

the question shall be submitted to an arbitrator selected by the managing committee unanimously, or, failing that, by the president of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

ARTICLE IX

An organization committee consisting of four members shall be appointed by the president of The Hague Conference, M. Jaspar, after consultation with the Governments of France, Great Britain, Italy, and Hungary.

This organization committee shall have the task of drawing up the detailed regulations for the constitution and the operation of the fund referred to in the present agreement.

ANNEX III

AGREEMENT BETWEEN FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY, RUMANIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND YUGOSLAVIA CONCERNING THE CONSTITUTION OF A SPECIAL FUND CALLED "FUND B"

By an agreement of even date with the Hungarian Government a settlement has been reached on questions raised concerning agrarian reform.

Nevertheless there remain outstanding between certain Hungarian nationals and the Governments of Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia important difference concerning the application of articles 63, 191, and 250 of the treaty of Trianon. France, Great Britain, and Italy in the interests of peace and friendship have agreed to intervene, with a view to settling these differences, in the following manner:

I. A fund shall be created the nominal capital of which shall be 100,000,000 gold crowns. This fund can be constituted on an autonomous basis with legal personality.

II. The fund shall not be made up of capital payments but by means of the annuities as set forth below and calculated on the following basis:

(1) As from January 1, 1931, at 3 per cent or 3,000,000 gold crowns per annum.

(2) As from January 1, 1943, at 5 per cent, the whole to be paid off in 1966, or 7,400,000 gold crowns.

For the first 13 years from 1931 to 1943 the 3,000,000 gold crowns necessary shall be paid under the following conditions:

20 per cent, or 600,000 gold crowns, by Great Britain.

40 per cent, or 1,200,000 gold crowns, by France.

40 per cent, or 1,200,000 gold crowns, by Italy.

to the extent of the requirements of the fund as set forth hereunder.

These sums shall be paid in two equal installments on June 30 and December 31 of each year.

IV. During each of the 23 years from 1944 to 1966 the maximum payments to be made to the fund shall amount to 7,400,000 gold crowns per annum. They shall be charged against the 13,500,000 gold crowns which Hungary has undertaken to pay as from 1944 during 23 years in respect of the special claims.

V. The fund may issue bonds or proceed to any credit or discounting operations on the basis of the above payments.

VI. The totals of the final judgments pronounced against the Governments of Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia shall be debited to this fund. For this purpose the amount actually paid by each State during each period of 6 months shall be notified to the fund. Payment to each of the 3 States interested shall be made proportionately to the total sums with which each shall have been credited at periods and in accordance with procedure agreed between them and with the managing committee of the fund. The fund shall in no case be under an obligation to pay more than the total of its assets derived from the annual receipts specified above. It may meet its obligations with bonds at the rates of interest and with the conditions for redemption set forth above.

VII. Recourse shall only be had to the payment provided for in the above article as need shall arise. In consequence the payments for which the three powers (Great Britain, France, and Italy) are responsible shall not be exceeded.

VIII. Any saving realized on the receipts of the fund shall be employed to redeem the sums paid to the fund by Great Britain, France and Italy, proportionately to the contributions of each of these powers.

IX. In addition to the resources referred to above the fund may be supplied (and in consequence its capital increased) by the surplus available from the special fund called "Agrarian fund" created by the agreement of even date with Hungary.

X. The fund shall be administered by a managing committee consisting of six members appointed, respectively, by the Governments of France, Great Britain, Italy, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

The managing committee shall elect its chairman.

The organization and the working of the fund shall form the subject of special regula-

tions drawn up by the organization committee referred to in Article XIII.

XI. The fund shall meet the whole of its working expenses.

XII. In the event of any difference of opinion as to the interpretation or application of the present agreement the question shall be submitted to an arbitrator to be chosen by the unanimous decision of the managing committee or, failing such decision, by the president of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

XIII. An organizing committee of six members shall be appointed by the Governments of France, Great Britain, Italy, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

This organizing committee shall be intrusted with the drafting of detailed regulations, the constitution, and the working of the present fund.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE CREDITOR GOVERNMENTS

1. For the complete and final settlement of the charges incumbent on her by virtue of the treaty of Trianon, of the armistice of November 3, 1918, and of all supplementary arrangements Hungary undertakes (without prejudice to the payments specified in the decision of the Reparation Commission No. 2797, dated February 21, 1924) to make on account of the special claims which are based on the said treaty, as from January 1, 1944, and during the years 1944 to 1966 inclusive, the payment of a constant annuity of 13,500,000 gold crowns.

2. The present agreement affects in no way the obligations concerning pre-war public debts which are chargeable to Hungary by virtue of the treaty of Trianon nor her obligations under all other agreements or arrangements concluded up to the coming into force of the present agreement.

3. The payments due up to January 1, 1944, shall be subject to the conditions laid down in the texts actually in force, and particularly in the decision No. 2797 of the Reparation Commission. However, they shall be paid to the Bank for International Settlements for the account of the creditor States.

4. The payments due after 1944 constitute an unconditional obligation; that is to say, without any rights of suspension whatsoever. They shall be made in gold or in currency equivalent to gold in equal half-yearly periods on January 1 and July 1 of each year, the first payment falling due on January 1, 1944. Like

the preceding payments they shall be made to the Bank for International Settlements for the account of the creditor States.

5. Hungary undertakes to reserve from its state revenues an annual sum at least equal to 150 per cent of the annuities laid down in article 1 and it is understood that if an annuity is not paid on the date due Hungary shall immediately on receipt of a simple claim from the creditors (representing at least one-half of the annuity in question) constitute the said annual sum as security.

6. Subject to the application of the provisions of the preceding article the right of first charge established by article 180 of the treaty of Trianon on all property and assets of Hungary for the settlement of reparation and other charges contained in the said article shall cease to have effect as from the date of the entry into force of the present agreement.

7. The Hungarian Government shall transmit to the Bank for International Settlements in its capacity of trustee for the creditor powers certificates representing the annuities specified under 1, which certificates in their text should carry out the provisions of articles 3 and 5.

8. The creditor powers signatory to the present agreement undertake, as from the date of its application, to cease to exercise their right of retention and liquidation of property, rights, and interests which, at the date of entry into force of the treaty of Trianon, belong to nationals of the former Kingdom of Hungary or to organizations controlled by them, in so far as the said property, rights, and interests are not already liquid or liquidated or in so far as they have not already been finally disposed of.

9. The creditor powers signatory to the present agreement undertake to abstain from collecting those claims of Hungary on its former allies which may have been transferred to the said powers by article 196 of the treaty of Trianon and Hungary renounces in so far as it is concerned any net balance which may be due to her by reason of these claims. The said powers further undertake to refrain from recovering the claims which the former allies of Hungary possessed on her and which were transferred to the said powers by articles 261 of the treaty of Versailles, 13 of the treaty of St. Germain, and 145 of the treaty of Neuilly; in consequence the said claims lapse entirely.

10. The relations between the Reparation Commission and Hungary shall be terminated as soon as possible.

The rights and powers conferred on the Reparation Commission shall be transferred as far

as necessary to the Bank for International Settlements. The procedure and date for this transfer shall be laid down by a committee formed of two representatives of the Hungarian Government, by four representatives of the Reparation Commission, to include the common delegate on the Reparation Commission, or a representative nominated by him, and by a representative of the Bank for International Settlements.

Should the Bank for International Settlements not accept in its entirety the mandate with which it is entrusted by the present agreement, it shall be the duty of the committee formed as mentioned above to formulate the amendments necessary to obtain its complete adoption and failing that to choose a trustee as far as this may concern the bank.

11. It is understood that, subject to the approval of the Council of the League of Nations, the committee of control for Hungary shall cease to exercise its functions immediately on the entry into force of the present agreement.

12. Any differences between the contracting parties concerning the interpretation and the application of the present agreement shall be submitted for final decision to the tribunal provided for in the agreement of The Hague of January, 1930, with Germany in accordance with the procedure laid down in that agreement. Nevertheless, when such differences arise, the member nominated by Germany shall be replaced by a member nominated by Hungary.

13. Subject to the above payments being duly made, the governments of the creditor powers, on the one hand, and the Hungarian Government, on the other hand, reciprocally renounce, each for its own part, all claims arising out of the treaty of Trianon or the armistice or all supplementary arrangements.

The present agreement, the French and English texts of which are authentic, shall be ratified.

The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible.

The powers, of which the seat of government is outside Europe, will be entitled to inform the French Government through their diplomatic representative in Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

The first procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the agreement has been ratified by Hungary on the one hand, and, on the other hand, by four of the Governments of the following powers—that is

to say, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan—and two of the Governments of the following powers—that is to say, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

The present agreement shall come into force between the contracting parties who have thus ratified from and after the date of the first procès-verbal.

Save as above provided the agreement will come into force for each signatory Government at the date of its notification or the deposit of its ratification.

The French Government shall transmit to each of the signatory Governments a certified copy of the procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The duly authorized representatives of the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government of Canada, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Government of New Zealand, the Government of the Union of South Africa, the Government of India, the Government of the French Republic, the Government of the Greek Republic, the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the Government of the Republic of Poland, the Government of the Republic of Portugal, the Government of His Majesty the King of Rumania, the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic, and the Government of His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia have reached the following agreement:

ARTICLE 1

In complete and final settlement of her debt arising out of the agreement of September 10, 1919, to the other powers having a credit on reparation account in virtue of the treaties of Versailles, St. Germain, Trianon, and Neuilly, Czechoslovakia shall pay 37 annuities of 10,000,000 gold marks, the due dates of which are fixed for the first complete annuity at March 15, 1930, and, for the balance, payable in half-yearly installments, at July 1 and January 1 of each year, the final installment being payable on January 1, 1966.

ARTICLE 2

The installments shall be paid by the Czechoslovak Government to the Bank for Interna-

tional Settlements, for the account of the creditor Governments, in pounds sterling, at the average rate of exchange for the three days preceding the date of payment.

The bank shall transfer the sums encashed to the account of each of the creditor Governments, in accordance with the rules for distribution fixed by the arrangement between the creditor powers (Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, liberation debt) concluded at The Hague conference, 1930, and with any special arrangement between two or more of these Governments concerning their respective shares, as fixed by the said agreement which shall have been notified to the bank by the creditor Governments concerned.

ARTICLE 3

The present agreement constitutes as between the Czechoslovak Government, of the one part, and the other signatory Governments, of the other part, a final settlement of all the obligations of Czechoslovakia which may result from the treaties of Versailles, St. Germain, Trianon, and Neuilly, from the agreement of September 10, 1919, and from all arrangements supplementary to the said treaties and agreements.

The present agreement, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified.

The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible.

The powers of which the seat of government is outside Europe will be entitled to inform the French Government through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

The French Government will transmit to all the signatory Governments a certified copy of the procès-verbaux of the deposit of ratifications.

Done at The Hague in a single copy the 20th January, 1930.

Henri Jaspar, Paul Hymans, E. Francqui, Philip Snowden, Peter Larkin, Granville Ryrie, E. Toms, Philip Snowden, Philip Snowden, Henri Chéron, Loucheur, N. Politis, J. G. Politis, A. Mosconi, A. Pirelli, Suvich, Adatei, K. Hirota, J. Mrozowski, R. Ulrich, Tomaz Fernandes, G. G. Mironesco, Al. Zeuceano, Dr. Eduard Beneš, Stefan Osusky, Dr. V. Marinkovitch, Const. Fotitch.

CONVENTION RESPECTING THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

The duly authorized representatives of the Governments of Germany, of Belgium, of France, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of Italy, and of Japan of the one part

And the duly authorized representatives of the Government of the Swiss Confederation of the other part

Assembled at The Hague conference in the month of January, 1930, have agreed on the following:

ARTICLE 1

Switzerland undertakes to grant to the Bank for International Settlements, without delay, the following constituent charter having force of law; not to abrogate this charter, not to amend or add to it, and not to sanction amendments to the statutes of the bank referred to in paragraph 4 of the charter otherwise than in agreement with the other signatory Governments.

ARTICLE 2

Any dispute between the Swiss Government and any one of the other signatory Governments relating to the interpretation or application of the present convention shall be submitted to the arbitral tribunal provided for by The Hague agreement of January, 1930. The Swiss Government may appoint a member who shall sit on the occasion of such disputes, the president having a casting vote. In having recourse to this tribunal the parties may always agree between themselves to submit their dispute to the president or to one of the members of the tribunal chosen to act as sole arbiter.

ARTICLE 3

The present convention is entered into for a period of 15 years. It is entered into on the part of Switzerland under reserve of ratification and shall be put into force as soon as it shall have been ratified by the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

The instrument of ratification shall be deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Paris. Upon the entry into force of the convention, the Swiss Government will initiate the necessary constitutional procedure in order that the assent of the Swiss people may be obtained for the maintenance in force during the whole of the bank's existence of the provisions of the present convention. As soon as these measures have become fully effective the Swiss Govern-

ment will notify the other signatory Governments and these provisions shall become valid during the bank's existence.

Constituent charter of the Bank for International Settlements

Whereas the powers signatory to The Hague agreement of January, 1930, have adopted a plan which contemplates the founding by the central banks of Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan and by a financial institution of the United States of America of an international bank to be called the Bank for International Settlements;

And whereas the said central banks and a banking group including Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, the First National Bank of New York, N. Y., and the First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, have undertaken to found the said bank and have guaranteed or arranged for the guaranty of the subscription of its authorized capital amounting to 500,000,000 Swiss francs equal to 145,161,290.32 grams, fine gold, divided into 200,000 shares:

And whereas the Swiss Federal Government has entered into a treaty with the Governments of Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan whereby the said Federal Government has agreed to grant the present constituent charter of the Bank for International Settlements and not to repeal, amend, or supplement the said charter and not to sanction amendments to the statutes of the bank referred to in paragraph 4 of the present charter except in agreement with the said powers;

1. The Bank for International Settlements (hereinafter called the bank) is hereby incorporated.

2. Its constitution, operations, and activities are defined and governed by the annexed statutes which are hereby sanctioned.

3. Amendment of articles of the said statutes other than those enumerated in paragraph 4 hereof may be made and shall be put into force as provided in article 59 of the said statutes and not otherwise.

4. Articles 2, 3, 4, 9, 15, 20, 25, 28, 46, 53, 56, 59, and 60 of the said statutes shall not be amended except subject to the following conditions: The amendment must be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the board, approved by a majority of the general meeting and sanctioned by a law supplementing the present charter.

5. The said statutes and any amendments which may be made thereto in accordance with

paragraphs 3 or 4 hereof, respectively, shall be valid and operative notwithstanding any inconsistency therewith in the provisions of any present or future Swiss law.

6. The bank shall be exempt and immune from all taxation included in the following categories:

(a) Stamp, registration, and other duties on all deeds or other documents relating to the incorporation or liquidation of the bank.

(b) Stamp and registration duties on any first issue of its shares by the bank to a central bank, financial institution, banking group, or underwriter at or before the time of incorporation or in pursuance of articles 7 or 9 of the statutes.

(c) All taxes on the bank's capital, reserves, or profits, whether distributed or not, and whether assessed on the profits of the bank before distribution or imposed at the time of distribution under the form of a coupon tax payable or deductible by the bank. This provision is without prejudice to the State's right to tax the residents of Switzerland other than the bank as it thinks fit.

(d) All taxes upon any agreements which the bank may make in connection with the issue of loans for mobilizing the German annuities and upon the bonds of such loans issued on a foreign market.

(e) All taxes on the remunerations and salaries paid by the bank to members of its administration or its employees of non-Swiss nationality.

7. All funds deposited with the bank by any Government in pursuance of the plan adopted by The Hague agreement of January, 1930, shall be exempt and immune from taxation whether by way of deduction by the bank on behalf of the authority imposing the same or otherwise.

8. The foregoing exemptions and immunities shall apply to present and future taxation by whatsoever name it may be described, and whether imposed by the confederation, or by the cantonal, communal, or other public authorities.

9. Moreover, without prejudice to the exemptions specified above, there may not be levied on the bank, its operation or its personnel any taxation other than that of a general character and to which other banking establishments established at Basel or in Switzerland, their operations and their personnel, are not subjected *de facto* and *de jure*.

10. The bank, its property and assets and all deposits and other funds entrusted to it shall be immune in time of peace and in time of war

from any measure such as expropriation, requisition, seizure, confiscation, prohibition or restriction of gold or currency export or import, and any other similar measures.

11. Any dispute between the Swiss Government and the bank as to the interpretation or application of the present charter shall be referred to the arbitral tribunal provided for by The Hague agreement of January, 1930.

The Swiss Government shall appoint a member to sit on the occasion of such dispute, the president having a casting vote.

In having recourse to the said tribunal the parties may nevertheless agree to submit their dispute to the president or to a member of the tribunal chosen to act as sole arbiter.

Done at The Hague, January 20, 1930.

Curtius, Henri Jaspar, Paul Hymans, E. Francqui, Henri, Chéron, Loucheur, Philip Snowden, A. Mosconi, A. Pirelli, Suvich, M. Adatei, K. Hirota, G. Bachmann, W. Burckhardt, Dr. R. Miescher.
J. E. R.

ANNEX

STATUTES OF THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

CHAPTER I.—*Name, seat, and objects*

ARTICLE 1

There is constituted under the name of the Bank for International Settlements (hereinafter referred to as the bank) a company limited by shares.

ARTICLE 2

The registered office of the bank shall be situated at Basel, Switzerland.

ARTICLE 3

The objects of the bank are: To promote the cooperation of central banks and to provide additional facilities for international financial operations; and to act as trustee or agent in regard to international financial settlements intrusted to it under agreements with the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 4

As long as the new plan as defined in The Hague agreement of January, 1930 (hereinafter referred to as the plan), is in force, the bank—

(1) Shall carry out the functions assigned to it in the plan;

(2) Shall conduct its affairs with a view to facilitating the execution of the plan; and

(3) Shall observe the provisions of the plan in the administration and operations of the bank; all within the limits of the powers granted by these statutes.

During the said period the bank, as trustee or agent for the Governments concerned, shall receive, administer, and distribute the annuities paid by Germany under the plan; shall supervise and assist in the commercialization and mobilization of certain portions of the aforesaid annuities; and shall perform such services in connection with the payment of German reparations and the international settlements connected therewith as may be agreed upon by the bank with the Governments concerned.

CHAPTER II.—*Capital*

ARTICLE 5

The authorized capital of the bank shall be 500,000,000 Swiss gold francs, equivalent to 145,161,290.32 grams fine gold.

It shall be divided into 200,000 shares of equal gold nominal value.

The nominal value of each share shall also be expressed on the face of each share in terms both of Swiss francs and of the currency of the country in which it is issued, converted at the gold mint parity.

ARTICLE 6

The subscription of the total authorized capital having been guaranteed in equal parts by the Banque Nationale de Belgique, the Bank of England, the Banque de France, the Reichsbank, the Banca d'Italia, Messrs. X acting in place of the Bank of Japan, and Messrs. Y, New York, the bank may begin business as soon as a minimum of 112,000 shares has been subscribed.

ARTICLE 7

(1) During the two years following incorporation the board of directors of the bank (hereinafter referred to as the board) shall arrange for the subscription of any unissued portion of the authorized capital.

(2) This unissued portion may be offered to the central bank or other banks of countries which have not participated in the original subscription. The selection of countries in which such shares shall be offered for subscription and the amount to be subscribed in each shall be determined by the board by a two-thirds majority, provided that offers of shares shall only be made in countries interested in reparations

or in countries whose currencies, in the opinion of the board, satisfy the practical requirements of the gold or gold exchange standard and that the amount issued in any one of these countries shall not exceed 8,000 shares.

(3) The seven banking institutions mentioned in article 6 shall, in accordance with their several guaranties, subscribe or arrange for the subscription in equal proportions of any part of the authorized capital which at the end of two years remains unsubscribed.

ARTICLE 8

(1) Twenty-five per cent only of the value of each share shall be paid up at the time of subscription. The balance may be called up at a later date or dates at the discretion of the board. Three months' notice shall be given of any such calls.

(2) If a shareholder fails to pay any call on a share on the day appointed for payment thereof the board may, after giving reasonable notice to such shareholder, forfeit the share in respect of which the call remains unpaid. A forfeited share may be sold on such terms and in such manner as the board may think fit, and the board may execute a transfer in favor of the person or corporation to whom the share is sold. The proceeds of sale may be received by the bank, which will pay to the defaulting shareholder any part of the net proceeds over and above the amount of the call due and unpaid.

ARTICLE 9

(1) The capital of the bank may be increased or reduced on the proposal of the board acting by a two-thirds majority and adopted by a two-thirds majority of the general meeting.

(2) In the event of an increase in the authorized capital of the bank and of a further issue of shares, the distribution among countries shall be decided by a two-thirds majority of the board. The central banks of Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States of America, or some other financial institution of the last-named country acceptable to the foregoing central banks, shall be entitled to subscribe or arrange for the subscription in equal proportions of at least 55 per cent of such additional shares.

(3) No part of the amount not taken by the banks of these seven countries shall be subscribed in any other country unless it is interested in reparations or at the time of issue its currency, in the opinion of the board, satisfies

the practical requirements of the gold or gold exchange standard.

ARTICLE 10

In extending invitations to subscribe for capital in accordance with article 7, paragraph 2, or with article 9, consideration shall be given by the board to the desirability of associating with the bank the largest possible number of central banks.

ARTICLE 11

No shares shall be issued below par.

ARTICLE 12

The liability of shareholders is limited to the nominal value of their shares.

ARTICLE 13

The shares shall be registered and transferable in the books of the bank.

The bank shall be entitled, without assigning any reason, to decline to accept any person or corporation as the transferee of a share. It shall not transfer shares without the prior consent of the central bank, or the institution acting in lieu of a central bank, by or through whom the shares in question were issued.

ARTICLE 14

The shares shall carry equal rights to participate in the profits of the bank and in any distribution of assets under articles 53, 54, and 55 of the statutes.

ARTICLE 15

The ownership of shares of the bank carries no right of voting or representation at the general meeting. The right of representation and of voting, in proportion to the number of shares subscribed in each country, may be exercised by the central bank of that country or by its nominee. Should the central bank of any country not desire to exercise these rights they may be exercised by a financial institution of widely recognized standing and of the same nationality, appointed by the board, and not objected to by the central bank of the country in question. In cases where there is no central bank, these rights may be exercised, if the board thinks fit, by an appropriate financial institution of the country in question appointed by the board.

ARTICLE 16

Any subscribing institution or banking group may issue or cause to be issued to the public the shares for which it has subscribed.

ARTICLE 17

Any subscribing institution or banking group may issue to the public certificates against shares of the bank owned by it. The form, details, and terms of issue of such certificates shall be determined by the bank issuing them, in agreement with the board.

ARTICLE 18

The receipt or ownership of shares of the bank or of certificates issued in accordance with article 17 implies acceptance of the statutes of the bank and a statement to that effect shall be embodied in the text of such shares and certificates.

ARTICLE 19

The registration of the name of a holder of shares in the books of the bank establishes the title to ownership of the shares so registered.

CHAPTER III.—*Powers of the bank*

ARTICLE 20

The operations of the bank shall be in conformity with the monetary policy of the central banks of the countries concerned.

Before any financial operation is carried out by or on behalf of the bank on a given market or in a given currency the board shall afford to the central bank or central banks directly concerned an opportunity to dissent. In the event of disapproval being expressed within such reasonable time as the board shall specify, the proposed operation shall not take place. A central bank may make its concurrence subject to conditions and may limit its assent to a specific operation, or enter into a general arrangement permitting the bank to carry on its operations within such limits as to time, character, and amount as may be specified. This article shall not be read as requiring the assent of any central bank to the withdrawal from its market of funds to the introduction of which no objection had been raised by it, in the absence of stipulations to the contrary by the central bank concerned at the time the original operation was carried out.

Any governor of a central bank or his alternate or any other director specially authorized by the central bank of the country of which he is a national to act on its behalf in this matter shall, if he is present at the meeting of the board and does not vote against any such proposed operation, be deemed to have given the valid assent of the central bank in question.

If the representative of the central bank in question is absent or if a central bank is not directly represented on the board, steps shall be taken to afford the central bank or banks concerned an opportunity to express dissent.

ARTICLE 21

The operations of the bank for its own account shall only be carried out in currencies which in the opinion of the board satisfy the practical requirements of the gold or gold exchange standard.

ARTICLE 22

The board shall determine the nature of the operations to be undertaken by the bank. The bank may in particular:

(a) Buy and sell gold coin or bullion for its own account or for account of central banks.

(b) Hold gold for its own account under earmark in central banks.

(c) Accept the custody of gold for account of central banks.

(d) Make advances to or borrow from central banks against gold, bills of exchange, and other short-term obligations of prime liquidity or other approved securities.

(e) Discount, rediscount, purchase, or sell with or without its indorsement bills of exchange, checks, and other short-term obligations of prime liquidity, including Treasury bills and other such Government short-term securities as are currently marketable.

(f) Buy and sell exchange for its own account or for account of central banks.

(g) Buy and sell negotiable securities other than shares for its own account or for account of central banks.

(h) Discount for central banks bills taken from their portfolio and rediscount with central banks bills taken from its own portfolio.

(i) Open and maintain current or deposit accounts with central banks.

(j) Accept—

(i) Deposits from central banks on current or deposit account.

(j) Accept—Continued.

(ii) Deposits in connection with trustee agreements that may be made between the bank and Governments in connection with international settlements.

(iii) Such other deposits as in the opinion of the board come within the scope of the bank's functions.

The bank may also:

(k) Act as agent or correspondent of any central bank.

(l) Arrange with any central bank for the latter to act as its agent or correspondent. If a central bank is unable or unwilling to act in this capacity, the bank may make other arrangements, provided that the central bank concerned does not object. If in such circumstances it should be deemed advisable that the bank should establish its own agency, the sanction of a two-thirds majority of the board will be required.

(m) Enter into agreements to act as trustee or agent in connection with international settlements, provided that such agreements shall not encroach on the obligations of the bank toward third parties, and carry out the various operations laid down therein.

ARTICLE 23

Any of the operations which the bank is authorized to carry out with central banks under the preceding article may be carried out with banks, bankers, corporations, or individuals of any country, provided that the central bank of that country does not object.

ARTICLE 24

The bank may enter into special agreements with central banks to facilitate the settlement of international transactions between them.

For this purpose it may arrange with central banks to have gold earmarked for their account and transferable on their order, to open accounts through which central banks can transfer their assets from one currency to another, and to take such other measures as the board may think advisable within the limits of the powers granted by these statutes. The principles and rules governing such accounts shall be fixed by the board.

ARTICLE 25

The bank may not—

(a) Issue notes payable at sight to bearer.

(b) "Accept" bills of exchange.

(c) Make advances to Governments.

(d) Open current accounts in the name of Governments.

(e) Acquire a predominant interest in any business concern.

(f) Except so far as is necessary for the conduct of its own business, remain the owner of real property for any longer period than is required in order to realize to proper advantage such real property as may come into the possession of the bank in satisfaction of claims due to it.

ARTICLE 26

The bank shall be administered with particular regard to maintaining its liquidity, and for this purpose shall retain assets appropriate to the maturity and character of its liabilities. Its short-term liquid assets may include bank notes, checks payable at sight drawn on first-class banks, claims in course of collection, deposits at sight or at short notice in first-class banks, and prime bills of exchange of not more than 90 days' usance, of a kind usually accepted for rediscount by central banks.

The proportion of the bank's assets held in any given currency shall be determined by the board with due regard to the liabilities of the bank.

CHAPTER IV.—*Management*

ARTICLE 27

The administration of the bank shall be vested in the board.

ARTICLE 28

The board shall be composed as follows:

(1) The governors for the time being of the central banks of Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as *ex officio* directors), or if any of the said governors are unwilling or unable to hold office, their respective nominees (hereinafter referred to as *substitute nominees*).

The tenure of office of a substitute nominee shall be within the discretion of the governor by whom he is appointed, but shall terminate in any case when that governor vacates office.

Any *ex officio* director may appoint one person as his alternate who shall be entitled to attend and exercise the powers of a director at meetings of the board if the governor himself is unable to be present.

(2) Seven persons representative of finance, industry, or commerce, appointed once each by the governors of the central banks men-

tioned in subclause (1), and being of the same nationality as the governor who appoints him.

During the continuance of the liability of Germany to pay reparation annuities, two persons of French and German nationality, respectively, representative of industry or commerce, appointed by the governors of the Bank of France and of the Reichsbank, respectively, if they so desire.

If for any reason the governor of any of the seven institutions above mentioned is unable or unwilling to serve as director, or to appoint a substitute nominee under subclause (1), or to make an appointment under subclause (2), the governors of the other institutions referred to or a majority of them may invite to become members of the board two nationals of the country of the governor in question, not objected to by the central bank of that country.

Directors appointed as aforesaid, other than *ex officio* directors or their substitute nominees, shall hold office for three years but shall be eligible for reappointment.

(3) Not more than nine persons to be elected by the following procedure:

The governor of the central bank of every country, other than those mentioned in subclause (1), in which capital has been subscribed at the time of incorporation, shall be entitled to submit a list of four candidates of his own nationality for directorship, which may include his own name. Two of the candidates on each list shall be representative of finance and the other two of industry or commerce. From these lists the board may elect, by a two-thirds majority, not more than nine persons.

The directors so elected shall be divided by lot into three groups, as nearly as may be equal in number, of which one group shall retire at the end of the first, one at the end of the second, and one at the end of the third financial year of the bank. The retiring directors shall be eligible for reelection.

At the first meeting of directors in the second and succeeding financial years the board may elect by a two-thirds majority not more than three directors from a panel of candidates composed of lists of persons with similar qualifications to those specified in connection with the first election. The governors of the central banks of every country, other than those mentioned in subclause (1), in which capital has at the date of such meeting been subscribed shall be entitled to submit a list of four persons to be included in the panel. Directors so elected shall hold office for three years, but shall be eligible for reelection.

If in any of the countries referred to in the preceding paragraph there is no central bank, the board by a two-thirds majority may nominate an appropriate financial institution to exercise the right of submitting a list of candidates for election.

ARTICLE 29

In the event of a vacancy occurring on the board for any reason other than the termination of a period of office in accordance with the preceding article, the vacancy shall be filled in accordance with the procedure by which the member to be replaced was selected. In the case of directors other than ex officio directors, the new director shall hold office for the unexpired period only of his predecessor's term of office. He shall, however, be eligible for reelection at the expiration of that term.

ARTICLE 30

Directors must be ordinarily resident in Europe or in a position to attend regularly at meetings of the board.

ARTICLE 31

No person shall be appointed or hold office as a director who is a member or an official of a Government or a member of a legislative body, unless he is the governor of a central bank.

ARTICLE 32

Meetings of the board shall be held not less than 10 times a year. At least four of these shall be held at the registered office of the bank.

ARTICLE 33

A member of the board who is not present in person at a meeting of directors may give a proxy to any other member authorizing him to vote at that meeting on his behalf.

ARTICLE 34

Unless otherwise provided by the statutes, decisions of the board shall be taken by a simple majority of those present or represented by proxy. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

The board shall not be competent to act unless a quorum of directors is present. This quorum shall be laid down in a regulation adopted by a two-thirds majority of the board.

ARTICLE 35

The members of the board may receive, in addition to out-of-pocket expenses, a fee for attendance at meetings and/or a remuneration, the amounts of which will be fixed by the board, subject to the approval of the general meeting.

ARTICLE 36

The proceedings of the board shall be summarized in minutes which shall be signed by the chairman.

Copies of or extracts from these minutes for the purpose of production in a court of justice must be certified by the general manager of the bank.

A record of decisions taken at each meeting shall be sent within eight days of the meeting to every member.

ARTICLE 37

The board shall represent the bank in its dealings with third parties and shall have the exclusive right of entering into engagements on behalf of the bank. It may, however, delegate this right to a member or members of the board or of the permanent staff of the bank, provided that it defines the powers of each person to whom it delegates this right.

ARTICLE 38

The bank shall be legally committed vis-à-vis third parties by the signature of the president or by two signatures either of members of the board or of members of the staff who have been duly authorized by the board to sign on its behalf.

ARTICLE 39

The board shall elect from among its members a chairman and one or more vice chairmen, one of whom shall preside at meetings of the board in the absence of the chairman.

The chairman of the board shall be president of the bank.

He shall hold office for three years and shall be eligible for reelection.

Subject to the authority of the board, the president will carry out the policy and control the administration of the bank.

He shall not hold any other office which, in the judgment of the board, might interfere with his duties as president.

ARTICLE 40

At the meeting of the board at which the election of a chairman is to take place the chair shall be taken by the oldest member of the board present.

ARTICLE 41

A general manager shall be appointed by the board on the proposal of the president. He will be responsible to the president for the operations of the bank and will be the chief of its operating staff.

The heads of departments, and any other officers of similar rank, shall be appointed by the board on recommendations made by the president after consultation with the general manager.

The remainder of the staff shall be appointed by the general manager with the approval of the president.

ARTICLE 42

The departmental organization of the bank shall be determined by the board.

ARTICLE 43

The board may, if it thinks fit, appoint from among its members an executive committee to assist the president in the administration of the bank.

The president shall be a member and ex officio chairman of this committee.

ARTICLE 44

The board may appoint advisory committees chosen wholly or partly from persons not concerned in the bank's management.

ARTICLE 45

As long as the plan is in force, the board shall convene the special advisory committee referred to in the plan, upon receipt of the notice therein provided for.

CHAPTER V.—*General meeting*

ARTICLE 46

General meetings of the bank may be attended by nominees of the central banks or other financial institutions referred to in article 15.

Voting rights shall be in proportion to the number of shares subscribed in the country of each institution represented at the meeting.

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The chair shall be taken at general meetings by the chairman of the board or in his absence by a vice chairman.

At least three weeks' notice of general meetings shall be given to those entitled to be represented.

Subject to the provisions of these statutes, the general meeting shall decide upon its own procedure.

ARTICLE 47

Within three months after the end of each financial year of the bank, an annual general meeting shall be held upon such date as the board may decide.

The meeting shall take place at the registered offices of the bank.

Voting by proxy will be permitted in such manner as the board may have provided in advance by regulation.

ARTICLE 48

The annual general meeting shall be invited—

(a) To approve the annual report, the balance sheet upon the report of the auditors, and the profit and loss account, and any proposed changes in the remuneration, fees, or allowances of the members of the board;

(b) To make appropriations to reserve and to special funds, and to consider the declaration of a dividend and its amount;

(c) To elect the auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration; and

(d) To discharge the board from all personal responsibility in respect of the past financial year.

ARTICLE 49

Extraordinary general meetings shall be summoned to decide upon any proposals of the board:

(a) To amend the statutes.

(b) To increase or decrease the capital of the bank.

(c) To liquidate the bank.

CHAPTER VI.—*Accounts and profits*

ARTICLE 50

The financial year of the bank will begin on April 1 and end on March 31. The first financial period will end on March 31, 1931.

ARTICLE 51

The bank shall publish an annual report, and at least once a month a statement of account in such form as the board may prescribe.

The board shall cause to be prepared a profit and loss account and balance sheet of the bank for each financial year in time for submission to the annual general meeting.

ARTICLE 52

The accounts and balance sheet shall be audited by independent auditors. The auditors shall have full power to examine all books and accounts of the bank and to require full information as to all its transactions. The auditors shall report to the board and to the general meeting and shall state in their report:

(a) Whether or not they have obtained all the information and explanations they have required; and

(b) Whether, in their opinion, the balance sheet dealt with in the report is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the bank's affairs according to the best of their information and the explanations given to them, and as shown by the books of the bank.

ARTICLE 53

The yearly net profits of the bank shall be applied as follows:

(a) Five per cent of such net profits, or such proportion of 5 per cent as may be required for the purpose, shall be paid to a reserve fund called the legal reserve fund until that fund reaches an amount equal in value to 10 per cent of the amount of the paid-up capital of the bank for the time being.

(b) Thereafter such net profits shall be applied in or toward the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent per annum on the amount of the paid-up capital of the bank. This dividend shall be cumulative.

(c) As to the residue (if any) of such net profits 20 per cent shall be paid to the shareholders until a maximum further dividend of 6 per cent (which shall be noncumulative) is reached, provided that the board may in any year withhold all or any part of this additional payment and place it to the credit of a special dividend reserve fund for use in maintaining the cumulative 6 per cent dividend provided for in the preceding paragraph or for subsequent distribution to the shareholders.

(d) After making provision for the foregoing, one-half of the yearly net profits then remaining shall be paid into the general reserve fund of the bank until it equals the paid-up capital. Thereafter 40 per cent shall be so applied until the general reserve fund equals twice the paid-up capital; 30 per cent until it equals three times

the paid-up capital; 20 per cent until it equals four times the paid-up capital; 10 per cent until it equals five times the paid-up capital; and from that point onward, 5 per cent.

In case the general reserve fund, by reason of losses or by reason of an increase in the paid-up capital, falls below the amounts provided for above after having once attained them, the appropriate proportion of the yearly net profits shall again be applied until the position is restored.

(e) As long as the plan is in force any remainder of the net profits after meeting the foregoing requirements shall be disposed of as follows:

(i) As to 75 per cent to such of the Governments or central banks of Germany and the countries entitled to share in the annuities payable under the plan, as have maintained time deposits at the bank subject to withdrawal in not less than five years from the time of deposit or after four years on not less than one year's notice. This sum shall be distributed annually in proportion to the size of the deposits maintained by the respective Governments or central banks in question. The board shall have the power to determine the minimum deposit which would justify the distribution provided for.

(ii) As to 25 per cent as follows:

If the German Government elects to make a long-term deposit with the bank withdrawable only on the terms specified under subclause (i) above and amounting to the minimum sum of 400,000,000 reichsmarks, the said 25 per cent shall go into a special fund, to be used to aid Germany in paying the last 22 annuities provided for in the plan.

If the German Government elects to make such long-term deposit amounting to a sum below 400,000,000 reichsmarks the participation of the German Government shall be reduced in proportion, and the balance shall be added to the 75 per cent referred to in subclause (i) above.

If the German Government elects not to make any such long-term deposit, the said 25 per cent shall be distributed as provided in subclause (i) above.

The special fund referred to above shall carry compound interest, reckoned on an annual basis, at the maximum current rate paid by the bank on time deposits.

If the special fund should exceed the amount required to pay the last 22 annuities, the balance shall be distributed among the creditor Governments as provided for in the plan.

(f) At the expiration of the period referred to in the first paragraph of subclause (e) the disposal of the remainder of the net profits referred to in subclause (e) shall be determined by the general meeting on the proposal of the board.

ARTICLE 54

RESERVE FUNDS

The general reserve fund shall be available for meeting any losses incurred by the bank. In case it is not adequate for this purpose, recourse may be had to the legal reserve fund provided for in article 53 (a).

These reserve funds, in the event of liquidation, and after the discharge of the liabilities of the bank and the costs of liquidation shall be divided among the shareholders.

CHAPTER VII.—*General provisions*

ARTICLE 55

The bank may not be liquidated except by a three-fourths majority of the general meeting. It shall not in any case be liquidated before it has discharged all the obligations which it has assumed under the plan.

ARTICLE 56

(1) If any dispute shall arise between the bank, on the one side, and any central bank, financial institution, or other bank referred to in the present statutes, on the other side, or between the bank and its shareholders, with regard to the interpretation or application of the statutes of the bank, the same shall be referred for final decision to the tribunal provided for by The Hague agreement of January, 1930.

(2) In the absence of agreement as to the terms of submission either party to a dispute under this article may refer the same to the tribunal, which shall have power to decide all questions (including the question of its own jurisdiction) even in default of appearance by the other party.

(3) Before giving a final decision and without prejudice to the questions at issue, the president of the tribunal, or, if he is unable to act in any case, a member of the tribunal to be designated by him forthwith, may, on the request of the first party applying therefor, order any appropriate provisional measures in order to safeguard the respective rights of the parties.

(4) The provisions of this article shall not prejudice the right of the parties to a dispute to refer the same by common consent to the

president or a member of the tribunal as sole arbitrator.

ARTICLE 57

In all cases not covered by the preceding article, or by some other provision for arbitration, the bank may proceed or be proceeded against in any court of competent jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 58

For the purposes of these statutes:

(1) Central bank means the bank in any country to which has been intrusted the duty of regulating the volume of currency and credit in that country; or where a banking system has been so intrusted, the bank forming part of such system which is situated and operating in the principal financial market of that country.

(2) The governor of a central bank means the person who, subject to the control of his board or other competent authority, has the direction of the policy and administration of the bank.

(3) A two-thirds majority of the board means not less than two-thirds of the votes (whether given in person or by proxy) of the whole directorate.

ARTICLE 59

Amendments of any articles of these statutes other than those enumerated in article 60 may be proposed by a two-thirds majority of the board to the general meeting, and if adopted by a majority of the general meeting shall come into force, provided that such amendments are not inconsistent with the provisions of the articles enumerated in article 60.

ARTICLE 60

Articles 2, 3, 4, 9, 15, 20, 25, 28, 46, 53, 56, 59, and 60 can not be amended except subject to the following conditions: The amendment must be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the board, approved by a majority of the general meeting and sanctioned by a law supplementing the charter of the bank.

J. E. R.

ARRANGEMENT RELATING TO THE CONCURRENT MEMORANDUM ACCOMPANYING THE EXPERTS' PLAN OF JUNE 7, 1929

The duly authorized representatives of the Governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Italy, Portugal Rumania, and Jugoslavia have agreed with the German Government as follows:

(1) The creditor powers undertake that Germany shall on the conditions contained in the

annex hereto (which is a reproduction of the concurrent memorandum attached to the report of the experts' committee of June 7, 1929) have the benefit of any relief which any one or more of those powers may receive in respect of its net outward payments on account of war debts. The war debts referred to in this clause are those dealt with by the following agreements:

Interallied debts which have been taken into consideration in calculating the annuities according to the Young plan

- (1) To the United States of America:
Great Britain—Agreement of June 18, 1923.
France—Agreement of April 29, 1926.
Italy—Agreement of November 14, 1925.
Belgium—Agreement of August 18, 1925.
Yugoslavia—Agreement of May 3, 1926.
Rumania—Agreement of December 4, 1925.

- Greece—Agreement of January 18, 1928.
- (2) To Great Britain:
France—Agreement of July 12, 1926.
Italy—Agreement of January 27, 1926.
Rumania—Agreement of October 19, 1925.
Yugoslavia—Agreement of August 9, 1927.
Portugal—Agreement of December 31, 1926.
Greece—Agreement of April 9, 1927.

- (3) To France:
Rumania—Agreement of January 17, 1930.
Yugoslavia—Agreement of January 20, 1930 (dealing with the war debt).
Greece—Agreement of January 20, 1930 (provisions relating to the prearmistice debt—tranche A).

(2) Any dispute between the contracting parties as to the interpretation or application of this agreement shall be submitted for final decision to the tribunal established by the agreement with Germany concluded at The Hague in January, 1930.

(3) This arrangement, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall be ratified, and shall go into force for each Government after ratification by it, at the same time as the agreement with Germany for the complete and final settlement of the question of reparations concluded on this same day at The Hague goes into force.

Done at The Hague this 20th day of January, 1930.

Curtius, Wirth, Schmidt, Moldenhauer, Henri Jaspar, Paul Hymans, E. Francqui, Henri Chéron, Loucheur, Philip Snowden, N. Politis, J. G. Politis, A. Mosconi, A. Pirelli, Suvich, G. G. Mironesco, J. Lugosiano, Al. Zeuceano, Dr. V. Marinkovitch, Const. Fotitch.

ANNEX

Concurrent memorandum but not a part of the report

Special memorandum of the experts of the principal creditor powers and of Germany regarding outpayments

(Signed concurrently with the report of the committee of experts)

1. In the annuities provided in the report the following amounts are required to cover outpayments:

	Equivalent in millions of reichsmarks		Equivalent in millions of reichsmarks
2.....	965.1	31.....	1,515.4
3.....	942.3	32.....	1,525.4
4.....	995.4	33.....	1,543.2
5.....	1,136.4	34.....	1,535.0
6.....	1,199.0	35.....	1,547.4
7.....	1,224.9	36.....	1,546.8
8.....	1,271.8	37.....	1,573.7
9.....	1,334.0	38.....	1,566.9
10.....	1,352.5	39.....	1,566.1
11.....	1,375.0	40.....	1,575.9
12.....	1,487.6	41.....	1,589.2
13.....	1,437.9	42.....	1,602.9
14.....	1,455.1	43.....	1,613.1
15.....	1,451.5	44.....	1,621.5
16.....	1,464.7	45.....	1,624.9
17.....	1,460.9	46.....	1,627.6
18.....	1,456.5	47.....	1,634.2
19.....	1,472.3	48.....	1,637.9
20.....	1,467.1	49.....	1,644.6
21.....	1,461.6	50.....	1,654.7
22.....	1,503.9	51.....	1,659.6
23.....	1,487.9	52.....	1,670.5
24.....	1,491.0	53.....	1,687.6
25.....	1,498.1	54.....	1,691.8
26.....	1,509.4	55.....	1,703.3
27.....	1,504.5	56.....	1,683.5
28.....	1,499.1	57.....	925.1
29.....	1,506.7	58.....	931.4
30.....	1,538.6	59.....	897.8

It is represented that in the event of modifications of those obligations for outpayments, by which the creditors benefit, there should be some corresponding mitigation of the German annuities. The experts of the four chief creditor countries and of Germany therefore recommend that Germany and all the creditor Governments having obligations for outpay-

ments should undertake between themselves an arrangement on the following basis:

2. Any relief which any creditor power may effectively receive, in respect of its net outward payments on account of war debts; after making due allowance for any material or financial counterconsiderations, and after taking into account any remissions on account of war debt receipts which it may itself make, shall be dealt with as follows:

As regards the first 37 years:

(a) Germany shall benefit to the extent of two-thirds of the net relief available by way of a reduction in her annuity obligations thereafter.

(b) One-third of the net relief shall be retained by the creditor concerned, in addition to the amounts otherwise receivable from Germany.

(c) Nevertheless, so long as any liability of Germany persists in respect of the period after March 31, 1966, the creditor concerned will retain annually only one-fourth part of the net relief, the balance being paid to the Bank for International Settlements.

(d) These payments to the Bank for International Settlements shall accumulate to assist Germany toward meeting her liabilities in respect of the period after March 31, 1966; any sums found after application of the funds provided in Annex I not to be required for this purpose (together with the accumulations thereon) shall be returned to the creditor by whom they were provided.

As regards the last 22 years:

The whole of such relief shall be applied to the reduction of Germany's liabilities.

3. We recommend that the creditor Governments should agree that, if the operation of the relief to Germany envisaged in respect of a possible reduction of net outpayments is such as to change materially the proportions in which the total annuities provided for in the present plan are divided amongst them, they meet to consider a revision tending toward the restoration of the present proportions; but having regard to the following conditions set out below and any other relevant factors then existing:

(a) The service of any bonds mobilized by the creditor country, and the balance of its net outward payments in respect of war debts remaining to be covered must continue to be met out of the share falling to it in the annuities thereafter to be paid by Germany.

(b) Due allowance shall be made for any material or financial counterconsiderations accepted by the creditor country in connection with the relief accorded to it in respect of war debts payments.

4. It was originally suggested that the amounts of the postponable annuities should be regulated by reference to the net amounts which the various creditors were themselves able to postpone in respect of interallied war debts, the general conditions therein governing postponements to be applied. For various reasons, this method of calculation could not be adopted, but endeavor was made to adapt the moratorium provisions in such a way that the rights granted to Germany should not be greater than those of the creditor powers. The unconditional part of the annuity has therefore been fixed, while guarantees have been provided for the remainder.

Francqui, Gutt, E. Moreau, J. Parmentier,
Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Kastl, J. C. Stamp,
C. S. Addis, A. Pirelli, Suvich.

PARIS, June 7, 1929.

ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE CREDITOR POWERS

GERMANY

The duly authorized representatives of the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government of Canada, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Government of New Zealand, the Government of the Union of South Africa, the Government of India, the Government of the French Republic, the Government of the Greek Republic, the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the Government of the Republic of Poland, the Government of the Republic of Portugal, the Government of His Majesty the King of Rumania, the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic and the Government of His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia, have concluded the following arrangement:

1. The signatory powers accept the division of the German payments resulting from the new plan as a final settlement of all questions relating to the distribution of payments, transfers, cessions, and deliveries already made by Germany in execution of the treaty of Versailles, the armistice conventions, and any supplementary agreements, subject only to the provisions set out in articles 3 and 4 of this arrangement.

This division among the signatory powers shall not be affected by any existing arrangements between them nor by the result of accounts relating to past transactions.

2. In consequence, all accounts between the signatory powers or between any one of them and the Reparation Commission, relating to questions dealt with in article 1, and regarding the period prior to the application of the experts' plan of June 7, 1929 (including accounts relating to the shares of the German pre-war public debt), have henceforth no purpose or effect and will be closed in their existing state, subject only to the provisions set out in articles 3 and 4 of this arrangement.

3. Nevertheless—

(a) The shares of the Bagdad Railway Co. at present held by the Reparation Commission will be allotted in three equal portions to France, Great Britain, and Italy, without giving rise to any adjustment of accounts between the creditor powers.

(b) The method of distribution of the cables ceded by Germany under the treaty of Versailles will be settled by the creditor powers concerned.

(c) The expenses of the experts' committee of 1929 to be met by the creditor powers will be finally divided among them in accordance with the percentages provided by the Spa agreement and the complementary agreements.

(d) Any savings realized on the sums paid to the sections of the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission out of the fifth Dawes annuity shall be used toward meeting the expenses of the said sections after August 31, 1929, including costs of liquidation. The balance of these expenses up to the following maxima: Belgium 250,000 reichsmarks, France 750,000 reichsmarks, Great Britain 364,000 reichsmarks, shall be defrayed from the fund provided for by Annex IV to the protocol of August 31, 1929.

(e) If the expenses of the Reparation Commission and of the organizations provided for by the Dawes plan after August 31, 1929, are not completely covered by the sums of 6,000,000 reichsmarks provided for by Annex III to The Hague protocol of August 31, 1929, any excess shall be met out of savings realized by the Reparation Commission and by the said organizations, respectively, on the sums allocated for such expenses out of the fifth Dawes annuity.

(f) All questions relating to claims or assets of which is not provided for by the above paragraphs, will be settled by the Governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan. Any receipts in respect of these claims or assets will be distributed in accordance with the rules of distribution laid down by the agreement of January 14, 1925.

4. For the application of paragraph 192 of the annexes to the experts' report, a sum of 118,100,000 reichsmarks will be handed over to Great Britain, Italy, and Greece out of the receipts in respect of the last five months of the Dawes plan.

This payment will be divided as follows:

	Reichsmarks
Great Britain.....	102,000,000
Italy.....	14,800,000
Greece.....	1,300,000

It will be charged on the excesses of the various powers in the following amounts:

	Reichsmarks
France.....	89,380,446
Belgium.....	12,014,283
Japan.....	2,527,350
Yugoslavia.....	13,021,695
Portugal.....	134,661
Rumania.....	912,920
Poland.....	108,645

5. The payments made to the Reparation Commission by the Government of Denmark, by the Free City of Danzig, and by the Danzig Harbour and Waterways Board, are regarded as constituting a final settlement of their respective obligations toward the Reparation Commission in respect of state property ceded by Germany and of their shares in the German pre-war public debt.

6. The excess of the fund dealt with in paragraph 113 of the annexes to the experts' report of June 7, 1929 (penultimate sentence), will be divided among the creditor Governments in accordance with the arrangements to be concluded between them when the time comes.

7. In order to give effect to Article VI of Annex I of the protocol of August 31, 1929, the French and Italian Governments agree to pay to Great Britain during each of the 36 financial years commencing April, 1930, the annuities provided for in their respective war debt funding agreements by equal monthly installments on the 15th of each month, instead of in half-yearly installments on September 15 and March 15 of each year.

The dates of the release of the Italian gold deposit provided for in article 7 of the Anglo-Italian war debt funding agreement will be similarly modified.

8. The annuities provided by articles 3 and 4 of Annex I of The Hague protocol of August 31, 1929, shall be paid in two equal installments on July 1 and January 1 in each year, from July 1, 1930, to January 1, 1966. For the current year, in the absence of any different arrangement, the whole amount shall be paid

on March 15, 1930, with interest at 5½ per cent from October 1, 1929.

9. The service of the annuity of 19,800,000 reichsmarks, payment of which to Great Britain was guaranteed by France and Belgium under Article III of Annex I of The Hague protocol of August 31, 1929, will be met as to 16,650,000 reichsmarks by France and as to 3,150,000 reichsmarks by Belgium.

10. This arrangement, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall be ratified, and shall go into force for each Government after ratification by it, at the same time as the agreement with Germany for the complete and final settlement of the question of reparations concluded on this same day at The Hague goes into force.

Done at The Hague this 20th day of January, 1930.

Henri Jaspar, Paul Hymans, E. Francqui, Philip Snowden, Peter Larkin, Granville Ryrie, E. Toms, Philip Snowden, Philip Snowden, Henri Chéron, Loucheur, N. Politis, J. G. Politis, A. Mosconi, A. Pirelli, Suvich, Adatci, K. Hirota, J. Mrozowski, R. Ulrich, Tomaz Fernandes, G. G. Mironesco, N. Titulesco, J. Lugosiano, Al. Zeuceano, Dr. Eduard Beneš, Stefan Osusky, Dr. V. Marin-kovitch, Const. Fotitch.

AGREEMENT

Arrangement between the creditor powers (Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria—Liberation debt)

The duly authorized representatives of the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government of Canada, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Government of New Zealand, the Government of the Union of South Africa, the Government of India, the Government of the French Republic, the Government of the Greek Republic, the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the Government of the Republic of Poland, the Government of the Republic of Portugal, the Government of His Majesty the King of Rumania, the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic and the Government of His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia, have concluded the following arrangement as to the State properties ceded by Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria, the liberation debts and the distribution of non-German reparations.

ARTICLE I

A complete and final discharge of their liabilities is granted to the powers signatory of the present agreement which are debtors in respect of the properties ceded in virtue of the treaties of St. Germain, Trianon, and Neuilly and of the liberation debts arising out of the agreements of September 10 and December 8, 1919.

Provided always that no one of the said powers shall derive any benefit under this article unless and until it shall have ratified the agreements with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia concluded at The Hague in January, 1930.

ARTICLE II

The annuity of 10,000,000 gold marks payable under the agreement of even date by Czechoslovakia to the other creditor Governments shall be distributed among the creditor powers other than Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia in accordance with the following table:

	Gold marks
France.....	3, 187, 854
Great Britain.....	1, 384, 519
Italy.....	3, 146, 632
Belgium.....	418, 816
Japan.....	51, 920
Portugal.....	51, 920
Greece.....	1, 758, 339

ARTICLE III

Subject to the provisions of Articles IV and V the payments made by Bulgaria and Hungary on account of reparation up to 1943 shall be distributed as follows:

Greece 76.73 per cent on the Bulgarian payments and on the Hungarian payments.

Rumania 13 per cent on the Bulgarian payments and on the Hungarian payments.

Czechoslovakia 1 per cent on the Bulgarian and Hungarian payments.

Yugoslavia 5 per cent on the Bulgarian payments and 2 per cent on the Hungarian payments.

The balance both of the Bulgarian and of the Hungarian payments being distributed between the other creditor powers proportionately to the percentages of article 2 of the Spa agreement of July 16, 1920, and subsequent agreements.

ARTICLE IV

Greece shall receive

(a) The liquid assets realized by the Reparation Commission in pursuance of the treaty of

Neuilly and not distributed at the present time.

(b) The payment of 5,000,000 gold francs to be made by Bulgaria on April 1, 1930.

ARTICLE V

Yugoslavia shall dispose of the whole of the sums to be paid by Hungary up to and including June 30, 1930, under the schedule of payments at present in force less a sum to be retained by the Reparation Commission for its administrative expenses.

ARTICLE VI

The distribution fixed by the preceding articles is final and inclusive.

ARTICLE VII

The present agreement constitutes a final settlement as between the signatory Governments of all their claims in respect of the state properties ceded in virtue of the treaties of St. Germain, Trianon, and Neuilly, of the liberation debts and of all payments and deliveries made to the said Governments in virtue of the treaties of St. Germain, Trianon, and Neuilly and the arrangements supplementary thereto.

The present agreement, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified.

Deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible.

The powers of which the seat of government is outside Europe will be entitled to inform the French Government through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

The French Government will transmit to all the signatory Governments a certified copy of the procès-verbaux of the deposit of ratifications.

Done at The Hague in a single copy January 20, 1930.

Henri Jaspar, Paul Hymans, E. Francqui, Philip Snowden, Peter Larkin, Granville Ryrie, E. Toms, Philip Snowden, Philip Snowden, Henri Chéron, Loucheur, N. Politis, J. G. Politis, A. Mosconi, A. Pirelli, Suvich, Adatci, K. Hirota, J. Mrozowski, R. Ulrich, Tomaz Fernandes, G. G. Mironesco, N. Titulesco, J. Lugosiano, Al. Zeuceano, Dr. Eduard Beneš, Stefan Osusky, Dr. V. Marinkovitch, Constantin Fotitch.

ARRANGEMENT AS TO THE FINANCIAL MOBILIZATION OF THE GERMAN ANNUITIES

The duly authorized representatives of the signatory Governments taking into consideration, on the one hand, article 165 of the experts' report, which states that from the point of view of the creditor powers, an essential aspect of the new plan is in the fact that the annuity is paid in a manner lending itself to mobilization in accordance with the provisions laid down in this respect; and, on the other hand, article 161 of the same report which recognizes the necessity to reestablish the financial autonomy of Germany;

Have agreed, in a spirit of collaboration, upon the following:

I

1. Certain creditor Governments state their intention to proceed, as soon as possible, with the issue on the international markets of one or more tranches of reparation bonds of a total amount of \$300,000,000. They propose to make this issue before October 1, 1930.

2. The German Government declares that it will not issue any external long-term loan before October 1, 1930, or, if the issue referred to in the preceding paragraph has not taken place before this date, before the expiry of one year from the date of the delivery to the Bank for International Settlements of the debt certificate of the Reich, on the understanding that this undertaking shall not extend beyond March 31, 1931. This declaration concerns also the Reichspost and the German Railway Co.

3. Moreover, the above-mentioned declaration of the German Government lapses in the following cases:

(a) Immediately upon the effective accomplishment of mobilization operations for the amount mentioned above;

(b) Two months after the Bank for International Settlements has notified, in accordance with the provisions of article 143 of the annexes to the plan, that it appears to be practicable to proceed with the issue of the amount suggested above or of an issue completing the amount if owing to the creditor powers this issue has not taken place.

4. The sum of \$300,000,000 mentioned above refers to the effective proceeds, and not the nominal value, of the bonds issued.

5. The Reich notifies that by virtue of an act dated October 26, 1929, it had contracted with the Svenska Tändsticke Aktiebolaget of Stockholm and with the N. V. Financieele Mij.

Kreuger and Toll of Amsterdam for a loan of \$125,000,000.

It is understood that the above declarations do not apply to this loan.

The German Government undertakes, however, that the obligations of the Reich which are to be created by virtue of this act shall not be offered for public subscription until after June 30, 1933.

The German Government undertakes, in agreement with the Svenska Tändsticke Aktiebolaget of Stockholm and with the N. V. Financieele Mij. Kreuger and Toll of Amsterdam (whose adhesion is dealt with in a letter which shall be annexed to the present document), that the service of this loan shall never give rise to any discrimination to the prejudice of the service of the unconditional annuities.

II

6. The German Government reserves to itself the right to participate in the mobilization issue of an amount of \$300,000,000 specified in paragraph 1 above. This participation will take place on the original terms.

7. These operations will be carried out through the Bank for International Settlements. The proceeds and the service of the loan shall be divided between the reparation creditors who have a share in the unconditional part of the annuities and the German Government in the proportion of two-thirds for the former and one-third for the latter.

8. The charges for such loans shall be covered in the above proportions by a deduction from reparation payments and by a payment by the Reich to the Bank for International Settlements. In the case of each of these loans, the sums provided by this deduction and this payment shall be merged by the Bank for International Settlements in an account exclusively and solely reserved for the service of this loan.

9. The contracts for loans of the type mentioned above shall contain a clause for anticipated redemption after a period not longer than 10 years.

10. If the German Government declares its wish to make use of the option referred to above, and if it proves impossible to secure the suggested collaboration in the form described above, the Governments concerned declare that they are nevertheless firmly resolved to attain

this collaboration by seeking practical solutions to achieve this result.

The German and French texts of the present arrangement are equally valid.

For the German Government:

MOLDENHAUER.

For the British Government:

PHILIP SNOWDEN.

For the French Government:

HENRI CHÉRON.

LOUCHEUR.

For the Italian Government:

SUVICH.

For the Japanese Government:

M. ADACHI.

K. HIROTA.

For the Portuguese Government:

R. ULRICH.

TOMAZ FERNANDES.

For the Yugoslav Government:

DR. V. MARINKOVITCH.

C. FOTITCH.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONCERNING THE GERMAN-AMERICAN AGREEMENT

(Addressed to His Excellency M. Henri Jaspar, President of The Hague Conference)

THE HAGUE, *January 20, 1930.*

MR. PRESIDENT: In the name of my Government I have the honor to make the following communication:

The German Government will not exercise in relation to any one of the creditor powers the rights of postponement which it possesses under the agreements already signed or initialed without exercising at the same time any similar rights which it may possess in relation to all the other powers whose claims are included in the annuities, as set out in the experts' report of June 7, 1929. Moreover in the future the German Government will not, in connection with postponement, give any special advantage to any one of those powers.

Nothing contained herein above shall be construed as impairing in any way Germany's rights and obligations under the agreements already signed or initialed.

I beg you to accept, Mr. President, the expression of my highest consideration.

(Signed)

CURTIS.

(Addressed to M. Curtius, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Reich)

THE HAGUE, *January 20, 1930.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated to-day by which, in the name of your Government, you made to me the following communication:

The German Government will not exercise in relation to any one of the creditor powers the rights of postponement which it possesses under the agreements already signed or initialed without exercising at the same time any similar rights which it may possess in relation to all the other powers whose claims are included in the annuities, as set out in the experts' report of June 7, 1929. Moreover in the future the German Government will not, in connection with postponement, give any special advantage to any one of those powers.

Nothing contained herein above shall be construed as impairing in any way Germany's rights and obligations under the agreements already signed or initialed.

I beg you to accept, Your Excellency, the impression of my highest consideration.

(Signed) HENRI JASPAR.

LETTERS EXCHANGED CONCERNING THE TARIFFS OF THE GERMAN RAILWAY COMPANY

THE HAGUE, *January 20, 1930.*

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to inform you that the German delegation accepts the formula drawn up by the railway experts specifying that the German Railway Co. will be under the obligation, while observing in its management the provisions of the railway law and statutes, of regulating its expenditure and of fixing its tariffs in such a way that the payments in respect of the reparation tax, of interest and of redemption of the loans of the company, of the preference share dividend, as well as of the redemption of the shares, will be secured.

The German Government is of the opinion that this obligation already results from the provisions of the draft of the law, as the experts have observed. The German Government is, however, ready to confirm this interpretation by inserting an explanation to that effect in the explanation of the objects of the draft law.

I beg you to accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CURTIUS.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

THE HAGUE, *January 20, 1930.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 20, 1930, by which you were so good as to inform me that the German delegation accepts the formula drawn up by the railway experts specifying that the German Railway Co. will be under the obligation, while observing in its management the provisions of the railway law and statutes, of regulating its expenditure and of fixing its tariffs in such a way that the payments in respect of the reparation tax, of interest and of redemption of the loans of the company, of the preference share dividend, as well as of the redemption of these shares, will be secured.

I note also that the German Government is of the opinion that this obligation already results from the provisions of the draft of the law, as the experts have observed. The German Government is, however, ready to confirm this interpretation by inserting an explanation to that effect in the explanation of the objects of the draft law.

I beg you to accept, Your Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) HENRI JASPAR,
President of the Conference.

To His Excellency M. CURTIUS,
German Minister for Foreign Affairs.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

The president of the conference reports that the Governments represented at the conference of The Hague have agreed upon the following provisions:

By way of supplement to Annex III to the protocol of The Hague dated August 31, 1929, the agent general for reparation payments shall be instructed to make available to the treasury of the Reich by way of loan, during the period from the signature of the agreement of The Hague on German reparations of January, 1930, to the ratification of the said agreement by the German Government, the difference between the payments under the Dawes plan and the amounts provided in the new plan.

From the date of the ratification by Germany of the agreement concluded at The Hague in January, 1930, on the subject of German reparations to the putting into execution of the new plan as provided in the fifth paragraph of the final clause of the said agreement, the German Government shall be entitled to pay to the agent general for reparation payments only the annuities due under the new plan.

If it should be impossible to put the new plan into execution, the present agreement shall become null and void and the amounts withheld through its application shall be paid to the creditor Governments within four months.

HENRI JASPAR.
M. P. A. HANKEY.

JANUARY 20, 1930.

LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE BY THE BELGIAN AND GERMAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES CONCERNING THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS RESPECTING THE GERMAN MARKS IN BELGIUM

THE HAGUE, January 16, 1930.

Mr. PRESIDENT: In Annex VI of the experts' report of June 7, 1929, the experts expressed the opinion that the new plan could not enter into force before the German and Belgian Governments had concluded an agreement, binding in international law, regarding the so-called marks question.

With regard to this question, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that, in the

name of the German and Belgian Governments, an agreement was signed at Brussels on July 13, 1929, to settle this question, and that after ratification this agreement will enter into force at the same time as the new plan. This declaration is made in agreement with the Belgian Government.

I beg you to accept, Mr. President, the expression of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CURTIUS.

THE HAGUE, January 16, 1930.

Mr. PRESIDENT: In Annex VI of the experts' report of June 7, 1929, the experts expressed the opinion that the new plan could not enter into force before the Belgian and German Governments had concluded an agreement binding in international law regarding the so-called marks question.

With regard to this question, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that, in the name of the Belgian and German Governments, an agreement was signed at Brussels on July 13, 1929, to settle this question, and that after ratification this agreement will enter into force at the same time as the new plan. This declaration is made in agreement with the German Government.

I beg you to accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) HYMANS.

M. JASPAR, *Prime Minister,*
President of The Hague Conference.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

GOLD HOLDINGS OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

[In millions of dollars. Figures for end of month or latest available preceding date; see BULLETIN for June, 1929, p. 396]

Month	Total (44 coun- tries) ¹	United States ²	Ar- gen- tina ³	Aus- tra- lia	Bel- gium	Bra- zil ⁴	Can- ada ⁵	Eng- land	France	Ger- many	Indi- a ⁶	Italy	Jap- an ⁷	Neth- er- lands	Rus- sia	Spain	Swit- zer- land	28 other coun- tries ⁸
1929—January.....	10,042	3,746	605	109	126	149	79	744	1,333	650	128	266	541	175	92	494	93	712
February.....	10,065	3,776	603	109	126	150	78	736	1,334	650	128	266	541	175	92	494	93	713
March.....	10,092	3,814	585	110	126	150	78	748	1,340	639	128	270	542	170	92	494	93	713
April.....	10,049	3,889	569	110	134	150	78	762	1,403	451	128	270	542	174	92	494	95	708
May.....	10,121	3,931	564	106	134	151	78	795	1,435	420	128	270	542	176	93	494	96	709
June.....	10,134	3,956	527	108	139	151	76	780	1,436	455	128	271	542	176	93	494	96	707
July.....	10,151	3,974	513	111	141	151	76	694	1,462	512	128	271	541	181	103	495	98	700
August.....	10,233	3,995	507	113	141	151	77	670	1,526	520	128	271	541	178	119	495	98	704
September.....	10,262	4,008	497	114	142	151	77	648	1,545	527	128	272	541	178	132	495	103	704
October.....	10,293	4,023	476	109	143	151	77	643	1,570	531	128	272	541	178	142	495	103	709
November.....	10,298	4,003	452	97	151	151	78	659	1,600	534	128	273	542	180	142	495	105	708
December.....	10,291	3,900	434	89	163	150	78	711	1,633	544	128	273	542	180	147	495	115	708
1930—January.....	10,351	3,921	442	88	164	139	78	732	1,682	547	128	273	520	177	147	495	108	710
February.....	10,427	3,988	448	124	164	127	78	740	1,680	582	128	273	477	176	150	476	108	710
March.....	10,459	4,059	448	124	164	127	78	759	1,668	595	128	273	477	176	156	476	108	710

¹ Revised 2 months ago to include figures for Albania, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Mexico; see BULLETIN for February (p. 73).

² Preliminary, based on latest available figures.

³ All countries for which satisfactory figures are available; see p. 256 of this BULLETIN, where separate figures are given by years back to 1913. The 16 countries here shown separately include all those which have held gold in recent years to the amount of \$90,000,000 or more.

⁴ Treasury and Federal reserve banks.

⁵ Government conversion fund and Bank of the Nation.

⁶ Bank of Brazil and stabilization fund.

⁷ Includes gold held by Government against Dominion notes and savings bank deposits, and such gold as is held by chartered banks in the central reserve.

⁸ Currency and gold standard reserves.

⁹ Domestic holdings of Bank of Japan and the Japanese Government

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
1929—January.....	48,577	1,378	47,199	1,250	577	672	11,844	27,891	-16,047	504	14	490	-16,607	4,730
February.....	26,913	1,425	25,488	1,338	764	574	12,347	21,383	-9,036	181	6	175	-17,848	7,700
March.....	26,470	1,635	24,835	1,701	804	897	25,734	7,746	17,987	133	14,320	-14,187	-21,542	13,063
April.....	24,687	1,534	23,093	1,708	223,247	-221,480	16,144	3,714	12,430	165	2	163	-15,871	6,580
May.....	24,098	467	23,630	1,946	781	1,165	28,284	4,652	23,632	4,338	23	4,315	-17,975	6,076
June.....	30,762	550	30,212	7,493	681	6,812	21,085	40,001	-18,917	190	17	173	-22,625	3,596
July.....	35,525	807	34,718	48,728	716	48,012	22,578	100,479	-77,901	129	8	121	-14,816	4,164
August.....	19,271	881	18,390	27,728	879	26,849	17,226	59,278	-42,052	103	2,522	-2,419	-20,981	2,771
September.....	18,781	1,205	17,576	9,939	851	9,088	18,301	41,283	-22,982	116	17	99	-15,375	3,390
October.....	21,321	3,805	17,516	4,624	1,002	3,622	28,591	26,794	1,796	177	12	166	-15,812	3,146
November.....	7,123	30,289	-23,166	5,093	919	4,174	36,249	27,844	8,405	107	15	92	-20,922	4,408
December.....	8,121	72,547	-64,426	11,096	806	10,290	65,343	16,438	48,903	297	17	280	-18,220	4,603
1930—January.....	12,908	8,948	3,960	5,052	629	4,423	41,702	16,102	25,600	248	3,224	-2,975	-17,808	5,296
February.....	60,198	207	59,991	38,252	687	37,565	38,961	34,074	4,886	80	1,026	-946	-20,786	-----

MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN

[In thousands of dollars]

From or to—	1930		1929			
	February		January-February		Calendar year	
	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports
France.....	208	297	559	10,974	2,066	162,527
Germany.....	2	32,919	7	36,400	3,203	92,991
Netherlands.....	39	3	226	14,382	2,006	-----
Spain and Canaries.....	19,466	3	19,466	4	359	-----
Switzerland.....	217	-----	623	-----	10,781	-----
United States.....	-----	-----	-----	23,090	61,293	-----
South America.....	240	-----	12,627	49	39,129	-----
British India.....	315	-----	1,201	-----	10,320	-----
Australia.....	321	-----	10,152	2	24,603	-----
New Zealand.....	-----	-----	-----	2,433	-----	-----
Egypt.....	-----	-----	-----	1	3,786	-----
Rhodesia.....	450	-----	811	-----	4,641	-----
Transvaal.....	17,825	-----	36,197	-----	184,954	-----
West Africa.....	378	-----	748	5	4,216	8
All other countries.....	70	284	95	687	1,003	33,434
Total.....	38,961	34,074	80,662	50,176	303,725	377,505

MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM BRITISH INDIA

[In thousands of dollars]

From or to—	1929				1928	
	December		January-December		Calendar year	
	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports
England.....	682	-----	10,461	-----	11,071	-----
United States.....	-----	-----	22	-----	4,086	-----
Aden and dependen- cies.....	93	-----	1,045	-----	910	-----
Arabia.....	23	-----	1,287	-----	870	6
British Oceania.....	2,296	-----	7,701	-----	5,067	-----
Bahrain Islands.....	3	-----	119	-----	285	-----
Ceylon.....	135	-----	4,151	1	720	-----
China.....	8	-----	188	-----	153	-----
Mesopotamia.....	410	-----	2,613	-----	1,543	-----
Straits Settlements.....	1	2	19	28	200	48
Egypt.....	215	-----	6,867	-----	6,714	-----
Natal.....	738	-----	29,595	-----	44,387	-----
All other countries.....	-----	-----	206	20	-----	44
Total.....	4,605	2	64,275	48	76,007	99

CONDITION OF CENTRAL BANKS

[Figures are for the last report date of month]

	1930		1929			1930		1929	
	February	January	December	February		February	January	December	February
Bank of England (millions of pounds sterling):					National Bank of Belgium (millions of belgas):				
Issue department—					Gold—	1,179	1,177	1,175	906
Gold coin and bullion—	151.3	150.1	145.8	150.9	Foreign bills and balances in gold—	548	542	578	490
Notes issued—	411.3	410.1	405.8	410.9	Domestic and foreign bills—	808	816	816	738
Banking department—					Loans to State—	309	322	338	344
Gold and silver coin—	7	3	2	4	Note circulation—	2,798	2,708	2,685	2,432
Bank notes—	64.5	62.1	26.3	58.6	Deposits—	99	138	249	110
Government securities—	34.4	54.3	67.1	43.0					
Other securities—	12.9	14.0	17.7	13.6	Bank of Brazil (millions of milreis):				
Discounts and advances—	4.7	5.5	22.3	8.4	Gold—		407	407	407
Public deposits—	12.0	14.6	8.8	14.0	Currency—		680	690	643
Bankers' deposits—	50.7	67.5	71.0	57.0	Correspondents abroad—		246	305	331
Other deposits—	36.2	36.0	35.8	36.7	Loans and discounts—		1,478	1,440	1,118
Reserve ratio ¹ (per cent)—	65.9	52.9	22.9	54.7	Securities—		128	128	147
Bank notes in circulation ² —	346.8	348.0	379.6	352.3	Note circulation—		592	592	592
					Deposits—		1,830	1,679	1,462
Bank of France (millions of francs):					National Bank of Bulgaria (millions of leva):				
Gold—	42,855	42,921	41,668	34,038	Gold—	1,400	1,395	1,389	1,332
Sight balances abroad—	6,956	6,984	7,249	11,539	Net foreign exchange—	352	506	912	1,934
Foreign bills—	18,738	18,732	18,693	18,406	Total foreign exchange—	724	875	1,307	3,000
Loans and discounts—	7,987	8,517	11,146	7,502	Loans and discounts—	1,292	1,227	1,402	1,377
Negotiable bonds—	5,453	5,453	5,612	5,930	Government obligations—	3,340	3,340	3,565	3,685
Note circulation—	71,116	70,339	68,571	62,506	Note circulation—	3,148	3,260	3,609	3,894
Public deposits—	8,767	10,172	11,737	12,300	Other sight liabilities—	1,887	1,886	2,231	3,210
Other deposits—	7,136	7,512	7,850	7,175					
German Reichsbank (millions of reichsmarks):					Central Bank of Chile (millions of pesos):				
Gold reserve—	2,204	2,147	2,133	2,643	Gold at home—	63	63	63	61
Gold abroad—	150	150	150	86	Deposits abroad—	385	501	463	423
Reserves in foreign exchange—	384	397	404	90	Loans and discounts—	121	103	91	67
Loans and discounts—	2,288	2,222	3,099	2,186	Note circulation—	353	344	346	345
Deposits—	469	357	755	526	Deposits—	158	181	146	131
Reichsmarks in circulation—	4,722	4,653	5,044	4,553	Bank of the Republic of Colombia (thousands of pesos):				
Rentenmarks in circulation—	384	362	410	517	Gold at home—	21,315	21,270	22,371	25,260
Bank of Italy (millions of lire):					Gold abroad—	9,477	10,897	15,377	34,197
Gold at home—	5,190	5,189	5,190	5,059	Loans and discounts—	17,689	17,979	18,135	10,400
Credits and balances abroad—	4,855	4,911	5,151	5,517	Note circulation—	33,241	34,246	39,074	51,395
Loans and discounts—	4,614	4,713	6,121	5,295	Deposits—	6,573	6,720	6,865	10,754
Total note circulation—	16,095	16,329	16,774	16,197	Czechoslovak National Bank (millions of Czechoslovak crowns):				
Public deposits—	300	300	300	309	Gold—	1,262	1,262	1,258	1,158
Other deposits—	1,063	1,560	1,685	2,340	Foreign balances and currency—	1,980	2,039	2,270	1,841
Bank of Japan (millions of yen):					Loans and advances—	292	364	1,011	196
Gold—	3,965	1,066	1,065	1,061	Assets of banking office in liquidation—	334	355	362	425
Advances and discounts—	3,755	732	793	798	Note circulation—	6,838	6,923	8,230	7,063
Government bonds—	3,144	179	187	172	Deposits—	395	407	673	405
Notes issued—	3,127	1,347	1,633	1,231	Danish National Bank (millions of kroner):				
Total deposits—	3,733	822	638	919	Gold—	172	172	172	173
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (thousands of pounds sterling):					Foreign bills, etc.—	128	106	91	102
Issue department—					Loans and discounts—	79	78	97	64
Gold coin and bullion—	25,379	18,148	18,264	22,481	Note circulation—	352	347	367	342
Securities—	9,769	17,263	20,967	22,741	Deposits—	29	35	53	30
Banking department—					Bank of Danzig (thousands of Danzig gulden):				
Coin, bullion, and cash—	1,345	1,411	1,223	1,436	Balances with Bank of England—	14,502	13,969	16,660	14,516
Money at short call in London—	4,351	4,669	8,423	18,638	Foreign bills, etc.—	13,328	13,883	12,433	18,267
Loans and discounts—	15,483	16,497	19,160	12,187	Loans and discounts—	20,155	20,481	22,427	21,194
Securities—	17,208	12,319	10,503	9,377	Note circulation—	36,045	36,281	37,797	36,923
Deposits—	38,348	33,239	38,626	41,144	Deposits—	1,696	1,333	3,398	2,174
Bank notes in circulation—	37,648	38,466	42,423	40,763	Bank of Estonia (thousands of kronas):				
Austrian National Bank (millions of schillings):					Gold—	6,450	6,437	6,408	6,234
Gold—	169	169	169	169	Net foreign exchange—	18,134	19,478	20,782	22,980
Foreign exchange of the reserve—	204	204	238	209	Loans and discounts—	28,262	27,819	27,573	31,339
Other foreign exchange—	315	312	334	361	Note circulation—	33,322	32,260	34,042	35,760
Domestic bills—	234	238	306	164	Deposits—				
Government debt—	109	109	109	116	Government—	9,289	8,733	8,127	16,313
Note circulation—	974	981	1,094	977	Bankers—	5,112	6,187	5,718	1,876
Deposits—	59	53	64	45	Other—	1,480	2,102	2,341	3,101

¹ Ratio of gold and notes in banking department to deposit liabilities.

² Notes issued, less amounts held in banking department and in currency note account.

³ Figures are for Mar. 1, 1930.

CONDITION OF CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

[Figures are for the last report date of month]

	1930		1929			1930		1929	
	Febru- ary	Janu- ary	Decem- ber	Febru- ary		Febru- ary	Janu- ary	Decem- ber	Febru- ary
Bank of Finland (millions of Finnish marks):					Bank of Poland (millions of zlotys):				
Gold.....	301	301	302	303	Gold at home.....	521	521	521	426
Balances abroad and foreign credits.....	739	705	670	698	Gold abroad.....	180	180	180	195
Foreign bills.....	16	15	21	14	Foreign exchange of the reserve.....	360	372	419	544
Domestic bills.....	1,223	1,147	1,213	1,360	Other foreign exchange.....	100	101	108	154
Note circulation.....	1,369	1,259	1,361	1,523	Loans and discounts.....	739	756	781	745
Demand liabilities.....	342	308	237	376	Note circulation.....	1,282	1,247	1,340	1,249
					Current account of the treasury.....	290	300	271	387
					Other current accounts.....	166	154	196	206
Bank of Greece (millions of drachmas):					Bank of Portugal (millions of escudos):				
Gold.....	648	644	640	560	Gold.....	9	9	9	9
Net foreign exchange in reserve.....	2,537	2,689	2,474	3,446	Balances abroad.....	275	313	332	329
Total foreign exchange.....	3,739	3,830	4,135	4,605	Bills.....	359	361	354	280
Loans and discounts.....	340	377	325	127	Note circulation.....	1,906	1,972	2,001	1,880
Government obligations.....	3,513	3,596	3,596	3,790	Deposits.....	77	108	98	72
Note circulation.....	4,842	4,907	5,193	5,465					
Other sight liabilities.....	1,874	2,081	1,529	2,136	National Bank of Rumania (millions of lei):				
National Bank of Hungary (millions of pengös):					Gold at home.....	5,307	5,280	5,266	45,011
Gold.....	163	163	163	204	Gold abroad.....	3,919	3,919	3,919	43,264
Foreign bills, etc.....	25	18	39	43	Foreign exchange of the reserve.....	3,610	5,063	6,745	(5)
Loans and discounts.....	227	293	329	314	Other foreign exchange.....	22	39	44	(5)
Advances to treasury.....	83	88	88	92	Loans and discounts.....	9,661	9,529	9,718	12,104
Other assets.....	93	97	68	114	State debt.....	5,197	5,469	5,631	4,000
Note circulation.....	441	476	501	451	Note circulation.....	19,518	19,767	21,150	20,074
Deposits.....	77	63	98	216	Deposits.....	8,487	9,097	9,389	4,385
Miscellaneous liabilities.....	46	94	60	75	State Bank of Russia (thousands of chevrontsi):				
Bank of Java (millions of florins):					Loans and discounts.....		472,486	473,734	356,212
Gold.....	139	140	140	169	Deposits.....		268,314	268,790	206,375
Foreign bills.....	31	31	23	37	Issue department—				
Loans and discounts.....	79	95	112	86	Gold.....		28,567	28,570	17,885
Note circulation.....	275	279	289	300	Other precious metals.....		3,414	3,461	4,340
Deposits.....	32	37	38	50	Foreign exchange.....		6,687	7,077	9,219
Bank of Latvia (millions of lats):					Note circulation.....		150,027	153,697	108,365
Gold.....	24	24	24	24	South African Reserve Bank (thousands of pounds sterling):				
Foreign exchange reserve.....	45	43	46	71	Gold.....	7,680	7,914	7,495	7,757
Bills.....	94	94	95	82	Foreign bills.....	6,237	6,027	6,567	7,064
Loans.....	54	54	56	47	Domestic bills.....	2,333	3,081	3,167	933
Note circulation.....	49	48	49	44	Note circulation.....	9,032	9,156	9,173	8,083
Government deposits.....	84	87	92	102	Deposits—				
Other deposits.....	82	79	74	75	Government.....	2,573	1,740	1,839	2,038
Bank of Lithuania (millions of litas):					Bankers.....	4,860	5,178	4,755	4,964
Gold.....	35	35	35	34	Others.....	250	386	626	263
Foreign currency.....	85	82	76	38	Bank of Spain (millions of pesetas):				
Loans and discounts.....	84	84	86	82	Gold.....	2,467	2,567	2,566	2,559
Note circulation.....	99	96	95	85	Silver.....	3714	711	705	713
Deposits.....	96	96	96	67	Balances abroad.....	3185	86	103	93
Netherlands Bank (millions of florins):					Loans and discounts.....	2,041	2,062	2,209	1,696
Gold.....	437	440	448	435	Note circulation.....	4,431	4,399	4,433	4,294
Foreign bills.....	201	217	220	167	Deposits.....	889	1,017	924	1,029
Loans and discounts.....	130	141	182	172	Bank of Sweden (millions of kronor):				
Note circulation.....	782	787	851	776	Gold.....	244	244	245	235
Deposits.....	23	34	33	32	Foreign bills, etc.....	234	237	266	199
Bank of Norway (millions of kroner):					Loans and discounts.....	298	296	411	331
Gold.....	147	147	147	147	Note circulation.....	534	521	569	499
Foreign balances and bills.....	27	30	59	36	Deposits.....	166	183	272	186
Domestic credits.....	233	233	240	266	Swiss National Bank (millions of francs):				
Note circulation.....	297	298	318	301	Gold.....	561	560	595	482
Foreign deposits.....	2	3	2	2	Foreign balances and bills.....	344	378	353	181
Total deposits.....	68	71	88	91	Loans and discounts.....	120	135	224	241
Reserve Bank of Peru (thousands of libras):					Note circulation.....	893	890	999	843
Gold.....		3,861	3,836	4,266	Demand deposits.....	129	188	200	77
Gold against demand deposits.....		555	580	150	National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (millions of dinars):				
Foreign exchange reserve.....		673	677	815	Gold.....	96	96	95	91
Bills.....		2,659	3,177	1,574	Foreign notes and credits.....	291	276	268	185
Note circulation.....		6,102	6,523	6,021	Loans and discounts.....	1,377	1,434	1,518	1,614
Deposits.....		1,110	1,160	300	Advances to State.....	2,999	2,999	2,999	2,966
					Note circulation.....	5,560	5,586	5,818	5,159
					Deposits.....	1,409	1,372	1,411	750

¹ Figures are for Mar. 1.² Converted into the terms of the leu adopted Feb. 7, 1929.³ Foreign exchange not reported separately.

CONDITION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

[Figures are for the last report date of month except for London clearing banks, which are daily averages]

	1929												1930	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Canada (millions of dollars):														
Gold coin and bullion ¹	64	64	63	64	64	61	62	61	61	62	61	61	61	60
Money at call and short notice.....	595	597	560	564	594	594	577	584	594	521	532	507	449	428
Current loans and discounts.....	1,481	1,506	1,560	1,572	1,559	1,560	1,572	1,585	1,639	1,715	1,684	1,653	1,641	1,628
Public and railway securities.....	530	550	524	516	523	525	470	462	487	487	475	448	431	423
Note circulation.....	158	162	189	171	168	187	170	190	197	185	187	175	156	159
Individual deposits.....	2,595	2,560	2,560	2,596	2,560	2,559	2,578	2,551	2,654	2,679	2,636	2,605	2,485	2,455
Gold reserve against Dominion notes.....	59	59	58	59	59	59	59	60	60	60	60	60	63	63
Dominion note circulation.....	198	192	205	205	197	210	196	199	201	212	234	204	173	169
Argentina (millions of gold pesos):														
<i>Bank of the Nation</i>														
Gold.....	125	125	125	106	102	78	67	65	59	41	30	30	7	-----
Other cash.....	148	144	125	133	130	125	129	126	126	128	120	85	124	-----
Loans and discounts.....	511	525	531	543	549	569	561	572	574	588	601	620	584	-----
Deposits.....	778	780	772	773	769	777	761	761	750	743	739	733	731	-----
<i>Other banks in Buenos Aires</i>														
Gold.....	12	12	12	15	11	13	12	12	12	13	12	11	11	-----
Other cash.....	202	197	190	170	180	184	162	167	166	154	155	156	170	-----
Loans and discounts.....	851	862	870	881	877	873	883	884	893	888	889	893	908	-----
Deposits.....	1,018	1,011	1,027	1,016	1,012	1,015	1,007	1,011	1,015	1,002	990	995	1,003	-----
England (millions of pounds)														
Cash in vault and at banks.....	198	186	184	188	188	193	190	188	191	189	186	201	192	182
Money at call and short notice.....	147	136	134	143	143	150	143	144	149	151	145	144	142	128
Discounts.....	274	260	214	191	195	216	234	225	222	227	231	227	243	218
Investments.....	250	246	244	244	244	244	242	242	242	241	235	236	233	229
Advances.....	956	968	980	987	977	978	985	980	971	971	970	971	970	973
Deposits.....	1,809	1,777	1,739	1,743	1,732	1,770	1,778	1,759	1,754	1,765	1,751	1,773	1,767	1,714
France (millions of francs):														
Bills and national-defense bonds.....	21,388	21,075	20,815	20,220	19,883	20,664	19,959	19,299	19,661	20,511	20,903	21,064	-----	-----
Loans and advances.....	9,842	10,741	10,163	10,467	10,317	9,974	10,598	10,667	10,773	10,825	10,746	10,743	-----	-----
Demand deposits.....	34,583	34,982	33,747	33,144	33,279	33,226	32,455	31,548	31,833	33,313	32,929	32,776	-----	-----
Time deposits.....	937	1,080	938	961	956	990	1,003	1,066	1,031	1,051	1,056	1,074	-----	-----
Germany ² (millions of reichsmarks):														
Bills and treasury notes.....	(³)	2,819	2,644	2,363	2,132	2,365	2,365	2,705	2,807	2,851	2,885	(³)	(³)	3,148
Due from other banks.....	(³)	1,094	1,243	1,209	1,187	1,228	1,189	1,376	1,411	1,434	1,230	(³)	(³)	1,160
Miscellaneous loans.....	(³)	6,963	7,189	7,138	7,046	6,956	7,098	7,983	8,123	8,107	8,267	(³)	(³)	8,561
Deposits.....	(³)	10,185	10,404	10,036	9,659	9,908	9,989	11,282	11,588	11,658	11,645	(³)	(³)	12,035
Acceptances.....	(³)	434	441	459	491	475	463	509	509	496	487	(³)	(³)	525
Italy (millions of lire):														
Cash.....	-----	1,163	-----	1,178	-----	1,138	-----	1,103	-----	1,145	-----	1,256	-----	-----
Bills discounted.....	-----	8,938	-----	8,628	-----	8,390	-----	8,404	-----	8,260	-----	8,425	-----	-----
Due from correspondents.....	-----	5,091	-----	5,407	-----	5,437	-----	5,501	-----	5,689	-----	5,656	-----	-----
Due to correspondents.....	-----	13,523	-----	13,701	-----	13,505	-----	13,556	-----	13,714	-----	13,747	-----	-----
Deposits.....	-----	3,045	-----	3,041	-----	3,061	-----	3,102	-----	3,115	-----	3,164	-----	-----
Denmark (millions of kroner):														
Loans and discounts.....	1,704	1,723	1,722	1,739	1,744	1,767	1,774	1,775	1,775	1,781	1,777	1,789	1,787	-----
Due from foreign banks.....	159	166	169	153	143	143	138	145	160	146	138	142	128	-----
Due to foreign banks.....	86	94	90	78	71	64	66	62	63	60	58	71	74	-----
Deposits and current accounts.....	1,911	1,940	1,939	1,946	1,963	1,955	1,952	1,969	1,990	1,974	1,964	1,961	1,941	-----
Norway (millions of kroner):														
Loans and discounts.....	1,297	1,298	1,294	1,266	1,250	1,253	1,266	1,268	1,258	1,252	1,252	-----	-----	-----
Due from foreign banks.....	124	128	116	102	103	102	124	129	136	142	126	-----	-----	-----
Due to foreign banks.....	83	82	86	86	83	78	83	86	83	85	84	-----	-----	-----
Deposits.....	1,587	1,588	1,568	1,564	1,558	1,557	1,557	1,558	1,555	1,545	1,537	-----	-----	-----
Rediscounts.....	102	101	102	101	100	100	97	102	101	101	96	-----	-----	-----
Sweden (millions of kronor):														
Loans and discounts.....	4,119	4,137	4,130	4,123	4,117	4,130	4,179	4,197	4,209	4,258	4,257	4,169	4,275	4,324
Foreign bills and credits abroad.....	274	266	265	276	253	259	277	306	346	350	297	294	297	265
Due to foreign banks.....	126	122	151	126	119	112	117	117	128	146	115	111	125	120
Deposits.....	3,530	3,527	3,540	3,524	3,469	3,462	3,530	3,530	3,563	3,561	3,521	3,481	3,600	3,621
Rediscounts.....	165	167	230	209	231	262	191	202	212	176	167	251	156	154
Japan (millions of yen):														
Cash on hand.....	260	344	260	263	344	289	259	301	297	329	344	319	276	238
Total loans.....	2,079	2,071	2,097	2,056	2,047	2,126	2,087	2,086	2,055	2,039	2,059	2,160	2,148	2,157
Total deposits.....	2,102	2,108	2,140	2,109	2,101	2,097	2,090	2,106	2,077	2,072	2,096	2,089	2,072	2,063

¹ Not including gold held abroad.² Figures given are not entirely comparable for dates shown. The difference arises from (1) a merger in October, 1929 of 2 included banks—the Deutsche Bank and the Disconto-Gesellschaft—which incidentally involves inclusion for the first time of figures for 4 small affiliates of the latter, and (2) inclusion, beginning August, 1929, of an additional bank—the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft.³ Figures not available.NOTE.—Banks included are as follows: *Canada*—chartered banks; *Argentina*—Buenos Aires banks; *England*—9 London clearing banks; *France*—4 commercial banks; *Germany*—6 Berlin banks; *Italy*—4 private banks; *Denmark*, *Norway*, and *Sweden*—joint-stock banks; *Japan*—Tokyo banks.

DISCOUNT RATES OF CENTRAL BANKS

[Rate prevailing April 1, 1930, with date of latest change]

Country	Rate	In effect since—	Country	Rate	In effect since—	Country	Rate	In effect since—	Country	Rate	In effect since—
Austria.....	6	Mar. 22, 1930	England.....	3½	Mar. 20, 1930	Japan.....	5.48	Oct. 10, 1927	Portugal.....	8	July 27, 1926
Belgium.....	3½	Jan. 1, 1930	Estonia.....	8	Oct. 3, 1929	Java.....	4½	Mar. 10, 1930	Rumania.....	9	Nov. 26, 1929
Bulgaria.....	10	July 2, 1929	Finland.....	7	Nov. 16, 1928	Latvia.....	6-7	Apr. 1, 1928	Russia.....	8	Mar. 22, 1927
Chile.....	6	Oct. 22, 1928	France.....	3	Jan. 30, 1930	Lithuania.....	7	Feb. 1, 1925	South Africa	6	Aug. 17, 1929
Colombia.....	9	Nov. 20, 1929	Germany.....	5	Mar. 25, 1930	Netherlands	3	Mar. 25, 1930	Spain.....	5½	Dec. 19, 1928
Czechoslovakia	5	Mar. 8, 1927	Greece.....	9	Nov. 30, 1928	Norway.....	4½	Mar. 21, 1930	Sweden.....	4	Mar. 7, 1930
Danzig.....	5½	Mar. 8, 1930	Hungary.....	6	Mar. 29, 1930	Peru.....	7	Nov. 23, 1929	Switzerland..	3½	Oct. 22, 1925
Denmark.....	4½	Mar. 7, 1930	India.....	7	Oct. 31, 1929	Poland.....	7	Mar. 14, 1930	Yugoslavia..	6	June 23, 1922
Ecuador.....	9	Jan. 10, 1930	Italy.....	6½	Mar. 13, 1930						

Changes.—Austria—Mar. 22, from 6½ to 6 per cent; Danzig—Mar. 8, from 6 to 5½ per cent; Denmark—Mar. 7 from 5 to 4½ per cent; England—Mar. 6, from 4½ to 4 per cent and Mar. 20 from 4 to 3½ per cent; Germany—Mar. 8, from 6 to 5½ per cent and Mar. 25, from 5½ to 5 per cent; Hungary—Mar. 29, from 6½ to 6 per cent; Italy—Mar. 3, from 7 to 6½ per cent; Java—Mar. 10, from 5 to 4½ per cent; Netherlands—Mar. 7, from 4 to 3½ per cent and Mar. 25, from 3½ to 3 per cent; Norway—Mar. 21, from 5 to 4½ per cent; Poland—Mar. 14, from 8 to 7 per cent; Sweden—Mar. 7, from 4½ to 4 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	
1929—January.....	4.32	4.29	3.41	2½	5.80	7.51	5.13	4.20	4.46	3.28
February.....	5.05	4.96	4.33	2½-3½	5.80	7.07	6.33	4.39	4.78	3.31
March.....	5.33	5.30	4.51	3½	6.31	7.30	6.97	4.64	5.05	3.39
April.....	5.21	5.18	4.43	3½	6.63	7.57	6.85	5.36	5.81	3.45
May.....	5.21	5.21	4.67	3½	7.49	9.65	9.32	5.37	5.88	3.34
June.....	5.32	5.35	4.23	3½	7.50	9.89	7.90	5.30	5.30	3.26
July.....	5.38	5.39	4.54	3½	7.39	9.35	8.21	5.20	4.90	3.19
August.....	5.47	5.48	4.35	3½	7.18	9.43	7.42	5.06	4.68	3.33
September.....	5.59	5.63	4.39	3½-4½	7.18	9.48	7.86	5.36	5.32	3.38
October.....	6.13	6.19	5.45	4½-4	7.23	9.06	8.06	5.15	4.52	3.38
November.....	5.35	5.30	5.15	4 -3½	6.89	8.29	7.79	4.26	4.17	3.32
December.....	4.76	4.75	4.23	3½-3	6.98	8.78	8.14	3.52	3.87	3.15
1930—January.....	4.07	4.04	3.62	3	6.33	7.71	6.03	2.99	2.85	2.97
February.....	3.82	3.72	3.76	3-2½	5.53	6.72	6.01	2.77	2.81	2.71

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
1929—January.....	3.94	3.50	5.83	6½-6¾	7¼-8½	7¾-8½	6¼-8¼	4¼-6½	5.84-6.21	1.46-5.84
February.....	3.94	3.39	6.00	6¼-6½	7¼-8¼	7½-8½	6¼-8¼	4¼-6½	5.66-5.84	2.01-4.02
March.....	3.94	3.37	6.31	6¼-6¾	7¼-8¼	7½-8½	6½-8¼	4¼-6½	5.66-5.84	2.19-4.02
April.....	3.94	3.44	6.75	6½-7¼	7¾-8¾	8½-9	7 -9	4½-6½	5.48-5.66	3.47-4.02
May.....	3.94	3.49	6.83	7½-7¼	8 -9	8½-9½	7 -9	4½-6½	5.48-5.66	2.56-4.02
June.....	3.94	3.50	6.75	7¾-7¼	8¼-9	8¾-9¾	7 -9	4½-6½	5.48-5.66	2.56-4.02
July.....	4.00	3.50	6.75	7¼-7¾	8¼-9	8¾-10	7 -8¼	4½-6½	5.48-5.66	2.74-4.02
August.....	4.93	3.50	6.85	7¼-7¾	8¼-9	8¾-10¼	7 -8	4½-6½	5.48	2.56-4.02
September.....	4.94	3.50	7.01	7¾	8¼-9¼	8¾-10¼	6¾-8	5½-7	5.48	1.64-4.02
October.....	4.94	3.50	7.18	8 -8½	9 -10	9 -10¼	7¼-8	5½-7	5.48	2.92-4.02
November.....	4.62	3.50	7.00	7¾-8¼	8¼-10	8½-9¾	6½-7¾	5½-7	5.48	2.74-4.02
December.....	4.37	3.50	7.00	7¼-7¾	8½-9¾	8½-9¾	7 -7½	5½-7	5.48	2.19-5.84
1930—January.....	3.40	3.38	7.00	6½-7¼	7¾-8½	7½-10	6½-7½	4½-6	5.48	1.64-4.02
February.....	3.42	2.91	6.95	6¼-6¾	7 -8			4½-6		

* Preliminary.

NOTE.—For sources used, methods of quotation, and back figures, see BULLETIN for November, 1926, April, 1927, July, 1929, and November, 1929.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

[Monthly averages of daily quotations.¹ In cents per unit of foreign currency]

Country	Monetary unit	Par of exchange	1930			Country	Monetary unit	Par of exchange	1930		
			January	February	March				January	February	March
EUROPE						SOUTH AMERICA					
Austria.....	Schilling.....	14. 07	14. 0597	14. 0605	14. 0705	Argentina.....	Peso.....	96. 48	91. 3355	86. 5311	85. 6357
Belgium.....	Belga.....	13. 90	13. 9377	13. 9271	13. 9373	Bolivia ²	Boliviano.....	36. 50	36. 0000	36. 0000	36. 0385
Bulgaria.....	Lev.....	. 72	. 7213	. 7212	. 7216	Brazil.....	Milreis.....	11. 96	11. 0857	11. 1533	11. 5012
Czechoslovakia.....	Crown.....	2. 96	2. 9583	2. 9590	2. 9622	Chile.....	Peso.....	12. 17	12. 0556	12. 0319	12. 0518
Denmark.....	Krone.....	26. 80	26. 7517	26. 7532	26. 7693	Colombia ²	do.....	97. 33	96. 3900	96. 3900	96. 3900
England.....	Pound.....	486. 65	486. 8823	486. 1785	486. 3085	Ecuador ²	Sucre.....	20. 00	20. 0000	20. 0000	20. 0000
Finland.....	Markka.....	2. 52	2. 5160	2. 5162	2. 5166	Peru ²	Libra.....	486. 65	400. 0000	400. 0000	400. 0000
France.....	Franc.....	3. 92	3. 9291	3. 9155	3. 9132	Uruguay.....	Peso.....	103. 42	92. 9796	88. 9679	89. 0137
Germany.....	Reichsmark.....	23. 82	23. 8821	23. 8711	23. 8573	Venezuela ²	Bolivar.....	19. 30	19. 2500	19. 2500	19. 2408
Greece.....	Drachma.....	1. 30	1. 2976	1. 2962	1. 2960	ASIA					
Hungary.....	Pengo.....	17. 49	17. 4912	17. 4769	17. 4738	China ⁴	Mexican dollar.....	32. 73	35. 6106	34. 3963	33. 8100
Italy.....	Lira.....	5. 26	5. 2331	5. 2346	5. 2375	China ⁴	Shanghai tael.....	45. 45	49. 6186	47. 9616	47. 1132
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	40. 20	40. 2279	40. 1028	40. 1066	China ⁴	Yuan dollar.....	32. 97	35. 5497	34. 2746	33. 6009
Norway.....	Krone.....	26. 80	26. 7347	26. 7212	26. 7589	Hong Kong ⁴	Dollar.....	32. 24	39. 9497	38. 2350	37. 2238
Poland.....	Zloty.....	11. 22	11. 1973	11. 1935	11. 2027	India.....	Rupee.....	36. 50	36. 3102	36. 2071	36. 1138
Portugal.....	Escudo.....	108. 05	4. 4969	4. 4957	4. 4930	Japan.....	Yen.....	49. 85	49. 0905	49. 1295	49. 3298
Rumania.....	Leu.....	. 60	. 5962	. 5950	. 5953	Java ²	Florin.....	40. 20	40. 1769	40. 0791	40. 1365
Russia ²	Chervonetz.....	514. 60	\$ 515. 0000	\$ 515. 0000	\$ 515. 0000	Straits Settlements.....	Singapore dollar.....	56. 78	56. 0259	56. 0006	55. 8994
Spain.....	Peseta.....	19. 30	13. 1044	12. 6955	12. 3131	Turkey.....	Turkish pound.....	439. 65	\$ 46. 8929	\$ 46. 7776	\$ 47. 3035
Sweden.....	Krona.....	26. 80	26. 8460	26. 8262	26. 8563	AFRICA					
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	19. 30	19. 3486	19. 2938	19. 3453	Egypt.....	Egyptian pound.....	494. 31	\$ 500. 2389	\$ 500. 6147	\$ 499. 2997
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....	19. 30	1. 7658	1. 7604	1. 7637						
NORTH AMERICA											
Canada.....	Dollar.....	100. 00	98. 8932	99. 2408	99. 7637						
Cuba.....	Peso.....	100. 00	99. 9247	100. 0313	99. 9596						
Mexico.....	do.....	49. 85	47. 4393	47. 4758	47. 4921						

¹ Based on noon buying rates for cable transfers in New York.² Averages based on daily quotations of closing rates as published by New York Journal of Commerce.³ Chervonetz quotations nominal.⁴ Silver currency. The figure given for parity represents gold value of unit in March, 1930, computed by multiplying silver content of unit by New York average price of silver for March, 1930, which was \$0.41959 per fine ounce. On the same basis, parity in March, 1929, for the Chinese-Mexican dollar was 44.52 cents; for the Shanghai tael, 61.37 cents; for the Yuan dollar, 43.54 cents; and for the Hong Kong dollar, 44.19 cents.⁵ November, 1929.⁶ December, 1929.⁷ January, 1930.

Back figures.—See BULLETIN for January, 1930, 1929, and 1928.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES WHOLESALE PRICES ALL COMMODITIES

Base of index and country (See note)	1929												1930	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Base: 1926=100														
United States.....	97	97	98	97	96	96	98	98	98	96	94	94	93	92
Base: 1927=100														
Poland.....	98	99	99	98	95	95	96	95	94	93	95	92	88	85
Base: 1926=100														
Canada.....	94	96	96	94	92	93	96	98	97	97	96	96	96	94
Finland.....	100	100	100	99	98	98	97	97	96	96	95	95	94	93
Base: 1914=100														
Australia.....	157	156	157	158	156	158	159	160	163	161	158	154	151	147
Austria.....	128	130	133	134	135	134	132	132	128	127	125	123	125	123
Belgium.....	867	865	869	862	851	848	858	850	846	838	834	823	808	791
Czechoslovakia.....	139	139	141	141	137	134	135	134	132	131	130	128	126	124
India.....	145	144	143	140	139	138	142	143	143	140	137	134	131	126
Switzerland.....	143	143	142	140	139	139	143	143	142	142	140	139	136	133
Base: 1913=100														
China.....	160	162	164	161	162	163	163	165	167	168	165	165	170	175
Denmark.....	151	159	154	150	148	146	149	150	150	149	147	146	143	140
Dutch East Indies.....	149	149	150	148	150	149	149	148	148	147	146	144	140	140
Egypt.....	125	122	123	120	114	108	109	112	113	115	112	110	109	106
England.....	138	138	140	139	136	136	137	136	136	136	134	133	131	128
France.....	657	660	654	648	643	629	624	598	608	607	603	596	578	569
Germany.....	139	139	140	137	136	135	138	138	138	137	136	134	132	129
Hungary.....	132	136	136	135	123	122	119	114	106	111	107	107	106	106
Italy.....	461	463	461	455	452	446	440	437	437	436	431	425	417	408
Netherlands.....	146	146	147	144	142	141	141	142	141	140	137	135	131	126
Norway.....	149	150	150	148	146	147	149	148	148	147	146	146	144	143
Peru.....	186	185	189	185	186	186	187	187	186	186	184	182	181	181
Russia.....	177	177	178	179	180	181	180	180	181	182	181	182	182	182
Spain.....	171	173	174	174	171	170	169	170	171	172	171	172	171	171
Sweden.....	144	145	144	141	140	139	140	141	140	138	135	134	131	128
Base: 1910=100														
South Africa.....	135			131			129			128			121	
Base: 1909-1913=100														
New Zealand.....	155	154	155	154	155	155	156	156	157	156	155	154		
Base: 1900=100														
Japan.....	228	226	226	225	223	222	220	218	218	216	211	205	201	199

* Corrected.

* Revised.

ANNUAL INDEXES

Base of index and country	1913	1914	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Base: 1926=100							
United States.....	70	68	104	100	95	98	97
Base: 1927=100							
Poland.....			106	89	100	101	96
Base: 1926=100							
Canada.....	64	66	103	100	98	96	95
Finland.....			104	100	101	102	98
Base: 1914=100 (see note)							
Australia.....			159	161	159	157	158
Austria.....			136	123	133	*130	*130
Belgium.....			558	744	847	843	851
Czechoslovakia.....				139	143	143	135
India.....			159	148	148	145	141
Switzerland.....			162	144	142	145	141
Base: 1913=100							
China.....			159	164	170	161	164
Denmark.....	100		210	163	153	153	150
Dutch East Indies.....	100		166	159	154	149	148
Egypt.....			152	132	121	120	115
England.....	100	100	159	148	141	140	137
France.....	100			695	642	645	627
Germany.....	100		142	134	138	140	137
Hungary.....	100						121
Italy.....	100		596	602	495	462	446
Netherlands.....	100	109	155	145	148	149	142
Norway.....			251	196	160	155	148
Peru.....	100	104	202	203	203	192	186
Spain.....	100	101	188	181	172	167	171
Sweden.....	100		161	149	146	148	140
Base: 1910=100							
South Africa.....	113	109	144	139	140	135	131
Base: 1909-1913=100							
New Zealand.....	106	110	170	162	154	156	155
Base: 1900=100							
Japan.....	132	126	267	237	225	226	220

*New series.

NOTE

The foregoing table, first published in this form a month ago, contains for the countries listed the same index numbers that have heretofore appeared in the BULLETIN, but with more precise information regarding base periods. In the case of three countries for which the index was formerly shown on a 1913 base, the old series may be continued by dividing the index numbers given by the following yearly averages for 1913: Japan, 132.3; New Zealand, 105.5; South Africa, 112.5. In the case of one other country, Czechoslovakia, the index now appears in revised form (gold basis).

All of these index numbers, with a few exceptions, are published currently in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations (Geneva) and the Monthly Bulletin of the International Institute of Statistics (The Hague). For France and Poland, for which the figures published by the League and the Institute belong to a different index, see the following sources: *France*—Bulletin de la Statistique Générale; *Poland*—Polish Business Conditions, published by the Polish Institute of Economic Research.

The base periods shown in the table relate to calendar years, the average for the year (or period of years) representing 100. In certain cases, however, the base period more exactly described is a selected month or selected series of months, as follows: *Australia*—July, 1914; *Austria*—January-July, 1914; *Belgium*—April, 1914; *China*—February, 1913; *Czechoslovakia*—July, 1914; *Egypt*—January 1, 1913-July 31, 1914; *India*—July, 1914; *Japan*—October, 1900; *Norway*—December 31, 1913-June 30, 1914; *Switzerland*—July, 1914.

All of the indexes shown, with two or three exceptions, are compiled by official agencies of the countries to which they relate, as indicated specifically in the BULLETIN for March (p. 124).

WHOLESALE PRICES—Continued

GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

Country and group	Annual indexes						1929					1930	
	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Feb.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
UNITED STATES													
Farm products.....	72	110	100	99	106	105	105	107	104	101	102	101	98
Foods.....	64	100	100	97	101	100	98	103	101	99	99	97	96
Hides and leather products.....	68	105	100	108	122	109	109	111	111	108	107	105	104
Textile products.....	57	108	100	96	96	94	96	93	93	92	90	89	88
Fuel and lighting materials.....	61	97	100	87	83	82	81	81	82	82	81	80	79
Metals and metal products.....	91	103	100	98	100	104	104	104	104	102	102	101	101
Building materials.....	57	102	100	93	94	97	98	98	98	96	96	96	96
Chemicals and drugs.....	80	102	100	97	96	94	96	94	94	94	94	93	92
Housefurnishing goods.....	56	103	100	98	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Miscellaneous.....	93	109	100	90	83	81	80	82	81	80	80	79	79
Nonagricultural commodities.....	69	101	100	94	96	94	94	95	94	93	92	91	91
ENGLAND													
Total food.....	100	167	155	152	152	145	149	143	145	142	141	139	135
Cereals.....	100	164	150	153	149	138	142	141	137	132	132	129	122
Meat and fish.....	100	162	154	137	141	146	144	143	148	150	158	154	152
Other foods.....	100	173	160	166	167	152	160	145	150	145	135	135	133
Total not food.....	100	155	144	136	134	132	133	132	131	129	128	127	124
Iron and steel.....	100	126	124	120	112	114	113	115	115	115	115	115	115
Coal.....	100	146	185	134	118	125	123	126	128	128	130	130	129
Other minerals and metals.....	100	122	120	112	107	116	114	116	114	111	111	110	110
Cotton.....	100	210	158	155	164	154	159	154	152	147	144	141	134
Wool.....	100	197	170	170	186	166	177	158	154	156	152	145	135
Other textiles.....	100	172	148	138	138	132	136	132	130	127	125	123	120
Miscellaneous.....	100	157	145	142	142	136	137	138	137	134	131	130	129
FRANCE													
Farm and food products.....	100	-----	581	599	584	579	620	551	556	555	546	518	507
Vegetable products.....	100	-----	600	625	599	547	607	499	487	476	456	432	422
Animal products.....	100	-----	550	558	567	632	642	639	670	686	695	661	648
Industrial products.....	100	-----	793	678	697	669	693	656	652	645	640	630	623
Minerals and metals.....	100	-----	598	526	522	560	551	561	567	566	568	571	570
Textiles.....	100	-----	1,001	821	840	755	812	725	705	694	684	655	639
Hides and leather.....	100	-----	546	532	617	471	530	452	455	432	433	438	439
Chemical products.....	100	-----	683	589	580	596	590	608	608	606	603	602	610
Rubber.....	100	-----	314	199	130	123	141	117	114	96	97	89	94
Paper.....	100	-----	875	662	659	678	677	677	677	685	685	685	667
Lumber.....	100	-----	791	750	844	963	930	969	1,003	1,003	987	987	987
Cement, brick, glass.....	100	-----	540	606	570	618	592	636	636	636	636	708	708
GERMANY													
Total agricultural products.....	100	133	129	138	134	130	134	133	132	128	126	122	116
Vegetable foods.....	100	127	131	154	142	126	132	125	122	119	120	117	112
Cattle.....	100	120	121	112	111	127	120	134	134	128	126	128	123
Animal products.....	100	162	146	143	144	142	151	149	153	153	146	134	129
Fodder.....	100	122	115	146	147	126	140	120	113	107	105	98	88
Provisions.....	100	136	132	129	133	125	125	131	126	120	115	115	115
Total industrial raw materials and semifinished products.....	100	141	130	132	134	132	134	132	131	130	129	128	127
Coal.....	100	129	128	129	132	137	139	137	138	139	138	138	138
Iron.....	100	129	124	125	128	130	128	131	131	130	130	130	129
Nonferrous metals.....	100	123	117	108	106	118	118	118	116	113	112	112	111
Textiles.....	100	191	150	153	159	141	149	136	133	130	128	125	118
Hides and leather.....	100	125	115	134	153	125	131	122	121	118	116	116	114
Chemicals.....	100	127	123	124	126	127	126	127	127	127	127	127	127
Artificial fertilizers.....	100	88	86	83	82	85	87	82	82	83	84	85	86
Technical oils and fats.....	100	138	131	126	121	128	126	134	132	129	130	128	127
Rubber.....	100	94	63	47	30	28	34	28	26	23	22	21	22
Paper materials and paper.....	100	159	152	150	150	151	151	151	151	152	151	151	150
Building material.....	100	153	145	158	159	159	157	162	162	161	161	158	153
Total industrial finished products.....	100	157	150	147	159	157	158	157	157	157	156	156	155
Producers' goods.....	100	136	133	130	137	139	138	140	140	139	140	140	139
Consumers' goods.....	100	172	162	160	175	172	174	170	170	169	169	168	166

NOTE.—For corresponding indexes for all commodities see preceding page. For current figures of the group indexes given in this table the following sources may be used: *United States*—Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; *England*—Board of Trade Journal and Commercial Gazette, Board of Trade; *France*—Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France, Supplément Mensuel, Statistique Générale de la France; and *Germany*—Wirtschaft und Statistik, Statistisches Reichsamt.

* Revised.

LAW DEPARTMENT

DIGEST OF STATE LAWS RELATING TO BRANCH BANKING

On page 182 of the *FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN* for March, 1925, there was published a digest of State laws relating to branch banking, which was prepared by the counsel's office of the Federal Reserve Board with the assistance of the counsel to the various Federal reserve banks, and which showed the status of branch banking legislation in the various States at the close of the year 1924. The following digest of the branch banking laws of the several States, which was also prepared by the office of the board's counsel with the assistance of the counsel to the various Federal reserve banks, supersedes the digest published in the March, 1925, *FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN*, and shows the status of branch banking legislation in the various States as of December 31, 1929. It contains a digest of only such State laws as relate to branches established within the United States and does not cover laws relating to branches established in foreign countries.

SUMMARY OF STATE LAWS

States permitting state-wide branch banking	States permitting branch banking within limited areas	States prohibiting branch banking	States having no legislation regarding branch banking
Arizona. California. Delaware. Maryland. North Carolina. Rhode Island. South Carolina. Vermont. ¹⁰ Virginia.	Georgia. ¹ Louisiana. ³ Maine. ⁵ Massachusetts. ⁶ Mississippi. ⁷ New Jersey. ⁸ New York. ⁹ Ohio. ¹¹ Pennsylvania. ¹² Tennessee. ¹³	Alabama. Arkansas. Colorado. Connecticut. Florida. Idaho. Illinois. Indiana. Iowa. Kansas. Minnesota. Missouri. Montana. Nebraska. Nevada. New Mexico. Oregon. Texas. Utah. Washington. West Virginia. Wisconsin.	Kentucky. ² Michigan. ⁴ New Hampshire. North Dakota. Oklahoma. South Dakota. Wyoming.
Total, 9.	Total, 10.	Total, 22.	Total, 7.

¹ City or municipality.² No provisions regarding branches, but court decisions permit establishment of additional offices or agencies to receive deposits and pay checks.³ Municipality or Parish.⁴ "Industrial banks" may establish branches in city or village of head office; but no provisions covering establishment of branches by other banking institutions.⁵ County or adjoining county.⁶ Same town.⁷ Same city.⁸ Same city, town, township, borough, or village.⁹ City limits.¹⁰ No provisions regarding branches but state-wide establishment of "agencies" permitted.¹¹ Same city, or city or village contiguous thereto.¹² Corporate limits of same place.¹³ County.

ALABAMA

Branches prohibited.—"No bank, or any officer, agent or director thereof, shall be permitted to establish a branch or office for the transaction of the banking business, other than at its principal place of business." (1928 Combined Banking Laws of Alabama, sec. 6354, p. 25; Civil Code of Alabama, sec. 6354.)

ARIZONA

Branches permitted.—"Banks and trust companies in this State may establish branches if they have the capital required by law and if the consent of the superintendent of banks is obtained. The superintendent of banks may give his consent if the public convenience and advantage will be promoted by the opening of such branch, and he may withhold such consent if he is satisfied that the opening of the branch is undesirable or inexpedient. (Banking Laws, 1922, sec. 21, p. 17; Special S. L. 1922, ch. 31, sec. 21, p. 131.)

Capital required.—"Before any such branch office is authorized, the corporation proposing to establish the same shall have a paid-in capital and surplus of not less than fifty thousand dollars, plus fifteen thousand dollars of additional capital and surplus for each and every branch so authorized." (Banking Laws, 1922, sec. 21, p. 18; Special Session Laws, 1922, ch. 31, sec. 21, p. 131.)

ARKANSAS

Branches prohibited.—" * * * the return of which said copy (certificate of incorporation) so indorsed and the filing of the same for record with the county clerk of the county in which the said institution (bank or trust company) is located, shall authorize it to proceed with its business, but with only one office for the transaction thereof in only the one town or city as to which the application has been made." (Banking Statutes, 1929, sec. 14, p. 9; sec. 13 of Act 113 of the act of 1913, as amended by acts of Arkansas, 1923, p. 519.)

CALIFORNIA

Branches permitted.—"No bank in this State, or any officer or director thereof, shall hereafter open or keep an office other than its principal place of business, without first having obtained the written approval of the superintendent of banks to the opening of such branch office, which written approval may be given or withheld in his discretion, and shall not be given by him until he has ascertained to his satisfaction that the public convenience and advantage will be promoted by the opening of such branch office; * * *." (Bank act of California, 1929, sec. 9.)

Capital required.—"For each branch office located in the place of business of the parent bank, the paid-in capital, in cash, must exceed by \$50,000 the capital required for the transaction of business by a bank in that place. (Bank act of California, 1929, sec. 9.)

For each branch office of a bank, other than an exclusive trust company, located in any place in the State other than the place of the principal place of business of the parent bank, the amount of paid-in capital, in cash, must exceed the amount required by law in the sum required for the organization of a bank in that locality, exclusive of the capital required for a trust department. (Bank act of California, 1929, sec. 9.)

For each branch of an exclusive trust company opened or maintained in any place in the State other

than the place of the principal business of the parent trust company, the paid-in capital, in cash, must exceed by \$50,000 the amount required by law for the transaction of a trust company business. (Bank act of California, 1929, sec. 9.)

There are also provisions concerning the discontinuance of a branch, increase of capital upon increase in deposits of branches, fee for the opening of a branch, penalty for violation of the law covering the establishment of branches, advertising by branch, and the establishment of branches by banks located in a city or territory which is annexed by or consolidated with a city or territory of a class requiring a larger capitalization. (Bank act of California, 1929, secs. 9, 19, 23, 28, 60, and 82.)

COLORADO

Branches prohibited.—"Every bank shall be conducted at a single place of business, and no branch thereof shall be maintained elsewhere." (Banking Laws, 1928, sec. 56, p. 31; 1921 Compiled Laws, sec. 2703; S. L. 1913, sec. 48, p. 128.)

CONNECTICUT

Branches prohibited.—" * * * no State bank, trust company, mutual savings bank, or building and loan association shall establish any branch office or agency thereof, or employ any agent or person to make loans or discounts at any other place than its banking house." (Banking Laws, 1929, sec. 3920, p. 18; General Statutes of 1918, sec. 3920, as amended by chapter 10, P. A. 1923.)

Persons, partnerships, or corporations licensed to transact a "small loan" business may not make any loan provided for in the Connecticut small loan company act "under any other name or at any other place of business than that named in the license. Not more than one place of business shall be maintained under the same license, but the bank commissioner shall issue more than one license to the same licensee upon the payment of an additional license fee and the filing of an additional bond for each license." (Banking Laws, 1929, sec. 8, p. 114; ch. 219, P. A. 1919, as amended by ch. 223 P. A. 1923.)

DELAWARE

Branches authorized.—"No bank or trust company shall open any branch office or place of business in this State unless authorized so to do by the certificate of the State bank commissioner." (Banking Laws, 1929, sec. 4, p. 16; Laws of Delaware, 1921, ch. 103, sec. 4, p. 288.)

Capital requirements.—"No such certificate shall be issued by the said commissioner unless satisfied that the applicant has a paid-in capital stock to an amount equivalent to at least twenty-five thousand dollars for each office or place of business then established by said corporation in this State and for the branch sought to be established, and a surplus to an amount equivalent to at least twenty-five thousand dollars for each office or place of business then established by said corporation." (Banking Laws, 1929, sec. 4, p. 16; Laws of Delaware, 1921, ch. 103, sec. 4, p. 288.)

Must be authorized by charter.—"Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to confer on any corporation the power to establish branches not expressly authorized by its charter." (Banking Laws, 1929, sec. 4, p. 16; Laws of Delaware, 1921, ch. 103, sec. 4, p. 288.)

FLORIDA

Branches prohibited.—"The place of business of each banking company shall be in the city or town specified in its charter, and the usual business of any such banking company shall be transacted at an office or banking house located in the city or town so specified and not elsewhere." (Banking Laws, 1921, sec. 4139; General Compiled Laws of Florida, 1927, sec. 6070.)

GEORGIA

Branches authorized but restricted as to location.—Under the provisions of an act of the Georgia Legislature approved July 20, 1929, it is provided that "banks chartered under the laws of this State and having their principal office in a city, now, or hereafter having a population of not less than eighty thousand, or more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand, may establish branch banks in the city in which its principal office is located." (Georgia Laws, 1929, p. 214.)

An act of the Georgia Legislature approved August 17, 1929, provides "that banks chartered under the laws of this State, and having their principal office in a municipality, now, or hereafter having a population of not less than 200,000, according to the last census of the United States or any future census of the United States, may establish branch banks in the municipality in which its principal office is located." This act also provides "that all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed." (Georgia Laws, 1929, p. 214.)

IDAHO

Branches prohibited.—"No bank shall maintain any branch bank, receive deposits or pay checks, except over the counter of and in its own banking house: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall prohibit ordinary clearing house transactions between banks." (Banking and Public Depositary Law, 1925, sec. 84, p. 42.)

ILLINOIS

Branches prohibited.—By an act approved June 28, 1923 (Laws of 1923, p. 164), the Illinois Legislature prohibited branch banking, subject to the approval of the people at the general election of 1924; and at an election held on November 4, 1924, the act was approved by the people. This act provides:

"No bank shall establish or maintain more than one banking house, or receive deposits, or pay checks at any other place than such house; and no bank shall establish or maintain any branch bank, branch office or additional office or agency for the purpose of conducting any of its business." (Smith-Hurd Ill. Rev. Stat., 1927, sec. 9, p. 193.)

On June 4, 1929, an act was approved prohibiting branch banking; but this act is subject also to the approval of the people "at the next general election." This act provides:

"No bank shall establish or maintain more than one banking house, or receive deposits, or pay checks at any other place than such banking house, and no bank shall establish or maintain in this or any other State or country any branch bank, nor shall it establish or maintain in this State any branch office or additional office or agency for the purpose of conducting any of its business." (Cahill Ill. Rev. Stat., 1929, sec. 9, p. 164; Laws of 1929, p. 178.)

INDIANA

Branches prohibited.—"That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of operating a State bank, private bank, savings bank, or loan, trust, or safe deposit company to open or establish a branch bank or branch office: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to branch banks or branch offices for which charters have heretofore been granted." (Banking Laws, 1929, p. 139; Acts of 1921, p. 367.)

IOWA

Branches prohibited.—"No banking institution shall open or maintain any branch bank, or receive deposits or pay checks, other than at its principal place of business." (Banking Laws, 1929, sec. 9258-bl, p. 32; act approved April 18, 1927, 1927 S. L. ch. 206, p. 181.)

KANSAS

Branches prohibited.—"The general business of every bank shall be transacted at the place of business specified in its charter or permit, and it shall be unlawful for any bank to establish and operate any branch bank or branch office or agency or place of business." (Banking Laws, 1929, sec. 1, p. 2; Laws of 1929, ch. 85, sec. 1.)

KENTUCKY

No provision regarding branches.—There is no specific provision in the laws of Kentucky regarding the establishment of branches. The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has held, however, that in the absence of such a provision it is not within the power of a State bank to establish a branch bank, though it may have additional offices or agencies to receive deposits and pay checks or transact other necessary duties not requiring special discretion or business acumen. (*Bruner v. Citizens Bank of Shelbyville*, 120 S. W. 345; *Marvin v. Kentucky Title Trust Company*, 291 S. W. 17.)

LOUISIANA

Branches authorized.—"Every increase or decrease, modification, alteration, or addition to the capital or of the number of the shares, shall be submitted to a general meeting of the stockholders, held after thirty days' notice by publication and by mail, and shall be approved by two-thirds of the amount of the capital stock; and shall be executed, recorded and published as provided for the original articles, which shall provide for the location in the parish or domicile of any banking association of not more than two branch offices: *Provided*, That no banking association or savings bank with capital stock of less than \$50,000 may locate or operate branch offices; but this provision shall not apply to existing branch offices." (Banking Laws, 1928, sec. 7, p. 7; Act No. 184 of 1916, p. 420.)

Trust and savings banks, savings banks, and safe deposit companies.—"Any savings, safe deposit, or trust and savings bank may have one or more as hereinbelow provided offices of discount and deposit within the limits of the municipality or parish in which the said bank is located: *Provided*, That a savings, safe deposit, or trust and savings bank of fifty thousand dollars or more capital shall operate not more than one branch; or more than fifty thousand dollars, but not more than seventy-five thousand dollars capital shall operate not more than two branches; or more than seventy-five thousand dollars, but not more than one hundred thousand dollars

capital shall operate not more than three branches; of more than one hundred thousand dollars, but not more than two hundred thousand dollars capital shall operate not more than five branches; of more than two hundred thousand dollars, but not more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall operate not more than six branches; of more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but not more than three hundred thousand dollars capital shall operate not more than seven branches; and for each additional hundred thousand dollars capital stock shall operate not more than one additional branch: *And provided further*, That before any savings, safe deposit, or trust and savings bank shall open a branch office under the provisions of this act, said savings, safe deposit, or trust and savings bank must first obtain a certificate of authority from the State bank commissioner: *And provided further*, That whenever any such banks shall have taken advantage of the provisions of this act and section, and shall have established one or more offices of discount and deposit within the limits of said municipality or parish, no future political or legal subdivision of said municipality or parish shall have the effect of in anywise affecting the right of such banks aforesaid to continue the existence, maintenance, and operation of any such offices already established, nor shall any provisions contained in this act be construed as in anywise affecting the right of any savings, safe deposit, or trust and savings bank to continue the operation and maintenance of such branch offices as may have been lawfully established prior to the enactment of this act." (Banking Laws, 1928, sec. 1, p. 237; Act No. 146 of 1926, sec. 1.)

MAINE

Trust and banking company branches authorized.—"No trust company now or hereafter organized shall establish a branch or agency until it shall have received a warrant so to do from the bank commissioner, who shall issue such warrant only when satisfied that public convenience and advantage will be promoted by the establishment of such branch or agency, * * *. No trust company shall be permitted to establish a branch or agency except in its own or an adjoining county." (Banking Laws, 1927, sec. 88, p. 56; Maine P. L., 1923, ch. 144, sec. 88.)

Capital requirements.—Trust companies are required to have a capital varying with the place in which they are located. Trust companies with branches must have the capital required of trust companies located in a place with a population equal to the aggregate population of the place in which the parent institutions are located and the population of all places in which its branches are located. (Banking Laws, 1927, sec. 69, p. 46; sec. 88, p. 56; Maine P. L., 1923, ch. 144, secs. 69 and 88.)

MARYLAND

Branch banks and trust companies authorized.—The laws of Maryland provide for the capital of branches established by banks and trust companies and, therefore, impliedly authorize the establishment of branches by these institutions. The capital required for the organization of a bank or trust company depends upon the size of the place in which such bank or trust company is located. A bank hereafter establishing a branch outside of the city, town, or village in which it is located must increase its capital stock for each branch so established to a sum equal to the amount required for the organization of such bank and the organization

of a bank in the place in which the branch is located. A trust company establishing a branch outside of the city, town, or village in which it is located must add to the amount of capital stock required for its organization for each branch so established a certain enumerated sum depending upon the size of the place in which the branch is established. No "branch shall hereafter be established" by any bank or trust company "in the city, town, or village where said bank (or trust company) is now located, and engaged in business," until said bank or trust company "conforms to the requirements * * *, as to the minimum amount of capital stock for banks (or trust companies) in said city, town, or village." (Banking Laws, 1927, sec. 20, p. 7; sec. 42, p. 19; 1924 Annotated Code of Maryland, art. 11, sec. 20, and sec. 42, as amended by acts of 1927, ch. 188, sec. 42.)

MASSACHUSETTS

Branches of trust companies authorized.—"The board of bank incorporation may authorize in writing any such corporation to maintain one or more branch offices of the town where its main office is located: *Provided*, That in any town the population of which according to the last preceding State or National census does not exceed fifty thousand not more than one such branch, and in any town the population of which according to said census exceeds fifty thousand but does not exceed one hundred thousand not more than two such branches shall be so authorized." These restrictions do not apply to branch offices authorized prior to January 2, 1928. (Act of May 8, 1928.)

"Any office of a trust company the business of which has been taken over under section forty-four by, or any office of a national bank purchased by or merged in, a trust company located in the same town, may be maintained as a branch office of such corporation, if in the opinion of the commissioner public convenience will be served thereby." (Trust Company Laws, 1926, sec. 46, p. 24; General Laws of Mass., ch. 172, p. 46.)

MICHIGAN

"Industrial bank" may establish branches.—"To establish branch offices or places of business within the city or village in which its principal office is located, but not elsewhere." (Banking Laws, 1929, sec. 86, p. 49; Mich. Pub. Acts, 1917, Act No. 296, sec. 4; Comp. Laws of Mich., Cahill's 1922 Supplement, sec. 8032 (6).)

There is no specific provision in the laws of Michigan with reference to the establishment of branches by other banks.

MINNESOTA

Branches prohibited.—"No bank or trust company organized under the laws of this State shall maintain a branch bank or receive deposits or pay checks within this State except at its own banking house, and the superintendent of banks shall take possession of and liquidate the business and affairs of any State bank or trust company violating the provisions of this act in the manner prescribed by law for the liquidation of insolvent State banks and trust companies." (Banking Laws, 1929, sec. 1, p. 24; Laws of 1923, ch. 170, sec. 1; Mason's Minn. Statutes, 1927, sec. 7693.)

MISSISSIPPI

Branches in same city authorized.—"The creation or organization of any branch bank in this State shall be and the same is prohibited and forbidden, and no branch bank shall be hereafter established in this State, and no parent bank chartered under the laws of this State shall establish any branch bank either within or without the State: *Provided, however*, That when the

superintendent of banks shall believe the convenience and interest of the public will be served he may permit banks in cities of not less than ten thousand population to establish branch offices within the corporate limits of the city where the bank is domiciled, and such offices shall not be considered branch banks within the meaning of section 261, Code of Mississippi of 1906. But an established bank or branch bank may, with the consent of the superintendent of banks, be removed from one municipality to any other municipality." (Brown's Miss. and Federal Banking Statutes, 1925, sec. 79, p. 79; ch. 174, Laws of 1924.)

Capital requirements.—Every parent bank operating one or more branch banks shall set apart and devote from its capital a sum of not less than ten thousand dollars for the exclusive use of each of said branch banks in its business, and the amount of the capital of the parent bank employed by each branch bank shall never at any time be less than the said amount of ten thousand dollars. (Brown's Miss. and Federal Banking Statutes, 1925, sec. 80, p. 80; Heminway's Code, sec. 3522.)

MISSOURI

Branch banks prohibited.—" * * * no bank shall maintain in this State a branch bank, or receive deposits or pay checks except in its own banking house." (Laws of Missouri, 1927, sec. 1 (11737), p. 220.)

Branch trust companies prohibited.—" * * * no trust company shall maintain in this State a branch trust company or receive deposits or pay checks except in its own banking house." (Banking Laws, 1919, sec. 11799, p. 98; Rev. Stat. of Mo., 1919, sec. 11799, p. 3702.)

MONTANA

Branch banks prohibited.—"No bank shall maintain any branch bank, receive deposits, or pay checks, except over the counter of and in its own banking house: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall prohibit ordinary clearing-house transactions between banks." (Banking Laws, 1927, sec. 101, p. 58; Laws of 1927, ch. 89, sec. 101.)

NEBRASKA

Branch banks prohibited.—"No bank shall maintain any branch bank, receive deposits, or pay checks, except over the counter of and in its own banking house: *Provided*, Nothing in this section shall prohibit ordinary clearing-house transactions between banks." (Banking Laws, 1929, sec. 1, p. 45; Laws of Nebraska, 1927, p. 153.)

NEVADA

Branches prohibited.—" * * * No bank in this State shall hereafter open or maintain any branch bank or office * * *." (Banking Laws, 1927, sec. 8, p. 6; Rev. Laws of Nevada, 1912, sec. 623.)

"Bank" defined.—"The words 'corporation,' 'banking corporation,' 'bank,' 'trust company,' or 'banker,' as used in this act, shall refer to and include banks, savings banks, and trust companies, individuals, firms, associations, and corporations of any character conducting the business of receiving money on deposit or otherwise carrying on a banking or trust company business, except as herein specially provided." (Banking Laws, 1927, sec. 75, p. 23; Rev. Laws of Nevada, 1912, sec. 690.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

No provision concerning branches.—There is no specific provision in the laws of New Hampshire regarding the establishment of branches by banks or trust companies.

NEW JERSEY

Bank and trust company branches authorized.—"Banks (other than savings banks) and trust companies, organized under the laws of this State, may establish and maintain branch offices or agencies for the transaction of their business, with the approval in writing of the commissioner of banking and insurance, which approval shall be given by him only if it shall appear to him that the establishment of such branch office or agency will be of public service; * * *." (Banking Laws, 1928, sec. 15, p. 136; Laws of 1925, ch. 27, p. 85, as amended by Laws of 1927, ch. 20, p. 54.)

Detailed provision is also made for obtaining the consent of the commissioner of banking and insurance to establish branches. (1929 Laws Relating to Banks and Trust Companies, p. 20; Laws of 1929, ch. 294, p. 686.)

Capital requirements.—The commissioner of banking and insurance shall not give his approval to the establishment of branch offices or agencies "unless the capital of such bank actually paid in in cash shall exceed the amount required by law for the incorporation of a bank, to the extent of fifty thousand dollars, and the capital of such trust company actually paid in in cash shall exceed the amount required by law for the incorporation of a trust company, to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars for each branch office or agency so established; * * *." (Banking Laws, 1928, sec. 15, p. 137; Laws of 1925, ch. 27, p. 85, as amended by Laws of 1927, ch. 20, p. 54.)

Establishment and number of branches restricted.—The approval of the commissioner of banking and insurance shall not "be given for the establishment of any such branch office or agency outside the city, town, township, borough, or village in which such bank or trust company is located, nor shall any bank or trust company maintain and operate a branch office or agency within the corporate limits of a city, town, township, borough, or village where the population by the last decennial census is less than twenty-five thousand; nor more than one such branch where such population by said census is more than twenty-five thousand and not more than fifty thousand; nor more than two such branches where such population by said census is more than fifty thousand and not more than one hundred thousand, and where such population by said census is more than one hundred thousand the number of such branches shall be such as may be determined by the commissioner of banking and insurance: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall prevent the maintenance of any branch office or agency heretofore lawfully established." (Banking Laws, 1928, sec. 15, p. 137; Laws of 1925, ch. 27, p. 85, as amended by Laws of 1927, ch. 20, p. 54.)

Merger of banks and trust companies.—Banks and trust companies may merge each with the other and branches resulting from such merger may be continued under certain conditions. (Banking Laws, 1928, sec. 11, p. 55; sec. 19, p. 59; sec. 19, p. 108; sec. 27, p. 112; sec. 18 (1), p. 139; sec. 18 (9), p. 143; Laws of 1925, chs. 197, 198, and 203; Laws of 1927, ch. 14, p. 39; ch. 21, p. 55.)

Savings bank branches authorized.—"Any savings bank incorporated under the laws of this State may establish, with the written approval of the commissioner of banking and insurance, and maintain branch offices or agencies for the transaction of its business: *Provided*, That the approval of the commissioner of banking and insurance shall be given by him only if he shall be of the opinion that the establishment of such branch office or agency will be beneficial to the

public; * * *." (Act approved Mar. 7, 1927; Laws of 1927, ch. 34, p. 75.)

Capital requirements.—"And *provided*, That any savings bank establishing such branch office or agency shall have, according to its last annual report, a surplus of not less than five per centum of the amount of its deposits, and, in addition, fifty thousand dollars of surplus for each branch office or agency established, over and above said five per centum of the amount of deposits; * * *." (Act approved Mar. 7, 1927; Laws of 1927, ch. 34, p. 75.)

Establishment and number of branches restricted.—"* * * And *provided further*, That such branch office or agency shall be established only within the corporate limits of the municipality (other than county) in which such savings bank is located: *And provided further*, That no such branch office or agency shall be established in any municipality (other than county) if the population thereof be less than twenty-five thousand, according to the latest decennial, State or Federal census, and not more than one such branch office or agency shall be established by any such savings bank if the population of the municipality wherein the same is located be, according to such census, less than fifty thousand, and no more than two such branch offices or agencies shall be established by such savings bank if the population of such municipality, according to such census, be less than one hundred thousand." (Act approved Mar. 7, 1927; Laws of 1927, ch. 34, p. 75.)

Savings-bank branches resulting from mergers or consolidations.—"The merged or consolidated savings bank may continue to maintain branch offices or agencies for the transaction of its business established pursuant to law by either or both of the merging or consolidating savings banks." (New Jersey Laws of 1929, ch. 1, sec. 7, p. 844.)

Savings branch office buildings may be acquired.—"Any savings bank may acquire and hold a lot or lots whereon are erected or may be erected building or buildings requisite for the convenient transaction of the business of any such branch offices or agencies and from portions of which, not required for its own use, revenue may be derived, subject, however, to the restriction and limitations contained in section thirty-three of an act entitled 'An act concerning savings bank,' approved May second, nineteen hundred and six; or may lease space for the transaction of such business." (Banking Laws, 1925, sec. 81, p. 28; Laws of 1925, ch. 228, sec. 2, p. 552.)

Savings branch office may be discontinued.—"Any savings bank may discontinue any such branch office or agency with the written approval of the commissioner of banking and insurance, and upon such prior public notice as he shall prescribe." (Banking Laws, 1925, sec. 82, p. 28; Laws of 1925, ch. 228, sec. 3, p. 552.)

NEW MEXICO

Branches prohibited.—"Every bank shall be conducted at a single place of business, and no branch thereof shall be maintained elsewhere: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any mercantile corporation which maintains a banking department in accordance with the provisions of this act, from receiving deposits and buying and selling exchange at any of its branch stores." (Bank Code, 1929, sec. 47, p. 18; Laws of 1915, ch. 67, sec. 47.)

"Bank" defined.—"The word 'bank' as used in this act includes every person, firm, company, copartnership, or corporation, except national banks, engaged in the business of banking in the State of New Mexico.

Banks are divided into the following classes: (a) Commercial banks; (b) savings banks; and (c) trust companies." (Bank Code, 1929, sec. 2, p. 5; Laws of 1915, ch. 67, sec. 2.)

NEW YORK

Branch offices of State banks authorized within city limits.—"No bank, or any officer or director thereof, shall transact its usual business of banking at any place other than its principal place of business, except that a bank in a city which has a population of more than 50,000 may open and occupy in such city one or more branch offices for the receipt and payment of deposits and for making loans and discounts to customers of such respective branch offices only: *Provided*, That before any such branch or branches shall be opened or occupied:

"1. The superintendent shall have given his written approval, as provided in section fifty-one of this chapter:

"2. The actual paid-in capital of such bank shall exceed by the sum of one hundred thousand dollars the amount required by section one hundred of this article for each branch opened since the twenty-seventh day of April, nineteen hundred and eight; and by the sum of fifty thousand dollars for each branch opened previous to said date and hereafter maintained." (Banking Law, sec. 110.)

The approval of the superintendent of banks of an application by a State bank for leave to open a branch office is made dependent upon whether or not he considers that "the granting of such application is expedient and desirable" after he has made "such investigation as he may deem necessary to ascertain whether the public convenience and advantage will be promoted by the opening of such branch office." (Banking Law, sec. 51.)

Capital requirements.—Before any branch or branches may be established by a State bank the actual paid-in capital of an applying bank must exceed by the amounts as set out in the provision quoted above, for each branch opened, the following amounts. (Banking Law, sec. 110.)

"(a) Twenty-five thousand dollars, if the place where its business is to be transacted is an incorporated or unincorporated village the population of which does not exceed two thousand.

"(b) Fifty thousand dollars, if the place where its business is to be transacted is an incorporated or unincorporated village or a city the population of which exceeds two thousand but does not exceed thirty thousand.

"(c) One hundred thousand dollars, if the place where its business is to be transacted is a city the population of which exceeds thirty thousand." (Banking Law, sec. 100.)

Trust company branch offices authorized within city limits.—"No trust company, or any officer or director thereof, shall transact its usual business at any place other than its principal place of business, except that a trust company may open and occupy in the city in which its principal place of business is located one or more branch offices, provided that before any such branch or branches shall be opened or occupied:

"1. The superintendent shall have given his written approval, as provided in section fifty-one of this chapter.

"2. The actual paid-in capital of such trust company shall exceed by the sum of one hundred thousand dollars the amount required by section one hundred and eighty

of this article for each branch opened." (Banking Law, sec. 195.)

The approval of the superintendent of banks of an application by a trust company for leave to open a branch office is made dependent upon whether or not he considers that "the granting of such application is expedient and desirable" after he has made "such investigation as he may deem necessary to ascertain whether the public convenience and advantage will be promoted by the opening of such branch office." (Banking Law, sec. 51.)

Capital requirements.—Before branches may be established by a trust company, its actual paid-in capital must exceed by \$100,000 for each branch opened the following amounts (Banking Law, sec. 195):

"(a) One hundred thousand dollars, if the place where its business is to be transacted is an incorporated or unincorporated village or city the population of which does not exceed twenty-five thousand.

"(b) One hundred and fifty thousand dollars, if the place where its business is to be transacted is a city the population of which exceeds twenty-five thousand but does not exceed one hundred thousand.

"(c) Two hundred thousand dollars, if the place where its business is to be transacted is a city the population of which exceeds one hundred thousand but does not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand.

"(d) Five hundred thousand dollars, if the place where its business is to be transacted is a city the population of which exceeds two hundred and fifty thousand." (Banking Law, sec. 180.)

Savings bank branches authorized in cities of "first class."—"2. No savings bank, or any officer or director thereof, shall transact its usual business at any place other than its principal place of business without the written permission of the superintendent of banks, given as provided in subdivision three of this section, except that it may, provided the merger agreement so provides, continue to occupy and maintain as a branch office, the place of business occupied and maintained at the time of the merger by any savings bank which it has received into itself by merger pursuant to article twelve of this chapter.

"3. Upon written approval of the superintendent of banks, given as provided in this subdivision, a savings bank, located in a city of the first class (city of 175,000 or more inhabitants) may open and occupy within said city one branch office, and if such city comprises more than one county or borough, such branch office may be located only in the same county or borough in which its main office is located. * * * The superintendent shall ascertain by such investigation as he may deem necessary, whether or not public convenience and advantage will be promoted by the opening of such branch office. * * *." (Banking Law, sec. 245.)

Provision is made for obtaining the authorization of the superintendent of banks to establish branch offices of savings banks. (Banking Law, sec. 245.)

Savings and loan associations authorized to establish one "station."—"A savings and loan association located in a city which has a population of more than thirty thousand may open and maintain in said city one station for the payment of dues and withdrawals and the payment of interest, premium, fees, and fines by its members and payments upon the principal of loans by its borrowing members, provided that before any such station shall be opened or maintained:

"1. Its board of directors shall submit to the superintendent a written application setting forth the reasons therefor and the location of such station.

"2. The superintendent shall have given his written approval thereto." (Banking Law, sec. 403.)

NORTH CAROLINA

Branches authorized.—"Any bank doing business under this act may establish branches in the cities in which they are located, or elsewhere, after having first obtained the written approval of the corporation commission, which approval may be given or withheld by the corporation commission, in its discretion, and shall not be given until it shall have ascertained to its satisfaction that the public convenience and advantage will be promoted by the opening of such branch." (Banking Laws, 1927, sec. 220 (r), p. 26; North Carolina Code, Annotated Edition, 1927, sec. 220 (r).)

Capital requirements.—"Provided, That the corporation commission shall not authorize the establishment of any branch, the paid-in capital stock of whose parent bank is not sufficient in an amount to provide for the capital of at least twenty-five thousand dollars for the parent bank, and at least twenty-five thousand dollars for each branch which it is proposed to establish in cities or towns of three thousand population or less; nor less than thirty thousand dollars in cities and towns whose population exceeds three thousand but does not exceed ten thousand; nor less than fifty thousand dollars in cities and towns whose population exceeds ten thousand but does not exceed twenty-five thousand; nor less than one hundred thousand dollars in cities and towns whose population exceeds twenty-five thousand. All banks operating branches prior to February 18, 1921, shall, within a time limit to be prescribed by the corporation commission, cause said branch bank to conform to the provisions of this section." (Banking Laws, 1927, sec. 220 (r), p. 26; North Carolina Code, Annotated Edition, 1927, sec. 220 (r).)

"Bank" defined.—"The term 'bank' when used in this act shall be construed to mean any corporation, partnership, firm, or individual receiving, soliciting, or accepting money or its equivalent on deposit as a business: *Provided, however,* This definition shall not be construed to include building and loan associations, Morris plan companies, industrial banks or trust companies not receiving money on deposit." (Banking Laws, 1927, sec. 216 (a) p. 3; North Carolina Code, Annotated Edition, 1927, sec. 216 (a).)

"Industrial bank" branches authorized.—Every industrial bank is given the power "to establish branch offices or places of business within the county in which its principal office is located, and elsewhere in the State, after having first obtained the written approval of the corporation commission, which approval may be given or withheld by the corporation commission in its discretion: *Provided,* That the corporation commission shall not authorize the establishment of any branch the paid-in capital of whose parent bank is not sufficient in an amount to provide for the capital of at least \$25,000 for the parent bank and at least twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each branch which it is proposed to be established in cities or towns of fifteen thousand population or less; nor less than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in cities or towns whose population exceeds fifteen thousand but does not exceed twenty-five thousand; nor less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in towns whose population exceeds twenty-five thousand." (Banking Laws, 1927, sec. 225 (f), p. 42; North Carolina Code, Annotated Edition, 1927, sec. 225 (f).)

"Industrial bank" defined.—"The term 'industrial bank,' as used in this act, shall be construed to mean any corporation organized, or which may here-

after be organized under the general corporation laws of this State, which is engaged in lending money to be repaid in weekly or monthly or other periodical installments, or principal sums, as a business: *Provided, however,* This definition shall not be construed to include building and loan associations or commercial or savings banks." (Banking Laws, 1927, sec. 225 (a), p. 41; North Carolina Code, Annotated Edition, 1927, sec. 225 (a).)

NORTH DAKOTA

No provision concerning branches.—There is no specific provision in the laws of North Dakota regarding the establishment of branches.

OHIO

Branch banks authorized.—"No branch bank shall be established until the consent and the approval of the superintendent of banks has been first obtained, and no bank shall establish a branch bank in any place other than that designated in its articles of incorporation, except in a city or village contiguous thereto. If such consent and approval is refused, an appeal may be taken therefrom in the same manner as is provided in section 45 of this act." (Banking Laws, 1928, sec. 710-73, p. 28.)

"Bank" defined.—"The term 'bank' shall include any person, firm, association, or corporation soliciting, receiving or accepting money, or its equivalent, on deposit as a business, whether such deposit is made subject to check or is evidenced by a certificate of deposit, as passbook, a note, a receipt, or other writing, and unless the context otherwise requires as used in this act includes commercial banks, savings banks, trust companies, and unincorporated banks; provided that nothing herein shall apply to * * * building and loan associations or title guarantee and trust companies incorporated under the laws of this State." (Banking Laws, 1928, sec. 710-2, p. 5.)

OKLAHOMA

No provision concerning branches.—There is no specific provision in the laws of Oklahoma regarding the establishment of branch banks.

OREGON

Branches prohibited.—"No bank or trust company or any officer or director, agent or employee thereof, shall open or maintain any branch in this State or receive deposits or pay checks other than at its principal place of business: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to branch banks or trust companies now existent or authorized to do business in this State as a foreign bank or trust company, under the provisions of this act: *Provided further,* That every such foreign branch bank or trust company shall hereafter in every respect be governed by and comply with the provisions of this act to the same extent as other State banks or trust companies now organized and doing business in this State: *Provided,* That any State bank may effect a consolidation on the same terms and conditions now or hereafter permitted to national banks." (Banking Laws, 1925, sec. 113, p. 44; General Laws of Oregon, 1925, ch. 207, sec. 113.)

PENNSYLVANIA

General establishment of branches prohibited.—"No bank, banking company, banking institution, savings bank, trust company, title insurance company, or

other corporation now or hereafter authorized to receive deposits or to carry on a banking or trust business, whether incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania or of any other State or of the United States of America, * * * shall establish, maintain, or operate, either directly or indirectly, any branch bank, branch office, agency, suboffice, subagency, or branch place of business, within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the transaction of any part of its * * * business, but all of the business of such corporation, * * * shall be carried on solely and exclusively at its * * * principal place of business." (Act approved April 27, 1927, Laws of Pennsylvania, 1927, sec. 1, p. 400).

Exception—Establishment permitted within corporate limits of places where national banks were operating branches on March 1, 1927.—"This act shall not apply to any bank, banking company, banking institution, savings bank, trust company, title insurance company, or other corporation, now or hereafter authorized to receive deposits or carry on a banking or trust business, whether incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania or of any other State or of the United States of America, * * * which has its * * * principal place of business in a city, borough, or township within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in which one or more national banking associations, * * * was, on March 1, 1927, operating one or more branch banks, branch offices, agencies, suboffices, subagencies, or branch places of business, for the transaction of any part of its business; and any such corporations * * * may hereafter establish, subject to the approval of the secretary of banking, and thereafter maintain and operate branch banks, branch offices, agencies, suboffices, subagencies, and branch places of business for the transaction of any part of its * * * business, but only within the corporate limits of the city, borough, or township in which its principal office is located and in which such national banking association was, on March 1, 1927, operating one or more branch banks, branch offices, agencies, suboffices, subagencies, or branch places of business. The right to establish and maintain branch banks, branch offices, agencies, suboffices, subagencies, or branch places of business, under the provisions of this section, shall be limited to the territory included within the corporate limits on March 1, 1927, of the respective cities, boroughs, or townships in which such national banking associations were on that date operating one or more branch banks, branch offices, agencies, suboffices, subagencies, or branch places of business as aforesaid; and such right shall not extend to additional territory which may, after March 1, 1927, be added to such cities, boroughs, or townships, by annexation, consolidation with one or more municipal corporations or otherwise, nor shall it extend to other portions or divisions of municipal corporations to which such cities, boroughs, or townships may be annexed, or with which they may be consolidated after that date; the intention being to limit to the respective corporate limits of such cities, boroughs, or townships as they existed on March 1, 1927, the right to establish and maintain the branch banks, branch offices, agencies, suboffices, subagencies, and branch places of business authorized in this section." (Act approved April 27, 1927, Laws of Pennsylvania, 1927, sec. 3, p. 401.)

Other exceptions are that the act does not apply to branches established or for which locations had been secured prior to March 1, 1927, or to branches resulting from consolidations of banks effective prior to April 1, 1927; "and such corporations * * * shall have the right to relocate the same within the corporate limits of the city, borough, or township in which the

principal place of business is located at the time of such relocation, subject to the approval of the secretary of banking." (Act approved April 27, 1927, Laws of Pennsylvania, 1927, sec. 2, p. 400.)

RHODE ISLAND

Branches authorized.—"Any bank or trust company may establish a branch or branches within this State at any other place than its principal place of business upon obtaining the consent of the board of bank incorporation thereto. * * *" (Banking Laws, 1929, sec. 9, p. 6; General Laws, 1923, ch. 269, sec. 9.)

Detailed provision is also made for obtaining the consent of the board of bank incorporation to establish branches. (Banking Laws, 1929, sec. 9, p. 6; General Laws, 1923, ch. 269, sec. 9.)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Branch banks authorized by implication. " * * * for each branch bank that is established the parent bank must have a total unimpaired capital of at least twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.00) dollars above the minimum requirements herein set forth." (Banking Laws, 1928, sec. 20, p. 11, Acts of 1928, ch. 701, sec. 2.)

Provision is also made for the publication of statements of the assets and liabilities of branch banks or offices, for the examination of branch banks, and for the taxation of banks having branches. (Banking Laws, 1928, sec. 61, p. 29; sec. 86, p. 45; sec. 106, p. 54; Code of 1922, sections 3984, 3989; act approved March 21, 1924, p. 1116, Acts of 1924.)

SOUTH DAKOTA

No provision regarding branches.—There is no specific provision in the laws of South Dakota regarding the establishment of branch banks.

TENNESSEE

Branches authorized in county where located.—"That no corporation, firm, or individual now or hereafter doing or carrying on a banking business in the State of Tennessee shall have, maintain, create, or operate any branch bank, office, or agency, for the purpose of receiving deposits, paying checks, making loans, or receiving or discounting bills or notes in any place whatsoever other than the county of this State wherein such banking business is carried on." (Act approved April 6, 1925, sec. 3.)

TEXAS

Branch banks prohibited.—"No banking corporation organized under the laws of this State shall ever engage in business at more than one place, which shall be designated in its charter. No such corporation shall maintain a branch bank, receive deposits or pay checks except in its own banking house. County or State depositories or county depositories not located at the county seat, and ordinary clearing house transactions between banks, are not affected by this article." (Banking Laws, 1929, art. 538, p. 51.)

UTAH

Branches prohibited.—"The business of every banking institution shall be conducted only at its banking house, and no bank in this State or any loan, trust, or guaranty company or trust company conducting a banking business, or any officer, director, or agent thereof, shall open, establish, or maintain any branch

bank or office, and shall receive deposits and pay checks only at its banking house: *Provided*, That all branch banks or offices in operation at the time of the approval of this chapter shall be closed and discontinued within one year from the date this chapter goes into effect." (Banking Laws, 1927, sec. 1005, p. 12; Comp. Laws of Utah, 1917, title 19, ch. 6, sec. 1005.)

VERMONT

No provision regarding branches but "agencies" authorized.—"SECTION 1. Before a savings bank, trust company or a savings bank and trust company opens an agency of such corporation it shall petition the bank commissioner to hold a public hearing in the town where the proposed agency is to be located, to determine whether the establishment and maintenance thereof will promote the general good of the State. * * * If after the hearing said commissioner finds and adjudges that the establishment and maintenance of the proposed agency will promote the general good of the State, he shall give said bank a certificate to that effect under his seal. A savings bank, trust company or savings bank and trust company shall not operate any agency not certified by said commissioner as herein provided."

"SEC. 2. An agency of a bank in operation prior to February 1, 1929, permission to operate such agency having been procured from the commissioner of banking and insurance, shall be permitted to continue." (Act of March 13, 1929.)

VIRGINIA

Branches authorized.—"No bank or trust company heretofore or hereafter incorporated under the laws of this State shall be authorized to engage in business in more than one place, except that, in its discretion the State corporation commission may authorize banks having a paid-up and unimpaired capital and surplus of fifty thousand dollars or over to establish branches within the limits of the city, town, or village in which the parent bank is located or in other cities having a population of not less than fifty thousand inhabitants. This section, however, shall not apply to branch banks already established, and this section shall not be construed to prohibit the merger of two banks in the same or adjoining counties and the operation by the merged company of the two banks. But any branch bank heretofore or hereafter established shall not be operated or advertised under any other name than that of the identical name of the home bank, unless permission be first had and obtained from the State corporation commission, and unless such different name shall contain or have added thereto language clearly indicating that it is a branch bank and of what bank it is a branch. Any bank or trust company violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, to be imposed and judgment entered therefor by the State corporation commission, and enforced by its process." (Banking Laws, 1929, sec. 4149 (14), p. 30; Acts of 1928, ch. 507, sec. 13.)

WASHINGTON

Branches prohibited.—"* * * nor shall any bank or trust company establish any branch. The practice of collecting or receiving deposits or cashing checks at any place or places other than the place where the usual business of a bank or trust company and its operations of discount and deposits are carried on shall be held and construed to be establishing a branch: * * *" (Banking Laws, 1929, sec. 25, p. 12; Laws 1919, sec. 7, p. 730.)

Definition of "bank."—"The term 'bank,' where used in this act, unless a different meaning appears from the context, means any corporation organized under the laws of this State engaged in banking, other than a trust company or a mutual savings bank." (Banking Laws, 1929, sec. 24, p. 11; Laws 1917, sec. 14, p. 275.)

Definition of "branch."—"The term 'branch bank,' where used in this act, means any office of deposit or discount maintained by any bank or trust company, domestic or otherwise, other than its principal place of business, regardless of whether it be in the same city or locality." (Banking Laws, 1929, sec. 24, p. 11; Laws 1917, sec. 14, p. 275.)

Mutual savings bank branches.—"No (mutual) savings bank or any officer or director thereof shall receive deposits or transact any of its usual business at any place other than its principal place of business." (Banking Laws, 1929, sec. 181, p. 84; Laws 1925, Ex. Ses., sec. 10, p. 107.)

WEST VIRGINIA

Branch banking prohibited.—"No banking institution chartered and authorized to engage in business hereunder shall hereafter install any branch bank, or engage in business at any place other than at its principal office in the State of West Virginia; * * *." (1929 S. L., ch. 23, sec. 5, p. 113.)

WISCONSIN

Branch banks prohibited.—"* * * but no bank shall establish more than one office of deposit and discount or establish branch offices or branch banks, provided that this prohibition shall not apply to any branch office or bank established prior to May 14, 1909." (Banking Laws, 1927, sec. 221.04 (1-f), p. 28; Wisconsin Statutes, 1927, sec. 221.04 (1-f).)

Branch trust companies prohibited.—"* * * nor shall such corporation (trust company bank) establish more than one office of deposit nor establish nor maintain branches." (Banking Laws, 1927, sec. 223.06, p. 59; Wisconsin Statutes, ch. 223.)

WYOMING

No provision covering branches.—There is no specific provision in the laws of Wyoming in regard to the establishment of branch banks.

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

STATE BANK MEMBERSHIP

The following list shows the changes affecting State bank membership during the month ended March 21, 1930, on which date 1,111 State institutions were members of the system:

Date	Federal reserve district	Capital
No. 1—BOSTON		
1930 Mar. 15	American Trust Co., Boston, Mass.----- Consolidated with First National Bank of Boston.	\$1,500,000
No. 2—NEW YORK		
Mar. 24	State Bank of Endicott, Endicott, N. Y., title changed to Endicott Trust Co.	
No. 3—PHILADELPHIA		
Mar. 3	Port Carbon State Bank, Port Carbon, Pa.----- Voluntary withdrawal.	50,000
No. 4—CLEVELAND		
Mar. 10	Union Trust Co., Dayton, Ohio.----- Admitted to membership; a merger of City National Bank & Trust Co. and Dayton Savings & Trust Co., a nonmember.	1,500,000
7	Fayette Title & Trust Co., Uniontown, Pa.----- Admitted to membership.	150,000
12	Union Bank & Savings Co., Bellevue, Ohio.----- Admitted to membership; a merger of Wright Banking Co., a member, and Bellevue Savings Bank Co., a nonmember.	150,000
No. 6—ATLANTA		
Feb. 28	Orrville Bank & Trust Co., Orrville, Ala.----- Closed.	35,000
Mar. 7	Exchange Bank, Cordele, Ga.----- Closed.	100,000
12	Algiers Trust & Savings Bank, New Orleans, La.----- Absorbed by Whitney Trust & Savings Bank, a nonmember.	200,000
No. 7—CHICAGO		
Mar. 12	Iowa State Bank, Osceola, Iowa.----- Voluntary withdrawal.	50,000
No. 8—ST. LOUIS		
Mar. 3	American Exchange Trust Co., Little Rock, Ark.----- Admitted to membership; a merger of American Southern Trust Co., a member, and Exchange National Bank of Little Rock.	1,000,000
1	Mississippi Valley Merchants State Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo., title changed to Mississippi Valley Trust Co.	
No. 11—DALLAS		
Mar. 12	Citizens State Bank, Greenville, Tex., a member.----- Absorbed the First National Bank of Merit, Tex.	100,000
12	First State Bank, Bomarton, Tex.----- Withdrawal.	25,000 32,000
No. 12—SAN FRANCISCO		
Feb. 24	Farmers & Merchants Bank, Odessa, Wash.----- Succeeded by Security State Bank, nonmember.	25,000
Mar. 1	First State Bank, LaCrosse, Wash., a member.----- And Security State Bank, LaCrosse, Wash., a member.----- Consolidated under title of First State Bank, member.-----	60,000 30,000 60,000

NATIONAL BANK MEMBERSHIP

The following list shows reported changes (except suspensions and insolvencies) affecting national bank membership, concerning which information became available between February 25 and March 24, 1930:

Date	Federal reserve district	Capital
No. 1—BOSTON		
1930 Mar. 15	First National Bank, Boston, Mass.----- American Trust Co., member.----- Consolidated under charter and title of First National Bank.-----	\$43,500,000 1,500,000 44,500,000
No. 2—NEW YORK		
Mar. 22	Niagara National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.----- Primary organization.	300,000
No. 3—PHILADELPHIA		
Mar. 1	First National Bank, Roebling, N. J., title changed to First National Bank & Trust Co.	
7	Terre Hill National Bank, Terre Hill, Pa.----- Absorbed by Blue Ball National Bank, Blue Ball, Pa.	40,000
13	First National Bank, Wrightstown, N. J.----- Absorbed by First National Bank & Trust Co., New Egypt, N. J.	25,000
15	Gap National Bank, Gap, Pa., title changed to Gap National Bank & Trust Co.	
No. 4—CLEVELAND		
Feb. 28	Wallins National Bank, Wallins Creek, Ky.----- Absorbed by Harlan National Bank, Harlan, Ky.	25,000
Mar. 3	First National Bank, Ligonier, Pa.----- National Bank of Ligonier.----- Merged under new charter and title of Ligonier National Bank.	25,000 50,000 125,000
8	City National Bank & Trust Co., Dayton, Ohio.----- Succeeded by Union Trust Co., member.	750,000
No. 5—RICHMOND		
Jan. 20	Front Royal National Bank, Front Royal, Va.----- Succeeded by Citizens National Bank.	50,000 60,000
Feb. 22	Farmers National Bank, Tazewell, Va.----- Absorbed by Farmers Bank of Clinch Valley, Tazewell, Va., nonmember.	100,000
Mar. 2	Peoples First National Bank, Charleston, S. C.----- Succeeded by Peoples State Bank of South Carolina, nonmember.	1,000,000
No. 6—ATLANTA		
Feb. 25	First National Bank, Fort Gaines, Ga.----- Union Savings Bank, nonmember.----- Consolidated under charter and title of First National Bank.	50,000 27,150 50,000
Mar. 6	Citizens National Bank, Barnesville, Ga.----- Absorbed by First National Bank.	50,000
12	First National Bank, Fairfield, Ala., title changed to Fairfield American National Bank.	
15	Snell National Bank, Winter Haven, Fla.----- Primary organization.	200,000
No. 7—CHICAGO		
Feb. 20	First National Bank, Winterset, Iowa.----- Absorbed by Winterset Savings Bank, nonmember.	50,000
26	First National Bank, Flint, Mich., title changed to First National Bank & Trust Co.	
26	National Bank of Bloomfield, Iowa.----- Absorbed by State Bank of Davis County, Bloomfield, Iowa, nonmember.	55,000
28	Commercial National Bank, Union City, Ind.----- Succeeded by Commercial Bank & Trust Co., nonmember.	50,000

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP—Continued

NATIONAL BANK MEMBERSHIP—Continued

Date	Federal reserve district	Capital
No. 7—CHICAGO—Continued		
1930 Mar. 7	Security National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich. Primary organization.	\$500,000
8	First National Bank, Sterling, Ill. Sterling National Bank. Consolidated under charter of First National Bank and under title of First Sterling National Bank.	200,000 100,000 200,000
8	First National Bank, New London, Wis. Bank of New London, nonmember. Consolidated under charter and title of First National Bank.	50,000 30,000 75,000
18	First National Bank, Ripon, Wis. American National Bank. Consolidated under charter and title of First National Bank.	100,000 100,000 300,000
22	National Bank of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis. Second Wisconsin National Bank. Consolidated under charter and title of National Bank of Commerce.	1,000,000 200,000 1,000,000
No. 8—ST. LOUIS		
Feb. 21	Exchange National Bank, Little Rock, Ark. American Southern Bank & Trust Co., member. Consolidated under the new charter and title of American Exchange Trust Co., member.	400,000 1,000,000 1,000,000
Mar. 3	First National Bank & Trust Co., Owensboro, Ky. Voluntary liquidation.	137,900
11	Mercer National Bank, Harrodsburg, Ky. First National Bank. Consolidated under charter of Mercer National Bank and under title of First Mercer National Bank.	100,000 50,000 150,000
No. 9—MINNEAPOLIS		
1929 Dec. 31	First National Bank, Canby, Minn. Absorbed by Bank of Canby, nonmember.	25,000
1930 Feb. 11	First National Bank, Reeder, N. Dak. Absorbed by First State Bank, nonmember.	25,000
15	First National Bank, Montpelier, N. Dak. Absorbed by Montpelier State Bank, nonmember.	25,000
18	First National Bank, Lanesboro, Minn. Absorbed by Scanlan-Habberstad Bank & Trust Co., nonmember.	50,000
27	First National Bank, Iona, Minn. Absorbed by Murray County State Bank, Slayton, Minn., nonmember.	25,000
Mar. 8	First National Bank in Neche, N. Dak. Succeeds First National Bank of Neche.	25,000
No. 10—KANSAS CITY		
1929 Nov. 29	Live Stock National Bank, Pawhuska, Okla. Voluntary liquidation.	100,000
1930 Feb. 18	Depew National Bank, Depew, Okla. Absorbed by State National Bank.	25,000
24	Oklahoma National Bank, Chickasha, Okla. Chickasha National Bank. Consolidated under charter and title of Oklahoma National Bank.	100,000 100,000 200,000
27	Cattle National Bank, Seward, Nebr. Conversion of State Bank of Nebraska, Seward, Nebr., nonmember.	35,000
Mar. 5	First National Bank, Glenvil, Nebr. Conversion of State Bank of Glenvil, nonmember.	30,000
7	Farmers & Merchants National Bank, Ashland, Nebr. Conversion of Farmers & Merchants Bank, nonmember.	75,000
8	First National Bank, Victoria, Kans. Farmers State Bank, nonmember. Consolidated under charter of First National Bank and under title of Farmers National Bank.	25,000 25,000 25,000
12	Farmers National Bank, Greensburg, Kans., title changed to First National Bank in Greensburg.	
19	Kimball National Bank, Kimball, Nebr. Conversion of Bank of Kimball, nonmember.	50,000

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP—Continued

NATIONAL BANK MEMBERSHIP—Continued

Date	Federal reserve district	Capital
No. 11—DALLAS		
1929 Dec. 31	Bevans National Bank, Menard, Tex. Succeeded by Bevans State Bank, nonmember.	\$100,000
1930 Jan. 15	State National Bank, Karnes City, Tex. Absorbed by Karnes County National Bank, Karnes City.	25,000
20	First National Bank, Bagwell, Tex. Voluntary liquidation.	27,500
Feb. 28	Security National Bank, Nocona, Tex. Absorbed by Farmers & Merchants National Bank.	25,000
Mar. 4	Farmers & Merchants National Bank, Achille, Okla. Absorbed by Durant National Bank, Durant, Okla.	25,000
17	First National Bank, Newcastle, Tex. Absorbed by First National Bank, Throckmorton, Tex.	25,000
18	First National Bank, Merit, Tex. Absorbed by Citizens State Bank, Greenville, Tex., member.	25,000
18	Hot Springs National Bank, Hot Springs, N. Mex. Succeeds First National Bank.	25,000
No. 12—SAN FRANCISCO		
Feb. 26	First National Bank, Colton, Calif. Absorbed by Bank of America of California, Los Angeles, Calif., nonmember.	50,000
Mar. 1	Burley National Bank, Burley, Idaho. Succeeded by nonmember bank.	50,000
18	National Bank of East Stanwood, Wash. Conversion of State Bank of East Stanwood, nonmember.	25,000

Fiduciary Powers Granted to National Banks

During the month ended March 21, 1930, the Federal Reserve Board approved applications of the national banks listed below for permission to exercise one or more of the fiduciary powers named in section 11 (k) of the Federal reserve act as amended, as follows: (1) Trustee; (2) executor; (3) administrator; (4) registrar of stocks and bonds; (5) guardian of estates; (6) assignee; (7) receiver; (8) committee of estates of lunatics; (9) in any other fiduciary capacity in which State banks, trust companies, or other corporations which come into competition with national banks are permitted to act under the laws of the State in which the national bank is located.

Location	District No.	Name of bank	Powers granted
Torrington, Conn.	1	Torrington National Bank & Trust Co.	¹ 8 and 9
Everett, Mass.	1	Everett National Bank	1 to 9
Farmington, Me.	1	Peoples National Bank	1 to 3 and 5
Cranford, N. J.	2	First National Bank	1 to 9
Farmingdale, N. Y.	2	First National Bank	1 to 9
Berwyn, Pa.	3	Berwyn National Bank	1 to 9
Donora, Pa.	4	First National Bank	1 to 9
Williamsport, Md.	5	Washington County National Bank.	1 to 9
Lenoir, N. C.	5	First National Bank	1 to 9
Macon, Ga.	6	Macon National Bank	1 to 9
Belle Plaine, Iowa	7	Citizens National Bank	1 to 3, 5 to 9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7	American National Bank	2, 3, 5 and 8
Hillsdale, Mich.	7	First National Bank	¹ 5 and 8
Mount Vernon, Wash.	12	First National Bank	¹ 4 to 9

¹ Supplementary.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES IN DETAIL AND FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	1930		1929
	Mar. 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 31
RESOURCES			
Gold with Federal reserve agents.....	1,695,084	1,619,405	1,250,663
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasury.....	51,852	54,297	62,694
Gold held exclusively against Federal reserve notes.....	1,746,936	1,673,702	1,313,357
Gold settlement fund with Federal Reserve Board.....	601,913	646,153	733,450
Gold and gold certificates held by banks.....	666,395	644,884	654,170
Total gold reserves.....	3,015,244	2,964,739	2,700,977
Reserves other than gold.....	182,428	186,287	161,864
Total reserves.....	3,197,672	3,151,026	2,862,841
Nonreserve cash.....	61,489	60,874	64,805
Bills discounted ¹	310,228	352,917	1,095,031
Bills bought:			
Outright ²	143,563	233,089	183,906
Under resale agreement.....	134,973	37,161	15,797
Total bills bought.....	278,536	270,250	199,703
United States securities:			
Bought outright.....	526,739	477,044	165,663
Under resale agreement.....	8,490	2,890	6,238
Total United States securities.....	535,229	479,934	171,901
Other reserve bank credit:			
Other securities.....	8,780	13,080	6,845
Due from foreign banks.....	723	721	722
Reserve bank float ³	15,779	23,317	62,158
Total reserve bank credit outstanding.....	1,149,275	1,140,219	1,536,360
Federal reserve notes of other reserve banks.....	20,008	24,721	16,624
Other uncollected items not included in float.....	481,482	583,197	564,670
Bank premises.....	58,507	58,419	58,693
All other resources.....	11,543	14,861	7,971
Total resources.....	4,979,976	5,033,317	5,111,964
LIABILITIES			
Federal reserve notes:			
Held by other Federal reserve banks.....	20,008	24,721	16,624
Outside Federal reserve banks.....	1,574,247	1,631,255	1,674,626
Total notes in circulation.....	1,594,255	1,655,976	1,691,250
Deposits:			
Member bank—reserve account.....	2,366,934	2,260,130	2,356,748
Government.....	40,326	42,289	28,075
Foreign bank.....	7,296	6,638	20,353
Other deposits.....	20,423	18,385	20,212
Total deposits.....	2,434,979	2,327,442	2,425,388
Deferred availability items.....	481,482	583,197	564,670
Capital paid in.....	174,227	171,841	154,356
Surplus.....	276,936	276,936	254,398
All other liabilities.....	18,097	17,025	21,902
Total liabilities.....	4,979,976	5,033,317	5,111,964
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents.....	482,462	502,969	337,425
FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT			
Federal reserve notes:			
Issued to Federal reserve banks by Federal reserve agents.....	1,916,435	2,027,350	2,051,324
Held by Federal reserve banks ⁴	322,180	371,374	360,074
In actual circulation.....	1,594,255	1,655,976	1,691,250
Collateral held by agents as security for notes issued to banks:			
Gold.....	1,695,084	1,619,405	1,250,663
Eligible paper.....	576,358	594,683	1,245,132
Total collateral.....	2,271,442	2,214,088	2,495,795

¹ Includes bills discounted for intermediate credit banks as follows: Latest month, \$1,043,000; month ago, \$250,000; year ago, \$13,337,000; and notes secured by adjusted service certificates discounted for nonmember banks as follows: Latest month, \$38,000; month ago, \$20,000; year ago, \$128,000.

² Includes bills payable in foreign currencies as follows: Latest month, \$1,040,000; month ago, \$1,038,000; year ago, \$1,036,000.

³ Uncollected items (exclusive of Federal reserve notes of other Federal reserve banks) in excess of deferred availability items. Excludes "F. R. notes of other F. R. banks," which are consequently included in "actual circulation."

CONDITION OF ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

TABLE 1.—ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES¹—PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ON CALL DATES, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

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

Federal reserve district and call date	Total loans and investments			Loans (including overdrafts)			Investments			Deposits, exclusive of interbank deposits			Rediscounts and bills payable		
	All banks	Member	Non-member	All banks	Member	Non-member	All banks	Member	Non-member	All banks	Member	Non-member	All banks	Member	Non-member
All districts:															
1928—Dec. 31....	58,266	35,684	22,582	40,763	25,155	15,607	17,504	10,529	6,975	56,766	34,826	21,940	1,512	1,162	350
1929—Mar. 27....	58,019	35,393	22,626	40,557	24,945	15,612	17,462	10,448	7,013	54,545	33,215	21,330	1,507	1,153	354
June 29....	58,474	35,711	22,763	41,512	25,658	15,853	16,962	10,052	6,910	53,852	32,284	21,567	1,598	1,198	399
Oct. 4....	58,835	35,914	22,922	42,201	26,165	16,036	16,634	9,749	6,885	55,180	33,004	22,176	1,512	1,150	363
Dec. 31....	58,417	35,934	22,483	41,893	26,150	15,748	16,519	9,784	6,735	55,289	33,865	21,424	1,238	879	359
Boston:															
1928—Dec. 31....	6,649	2,571	4,078	4,271	1,824	2,446	2,378	747	1,632	6,225	2,397	3,828	93	76	17
1929—Mar. 27....	6,692	2,600	4,092	4,279	1,823	2,456	2,413	777	1,636	6,134	2,323	3,811	103	80	24
June 29....	6,818	2,613	4,205	4,434	1,871	2,563	2,384	742	1,642	6,209	2,297	3,912	111	86	25
Oct. 4....	6,865	2,634	4,231	4,508	1,920	2,588	2,358	715	1,643	6,308	2,368	3,940	103	80	23
Dec. 31....	6,782	2,561	4,221	4,508	1,910	2,598	2,273	650	1,623	6,298	2,391	3,907	78	49	30
New York:															
1928—Dec. 31....	18,776	11,593	7,183	13,435	8,404	5,031	5,341	3,189	2,152	18,915	12,140	6,776	542	499	43
1929—Mar. 27....	18,349	11,317	7,031	13,023	8,139	4,888	5,321	3,178	2,143	17,673	11,329	6,344	386	343	43
June 29....	18,898	11,775	7,122	13,801	8,769	5,031	5,097	3,006	2,091	17,028	10,351	6,677	488	453	35
Oct. 4....	18,835	11,763	7,072	13,839	8,813	5,025	4,996	2,950	2,046	18,090	11,056	7,034	284	255	29
Dec. 31....	19,494	12,316	7,178	14,252	9,097	5,155	5,243	3,220	2,023	18,490	11,810	6,679	279	258	21
Philadelphia:															
1928—Dec. 31....	4,395	2,666	1,730	2,747	1,745	1,002	1,649	921	728	3,874	2,287	1,587	153	99	54
1929—Mar. 27....	4,422	2,714	1,708	2,818	1,813	1,005	1,604	900	703	3,770	2,250	1,520	181	126	55
June 29....	4,460	2,710	1,750	2,859	1,832	1,027	1,601	878	723	3,760	2,251	1,509	164	105	58
Oct. 4....	4,505	2,755	1,750	2,929	1,890	1,039	1,576	865	711	3,752	2,255	1,497	170	102	68
Dec. 31....	4,395	2,687	1,708	2,859	1,859	1,000	1,535	828	708	3,745	2,265	1,480	175	94	81
Cleveland:															
1928—Dec. 31....	4,854	3,414	1,440	3,279	2,291	988	1,575	1,123	452	4,526	3,165	1,361	139	105	34
1929—Mar. 27....	4,948	3,478	1,471	3,359	2,352	1,007	1,589	1,125	464	4,525	3,167	1,358	139	102	37
June 29....	4,927	3,488	1,439	3,380	2,376	1,004	1,547	1,112	435	4,523	3,190	1,333	138	98	40
Oct. 4....	4,964	3,498	1,466	3,450	2,418	1,031	1,515	1,080	435	4,568	3,164	1,403	114	104	10
Dec. 31....	4,869	3,455	1,414	3,413	2,410	1,004	1,456	1,046	410	4,452	3,154	1,298	155	100	55
Richmond:															
1928—Dec. 31....	2,522	1,338	1,183	1,879	1,022	857	643	317	326	2,351	1,214	1,137	74	49	25
1929—Mar. 27....	2,537	1,351	1,186	1,883	1,024	860	653	327	326	2,302	1,196	1,106	86	55	31
June 29....	2,501	1,329	1,172	1,865	1,010	855	636	319	317	2,255	1,166	1,089	113	70	43
Oct. 4....	2,501	1,299	1,202	1,868	990	878	633	309	324	2,262	1,142	1,119	111	65	46
Dec. 31....	2,435	1,278	1,157	1,813	974	838	622	303	319	2,271	1,152	1,119	76	48	28
Atlanta:															
1928—Dec. 31....	1,749	1,188	560	1,346	895	451	402	293	109	1,673	1,093	580	74	52	21
1929—Mar. 27....	1,763	1,191	572	1,370	907	463	393	284	109	1,629	1,065	564	87	61	26
June 29....	1,734	1,177	558	1,345	898	447	389	279	110	1,581	1,041	540	104	72	32
Oct. 4....	1,719	1,149	570	1,346	889	457	373	260	113	1,571	1,004	567	123	91	33
Dec. 31....	1,629	1,115	514	1,262	855	408	366	260	106	1,548	1,020	527	66	42	23
Chicago:															
1928—Dec. 31....	7,904	5,163	2,741	5,933	3,812	2,121	1,971	1,350	620	7,667	4,914	2,752	234	164	71
1929—Mar. 27....	7,963	5,072	2,891	5,999	3,777	2,222	1,964	1,295	668	7,435	4,612	2,823	272	201	71
June 29....	7,958	5,052	2,906	6,046	3,792	2,254	1,912	1,260	652	7,433	4,721	2,822	221	143	79
Oct. 4....	8,065	5,117	2,949	6,195	3,901	2,294	1,871	1,216	655	7,590	4,757	2,834	224	147	77
Dec. 31....	7,749	4,934	2,806	5,953	3,770	2,183	1,788	1,164	623	7,381	4,617	2,764	205	148	58
St. Louis:															
1928—Dec. 31....	2,163	1,406	757	1,546	954	592	617	452	166	2,045	1,256	788	82	39	43
1929—Mar. 27....	2,162	1,377	784	1,561	945	616	601	433	168	1,972	1,184	788	92	58	34
June 29....	2,099	1,341	757	1,531	937	594	568	405	163	1,911	1,177	733	98	59	39
Oct. 4....	2,160	1,375	785	1,596	984	612	564	391	173	1,980	1,199	781	122	82	39
Dec. 31....	2,072	1,337	736	1,526	955	571	546	381	165	1,962	1,213	750	66	32	34
Minneapolis:															
1928—Dec. 31....	1,555	933	622	951	560	391	605	373	232	1,596	929	666	13	5	8
1929—Mar. 27....	1,563	938	625	953	564	389	610	374	236	1,554	894	660	22	15	6
June 29....	1,539	923	616	945	559	387	594	364	230	1,547	904	642	22	12	9
Oct. 4....	1,580	957	623	987	597	390	593	360	233	1,571	906	655	47	40	8
Dec. 31....	1,507	911	597	936	563	373	572	348	224	1,519	892	626	22	12	10
Kansas City:															
1928—Dec. 31....	1,929	1,250	679	1,332	803	530	596	447	149	2,028	1,241	787	34	22	12
1929—Mar. 27....	1,898	1,242	656	1,310	800	511	588	443	145	1,960	1,211	749	30	23	7
June 29....	1,881	1,241	640	1,310	810	499	571	430	141	1,929	1,207	722	52	39	13
Oct. 4....	1,901	1,247	655	1,332	823	509	569	424	145	1,958	1,202	756	48	45	3
Dec. 31....	1,842	1,212	630	1,293	804	489	549	408	141	1,909	1,190	719	49	35	15
Dallas:															
1928—Dec. 31....	1,247	993	254	839	736	201	310	257	53	1,290	989	301	14	12	2
1929—Mar. 27....	1,265	1,000	266	940	730	210	325	270	56	1,249	964	286	17	13	4
June 29....	1,217	957	260	914	705	209	302	251	51	1,177	911	266	27	20	8
Oct. 4....	1,245	987	258	957	749	208	288	238	50	1,209	935	274	41	35	6
Dec. 31....	1,179	936	243	907	714	193	273	222	50	1,186	913	272	21	17	4
San Francisco:															
1928—Dec. 31....	4,523	3,169	1,354	3,107	2,019	998	1,416	1,060	356	4,576	3,200	1,376	59	39	20
1929—Mar. 27....	4,457	3,113	1,344	3,056	2,071	986	1,401	1,042	358	4,342	3,022	1,320	92	76	15
June 29....	4,443	3,105	1,338	3,082	2,099	983	1,371	1,007	355	4,391	3,068	1,323	60	42	18
Oct. 4....	4,494	3,133	1,362	3,196	2,192	1,004	1,298	941	367	4,332	3,016	1,316	125	105	20
Dec. 31....	4,472	3,192	1,279	3,177	2,239	938	1,295	953	342	4,529	3,247	1,282	55	44	11

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

Back figures.—See Tables 44, 45, and 85-88, Annual Report of Federal Reserve Board for 1923.

TABLE 2.—ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES 1—PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES ON DECEMBER 31 AND JUNE 29, 1929, 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 (including overdrafts)		Investments							
	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	June
New England:												
Maine.....	432,528	437,013	230,617	230,329	201,911	206,684	396,468	396,210	10,471	13,115	133	134
New Hampshire.....	311,333	312,481	157,409	157,726	153,864	154,755	282,104	279,683	4,222	4,897	123	123
Vermont.....	250,098	256,611	158,449	162,055	91,649	94,556	235,599	241,644	7,002	5,885	104	104
Massachusetts.....	4,224,673	4,256,805	3,007,510	2,947,489	1,217,163	1,309,316	3,932,012	3,861,900	43,837	67,981	450	452
Rhode Island.....	533,091	533,554	310,677	306,642	222,414	226,912	499,685	498,399	2,193	6,225	33	33
Connecticut.....	1,336,338	1,334,356	806,945	794,812	529,393	539,544	1,232,420	1,215,908	16,206	18,574	237	237
Middle Atlantic:												
New York.....	17,222,139	16,563,160	12,754,661	12,281,719	4,467,478	4,281,441	16,340,125	14,844,221	242,451	431,554	1,127	1,141
New Jersey.....	2,388,312	2,449,523	1,633,659	1,654,231	754,653	795,292	2,260,738	2,284,676	48,160	72,029	568	567
Pennsylvania.....	5,703,176	5,794,577	3,574,655	3,568,154	2,128,521	2,226,423	4,883,774	4,935,055	207,163	187,125	1,566	1,589
East North Central:												
Ohio.....	2,691,493	2,715,099	2,057,408	2,030,179	634,085	684,920	2,532,157	2,569,047	93,819	81,536	1,015	1,029
Indiana.....	862,926	896,262	648,491	670,493	214,435	225,769	809,987	835,050	27,190	58,579	969	986
Illinois.....	3,802,263	3,918,544	2,888,118	2,951,576	914,145	966,968	3,569,283	3,645,638	77,906	85,335	1,765	1,801
Michigan.....	2,020,634	2,070,043	1,514,120	1,515,099	506,514	554,944	1,900,537	1,975,821	87,450	57,233	743	742
Wisconsin.....	917,092	952,998	654,737	676,316	262,355	276,682	894,209	918,472	18,350	26,632	960	964
West North Central:												
Minnesota.....	901,370	915,698	545,564	541,526	355,806	374,172	879,134	894,369	15,207	12,017	1,046	1,072
Iowa.....	781,597	797,323	662,441	668,380	119,156	128,943	821,931	821,913	12,945	11,906	1,257	1,286
Missouri.....	1,199,268	1,175,786	868,107	835,145	331,161	340,641	1,200,482	1,106,878	19,284	42,830	1,277	1,325
North Dakota.....	111,647	114,686	79,091	83,192	32,556	31,494	119,331	121,283	1,165	2,814	412	433
South Dakota.....	137,494	136,114	96,370	95,356	41,124	40,758	149,808	148,777	1,568	2,424	387	396
Nebraska.....	359,293	385,441	272,082	291,801	87,211	93,640	360,904	359,814	14,661	11,815	804	846
Kansas.....	404,409	412,875	292,628	295,017	111,781	117,258	405,575	421,159	9,413	7,470	1,069	1,077
South Atlantic:												
Delaware.....	167,407	167,852	119,013	119,325	48,394	48,527	138,396	138,312	2,715	4,036	47	48
Maryland.....	837,381	845,069	518,324	515,876	319,057	329,193	792,094	782,723	13,708	15,340	230	235
District of Columbia.....	244,510	255,968	184,672	194,331	59,838	61,637	239,895	249,710	8,093	6,021	41	41
Virginia.....	551,364	554,293	455,975	456,136	95,389	98,157	460,718	457,016	27,850	32,084	474	481
West Virginia.....	345,126	357,639	280,143	288,601	64,983	69,038	315,589	332,053	17,217	15,065	297	310
North Carolina.....	369,548	390,376	312,154	335,542	57,394	54,834	356,777	339,874	12,677	40,141	416	428
South Carolina.....	168,618	180,992	125,941	138,851	42,677	42,141	178,103	169,768	1,218	7,296	217	223
Georgia.....	334,448	352,429	277,199	295,757	57,249	56,672	315,389	313,742	9,920	18,353	405	420
Florida.....	258,321	311,464	149,838	190,069	108,483	121,395	262,639	311,854	6,230	7,230	235	257
East South Central:												
Kentucky.....	554,237	500,293	438,200	434,595	116,037	125,698	447,941	443,369	21,595	32,107	572	572
Tennessee.....	429,824	431,956	360,570	356,809	69,254	75,147	403,645	413,002	19,863	20,229	484	490
Alabama.....	282,442	306,865	229,081	249,357	53,361	57,508	266,074	257,033	14,155	33,118	350	350
Mississippi.....	212,352	222,291	157,979	170,095	54,373	52,196	228,027	213,399	5,598	15,858	308	312
West South Central:												
Arkansas.....	197,507	208,174	155,171	164,407	42,336	43,767	208,490	201,989	3,351	10,052	415	420
Louisiana.....	429,215	426,907	347,536	345,688	81,679	81,219	409,772	388,925	17,950	27,584	225	226
Oklahoma.....	400,524	409,896	253,432	262,220	147,092	147,676	417,127	431,462	16,198	13,665	617	649
Texas.....	1,036,407	1,071,632	798,590	803,443	237,817	268,189	1,030,215	1,033,323	18,512	22,473	1,308	1,333
Mountain:												
Montana.....	144,130	150,598	87,700	94,242	56,430	56,356	156,463	157,573	508	2,498	195	198
Idaho.....	80,723	77,237	49,973	48,494	30,750	28,743	91,958	85,448	193	949	137	137
Wyoming.....	57,640	58,499	40,000	40,345	17,640	18,154	62,672	60,103	602	2,006	86	87
Colorado.....	262,321	265,424	173,471	171,380	88,850	94,044	283,978	281,856	3,720	3,200	274	278
New Mexico.....	40,559	40,688	25,743	25,932	14,816	14,756	46,044	42,610	201	1,024	56	58
Arizona.....	81,188	84,929	49,911	54,331	31,277	30,598	91,918	93,216	592	425	46	46
Utah.....	161,748	157,980	126,042	121,972	35,706	36,008	139,755	132,769	2,440	3,242	104	105
Nevada.....	37,988	40,505	29,196	30,819	8,792	9,686	41,054	44,430	-----	-----	35	35
Pacific:												
Washington.....	459,827	447,335	303,645	286,305	156,182	161,030	468,879	450,683	3,838	5,756	340	344
Oregon.....	260,497	260,023	148,041	145,445	112,456	114,578	268,181	263,340	4,704	6,993	234	235
California.....	3,419,964	3,407,742	2,487,056	2,413,599	932,908	994,143	3,461,269	3,356,346	43,285	42,858	437	455
Total.....	58,416,990	58,474,005	41,898,395	41,511,803	16,518,595	16,962,202	55,289,185	53,851,845	1,237,596	1,597,579	24,630	25,110

¹ Includes all national and State banks and all private banks under State supervision. Figures for State institutions are taken from Table 4 and represent in some cases the condition of banks as of dates other than Dec. 31 and June 29.

Back figures.—See Tables 89-91, Annual Report of Federal Reserve Board, 1929.

TABLE 3.—NATIONAL BANKS —PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES ON DECEMBER 31 AND JUNE 29, 1929, BY STATES

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	Loans and investments						Deposits, exclu- sive of interbank deposits.	Rediscounts and bills payable		Number of re- porting banks		
	Total		Loans (including overdrafts)		Investments							
	Decem- ber	June	Decem- ber	June	Decem- ber	June		Decem- ber	June	Decem- ber	June	Decem- ber
New England:												
Maine.....	139,196	140,300	75,354	76,263	63,842	64,037	126,969	123,230	2,181	4,889	53	53
New Hampshire.....	71,330	72,478	44,851	45,108	26,479	27,370	60,598	58,177	3,670	4,345	56	56
Vermont.....	70,462	71,417	42,314	42,772	28,148	28,645	59,988	60,962	2,733	2,441	46	46
Massachusetts.....	1,311,301	1,196,162	1,020,819	853,780	290,482	342,382	1,236,316	1,012,870	23,891	45,917	152	155
Rhode Island.....	54,312	53,476	35,368	33,756	18,944	19,720	42,538	39,791	1,322	2,806	10	10
Connecticut.....	258,212	276,260	194,310	202,817	63,902	73,443	240,199	247,760	5,781	8,343	62	64
Middle Atlantic:												
New York.....	4,662,103	4,488,239	3,221,953	3,201,437	1,440,150	1,286,802	4,357,111	3,861,320	124,103	188,626	559	562
New Jersey.....	897,737	905,421	602,064	595,641	295,673	309,780	854,960	845,263	21,113	27,553	300	299
Pennsylvania.....	2,584,111	2,643,764	1,657,189	1,654,336	926,922	989,428	2,225,782	2,258,331	84,039	91,575	851	861
East North Central:												
Ohio.....	725,194	727,501	513,715	496,392	211,479	231,109	670,434	659,512	28,291	24,606	317	323
Indiana.....	373,493	372,333	262,365	256,889	111,128	115,444	345,166	342,492	12,453	10,131	219	224
Illinois.....	1,267,508	1,245,633	954,674	918,054	312,834	327,579	1,205,450	1,149,232	19,625	31,095	482	487
Michigan.....	521,906	527,438	384,256	373,524	137,650	153,914	510,058	528,081	22,952	11,305	130	133
Wisconsin.....	419,141	434,462	303,347	311,129	115,794	123,333	394,699	393,199	5,651	17,152	157	157
West North Central:												
Minnesota.....	530,858	531,784	343,483	331,639	187,375	200,145	499,134	504,710	8,727	6,956	266	272
Iowa.....	277,283	284,405	183,156	184,818	94,127	99,587	266,938	269,358	6,264	5,627	251	265
Missouri.....	431,968	471,791	312,035	338,190	119,933	133,601	387,835	400,382	5,839	21,023	130	134
North Dakota.....	71,429	69,651	44,717	43,673	26,712	25,978	74,052	71,349	626	1,548	122	125
South Dakota.....	63,434	63,226	37,150	37,018	26,284	26,208	66,409	66,548	504	637	92	93
Nebraska.....	188,554	192,073	135,405	135,302	53,149	56,771	173,433	170,444	8,634	8,117	157	158
Kansas.....	198,338	205,182	132,803	135,377	65,535	69,805	200,825	206,251	3,647	3,674	246	247
South Atlantic:												
Delaware.....	22,715	22,506	13,699	13,081	9,016	9,425	18,450	18,420	973	1,117	17	17
Maryland.....	229,248	230,506	151,244	153,019	78,004	77,487	210,076	203,326	4,922	6,669	80	82
District of Columbia.....	126,506	130,887	91,790	95,191	34,716	35,696	121,285	126,472	5,559	4,715	12	12
Virginia.....	319,254	320,130	257,054	255,849	62,200	64,281	268,365	269,475	15,373	16,245	159	164
West Virginia.....	167,001	169,104	129,435	129,854	37,566	39,340	147,695	151,676	8,705	8,188	115	116
North Carolina.....	113,166	150,681	91,253	122,534	21,913	28,147	103,293	126,852	4,160	15,619	66	73
South Carolina.....	89,434	101,380	66,150	76,417	23,284	24,963	86,720	91,315	5,529	4,001	47	53
Georgia.....	208,602	209,482	167,690	169,646	40,912	39,836	193,687	194,096	2,638	5,231	76	80
Florida.....	162,221	173,129	89,480	97,506	72,741	75,623	164,669	171,214	2,045	1,502	57	55
East South Central:												
Kentucky.....	241,681	247,737	184,838	181,233	56,843	66,504	204,053	199,481	10,296	20,808	138	138
Tennessee.....	254,815	237,716	213,635	189,457	41,180	48,259	224,371	207,121	9,894	12,062	99	99
Alabama.....	188,376	197,585	145,795	150,975	42,581	46,620	168,145	161,940	9,226	19,985	107	106
Mississippi.....	74,287	76,030	52,865	56,378	21,422	19,652	73,681	70,243	3,210	6,122	35	35
West South Central:												
Arkansas.....	75,808	78,794	52,058	54,454	23,750	24,340	73,939	74,322	907	1,719	72	73
Louisiana.....	104,215	103,402	89,279	87,002	14,936	16,400	94,379	88,527	3,710	5,705	34	33
Oklahoma.....	330,380	334,673	205,996	209,325	124,884	125,348	334,668	347,333	15,692	11,547	292	307
Texas.....	806,864	830,849	613,122	607,331	193,742	223,518	778,525	789,650	15,615	16,747	609	623
Mountain:												
Montana.....	77,962	81,085	46,646	49,554	31,316	31,531	83,962	84,606	190	1,146	67	69
Idaho.....	37,775	35,729	24,827	24,331	12,948	11,398	41,569	38,843	35	492	43	43
Wyoming.....	33,181	33,613	21,365	20,852	11,816	12,761	34,421	33,505	327	809	25	25
Colorado.....	203,907	206,194	130,553	127,730	73,354	78,464	219,814	219,351	3,291	2,249	120	121
New Mexico.....	29,388	29,352	18,229	18,162	11,159	11,190	33,526	31,040	68	553	27	28
Arizona.....	27,673	29,180	15,692	17,192	11,981	11,988	30,935	30,785	26	14	14
Utah.....	49,206	46,476	35,076	32,161	14,130	14,315	45,650	40,891	589	986	20	20
Nevada.....	17,547	17,340	11,822	11,852	5,725	5,488	17,090	17,523	10	10
Pacific:												
Washington.....	266,174	267,005	170,180	166,049	95,994	100,956	267,183	266,394	2,360	2,945	105	106
Oregon.....	190,942	189,600	102,087	98,734	88,555	90,866	193,695	188,885	3,303	5,206	94	93
California.....	2,018,130	1,933,302	1,443,226	1,321,617	574,904	611,685	2,057,633	1,898,836	20,898	23,373	205	211
Total.....	21,584,328	21,456,563	15,136,414	14,805,401	6,447,914	6,651,162	20,290,373	19,411,384	545,587	714,107	7,403	7,530

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

TABLE 4.—STATE BANKS¹—PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES ON DECEMBER 31 AND JUNE 29, 1929, 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 (including overdrafts)		Investments							
	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	June
New England:												
Maine.....	293,332	296,713	155,263	154,066	138,069	142,647	269,499	272,980	8,290	8,226	80	81
New Hampshire.....	240,003	240,003	112,618	112,618	127,385	127,385	221,506	221,506	552	552	67	67
Vermont.....	179,636	185,194	116,135	119,283	63,501	65,911	175,611	180,682	4,269	3,444	58	58
Massachusetts.....	2,913,372	3,060,643	1,986,691	2,093,709	926,681	966,934	2,695,696	2,849,030	19,946	22,064	298	297
Rhode Island.....	478,779	480,078	275,309	272,886	203,470	207,192	457,147	458,608	871	-----	23	23
Connecticut.....	1,078,126	1,058,096	612,635	591,995	465,491	466,101	992,221	968,148	10,425	10,231	175	173
Middle Atlantic:												
New York.....	12,560,036	12,074,921	9,532,708	9,080,282	3,027,328	2,994,639	11,983,014	10,982,901	118,348	242,928	568	579
New Jersey.....	1,490,575	1,544,102	1,031,595	1,058,590	458,980	485,512	1,405,778	1,439,413	27,047	44,476	268	268
Pennsylvania.....	3,119,065	3,150,813	1,917,466	1,913,818	1,201,599	1,236,995	2,657,992	2,676,724	123,124	95,550	715	728
East North Central:												
Ohio.....	1,966,299	1,987,598	1,543,693	1,533,787	422,606	453,811	1,861,723	1,909,535	65,528	56,930	698	706
Indiana.....	489,433	523,929	386,126	413,604	103,307	110,325	464,821	492,558	14,737	48,448	750	762
Illinois.....	2,534,755	2,672,911	1,933,444	2,033,522	601,311	639,389	2,363,833	2,496,406	58,281	54,240	1,283	1,314
Michigan.....	1,498,728	1,542,605	1,129,864	1,141,575	368,864	401,030	1,390,479	1,447,740	64,498	45,928	613	609
Wisconsin.....	497,951	518,536	351,390	365,187	146,561	153,349	499,510	525,273	12,699	9,480	803	807
West North Central:												
Minnesota.....	370,512	383,914	202,081	209,887	168,431	174,027	380,000	389,659	6,480	5,061	780	800
Iowa.....	504,314	512,918	479,285	483,562	25,029	29,356	554,993	552,555	6,681	6,279	1,006	1,021
Missouri.....	767,300	703,995	556,072	496,955	211,228	207,040	812,647	706,496	13,445	21,807	1,147	1,191
North Dakota.....	40,218	45,035	34,374	39,519	5,844	5,516	45,279	49,934	539	1,266	290	308
South Dakota.....	74,060	72,888	59,220	58,338	14,840	14,550	83,399	82,229	1,064	1,787	295	303
Nebraska.....	170,739	193,368	136,677	156,499	34,062	36,869	187,531	219,370	6,027	3,698	647	688
Kansas.....	206,071	207,693	159,825	160,240	46,246	47,453	204,550	214,908	5,766	3,796	823	830
South Atlantic:												
Delaware.....	144,692	145,346	105,314	106,244	39,378	39,102	119,946	119,892	1,742	2,019	30	31
Maryland.....	608,133	614,563	367,080	362,857	241,053	251,706	582,018	579,397	8,786	8,671	150	153
District of Columbia.....	118,004	125,081	92,882	99,140	25,122	25,941	118,610	123,238	2,534	1,306	29	29
Virginia.....	232,110	234,163	198,921	200,287	33,189	33,876	192,353	187,541	12,477	15,839	315	317
West Virginia.....	178,125	188,445	150,708	158,747	27,417	29,698	167,894	180,377	5,512	6,877	182	194
North Carolina.....	256,382	239,695	220,901	213,008	35,481	26,687	253,484	213,022	8,517	24,522	350	355
South Carolina.....	79,184	79,612	59,791	62,434	19,393	17,178	91,383	78,453	689	3,295	170	170
Georgia.....	125,846	142,947	109,509	126,111	16,337	16,836	121,702	119,646	7,282	13,122	329	340
Florida.....	96,100	138,335	60,358	92,563	35,742	45,772	97,970	140,640	4,185	5,728	178	202
East South Central:												
Kentucky.....	312,556	312,556	253,362	253,362	59,194	59,194	243,888	243,888	11,299	11,299	434	434
Tennessee.....	175,009	194,240	146,935	167,352	28,074	26,888	179,274	205,881	9,969	8,167	385	391
Alabama.....	94,066	109,270	83,286	98,382	10,780	10,888	97,929	95,093	4,929	13,133	243	244
Mississippi.....	138,065	146,261	105,114	113,717	32,951	32,544	154,346	143,156	2,388	9,736	273	277
West South Central:												
Arkansas.....	121,699	129,380	103,113	109,953	18,586	19,427	134,551	127,667	2,444	8,333	343	347
Louisiana.....	325,000	323,505	258,257	258,686	66,743	64,819	315,393	300,398	14,240	21,879	191	193
Oklahoma.....	70,144	75,223	47,436	52,805	22,708	22,328	82,459	84,129	506	2,118	325	342
Texas.....	229,543	240,783	185,468	196,112	44,075	44,671	251,690	243,673	2,897	5,726	699	710
Mountain:												
Montana.....	66,168	69,513	41,054	44,688	25,114	24,825	72,501	72,967	318	1,352	123	129
Idaho.....	42,948	41,508	25,146	24,163	17,802	17,345	50,389	46,605	158	457	94	94
Wyoming.....	24,459	24,886	18,635	19,493	5,824	5,393	28,251	26,598	275	1,197	61	62
Colorado.....	58,414	59,230	42,918	43,650	15,496	15,580	64,164	62,505	429	951	154	157
New Mexico.....	11,171	11,336	7,514	7,770	3,657	3,566	12,518	11,570	133	471	29	30
Arizona.....	53,515	55,749	34,219	37,139	19,296	18,610	60,983	62,431	566	425	32	32
Utah.....	112,542	111,504	90,966	89,811	21,576	21,693	94,105	91,878	1,851	2,256	84	85
Nevada.....	20,441	23,165	17,374	18,967	3,067	4,198	23,964	26,907	-----	-----	25	25
Pacific:												
Washington.....	193,653	180,330	133,465	120,256	60,188	60,074	201,696	184,289	1,478	2,811	235	238
Oregon.....	69,555	70,423	45,954	46,711	23,601	23,712	74,486	74,455	1,401	1,787	140	142
California.....	1,401,834	1,474,440	1,043,830	1,091,982	358,004	382,458	1,403,636	1,457,510	13,387	19,485	232	244
Total.....	36,832,662	37,017,442	26,761,981	26,706,402	10,070,681	10,311,040	34,998,812	34,440,461	692,009	880,053	17,227	17,580

¹ Includes all State banks (including stock and mutual savings banks) and all private banks under State supervision. Figures relate to dates given or 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 December columns are as of Dec. 31, except as follows: Maine, Dec. 28; New Hampshire, June 30; Massachusetts, State banks Dec. 28, savings banks Oct. 31; Kansas, Dec. 3; Kentucky, June 29; Tennessee, Nov. 29; Colorado, Nov. 25; Oklahoma, Dec. 28. All figures in the June columns are as of June 29, except as follows: Minnesota, July 15; Missouri, Apr. 10; Kansas, June 27; Tennessee, Apr. 15.

